



CENSUS 1961

WEST BENGAL

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

JALPAIGURI

B. Ray

of the West Bengal Civil Service

Deputy Superintendent of Census Operations, West Bengal

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P R E F A C E

On this day, hundred years back, that is, on the first day of January, 1869, the district of Jalpaiguri first came into being as an independent unit in the Province of Bengal. The earlier history of the district is shrouded in obscurity. From official documents and old records it transpires that Jalpaiguri subdivision was first created in only 1854 with its headquarters at Sukani, which later shifted to Jalpaiguri itself after the cantonment of the British army was located there. The period that followed was the period of consolidation of British power in so far as it related to its colonial expansion in the East Himalayan region. After the Duars War (an interesting article on the subject by Shri S. P. Mallik, I.A.S., lately Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri, has been appended to Part I of this volume) a separate district was created styled as Western Duars. This tract added to the Jalpaiguri subdivision of Rangpur district later formed the district of Jalpaiguri. Since then much have happened, ultimately making the district contract to its present shape. A brief resume on this jurisdictional changes has been given in the introductory chapter.

It is quite difficult to cull an uninterrupted historical account of the district. Source materials are scanty and scattered. Archaeological researches into Bengal's antiquity, though not complete are quite significant for the purpose of building a history of this part of the country. There are also certain comparatively modern chronicles, though strictly speaking they are just a little more than glimpses into the medieval civilisation of this area.

Travellers visiting this part of the country at a much early period of history left accounts describing geographical features of lands and various aspects of social, political and economic life of the people. The great chroniclers and gazetteer compilers like W. W. Hunter and Buchanan Hamilton also made a close study of this country in all the richness of its life and culture in their various works.

The District Census Handbooks were the most memorable achievement of the 1951 Census. The West Bengal series surpassed even all others in so far as they included a lengthy introduction and several important appendices in addition to the statistical tables. In 1961 while the tradition has been continued, efforts have been made to enlarge the scope and enrich the contents of the Handbook in several ways. Much of it is, of course, due to the able guidance and inspiration from Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., to whom any word of tribute is too small to repay the debt, I owe him.

The main contents of the volume, which has been divided in three parts, are of course, the census tables for the district. In Part I the introduction to the district with several important appendices has been given. In Part II along with census tables a wide range of official statistics has been presented showing manily the progress of the district in the various branches of administration during the last decade. The table showing the village and town-wise list of industrial establishments in this part is a new feature of this Census. In Part III basic economic and demographic data have been given for the smallest administrative units in the Village Directory. An alphabetical list of all villages and towns have been compiled. A notional thana map for each police station showing villages by population sizes and also the location of educational, medical and postal institutions in the village has been incorporated.

My special obligations are due to Shri A. Chandrasekhar, I.A.S., the Registrar General, India, for his active support and encouragement all through my work. •

Calcutta
The 1st January, 1969

Bisweswar Ray

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NOTE ON SPELLING

In the notes and tables the spelling of the police stations follows generally that adopted by the Home (Police) Department, and of towns by the Land & Land Revenue Department, Government of West Bengal.

In the District Map appearing in the frontispiece, which has been prepared in the office of the Director of Land Records and Surveys, Government of West Bengal, the names of the police stations have been spelt as per records of that office.

PART I

INTRODUCING THE DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

The district of Jalpaiguri lies in the Jalpaiguri division of the State of West Bengal. In shape it is an irregular rectangle lying lengthwise east and west. The district has been so named after its principal town Jalpaiguri. The name Jalpaiguri is derived from *Jalpai* or olive tree and *guri* or place, meaning thereby, the place of olive trees, which once abounded the town of Jalpaiguri. Many other places of the district carry the name bearing an identity with a principal tree or incident in its history. As for example, Alipur Duars is stated to have been named after Colonel Hedait Ali Khan, who led the expedition against the Bhutanese.

Extending over an area of 2,407 sq. miles (6,234 sq. kms.) the district is inhabited by 1,359,292 persons, of which 733,339 are males and 625,953 females as per Census 1961. In terms of population it ranks twelveth amongst the districts of West Bengal including Calcutta, while in order of size it holds the sixth place. The districts 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Burdwan, Calcutta, Murshidabad, Hooghly, Howrah, Nadia, Bankura, Birbhum and Purulia are above this district in so far as its population is concerned. The position of the district amongst others may be seen in the diagram given at page (4).

The present area of the district is 2,407 sq. miles according to Surveyor General, India. Area figures according to State Survey Department are not available because revisional survey operations and the consequent revision of the jurisdiction lists had not been finalized. According to the computation made in the Census Office from the latest available jurisdiction lists the total area of the district is 2,382.9 sq. miles (6,171.7 sq. kms.) of which 2,354.9 sq. miles or 6,099.3 sq. kms. are rural and 28.0 sq miles or 72.4 sq. kms. urban. In terms of area the districts 24-Parganas, Midnapore, Burdwan, Bankura and Purulia are above the district of Jalpaiguri. The changes in area between 1901-1961 are indicated below. Area figures up to 1941 for the district has been taken from the Handbook of 1951.

Year	Area in sq. miles
1901	2,424
1911	2,381
1921	2,427
1931	2,405
1941	2,523
1951	(a) 2,378.3 (b) 2,374.4
1961	(a) 2,407 (c) 2,382.9

- (a) According to Surveyor General of India.
 (b) According to D. L. R. & S., West Bengal.
 (c) According to computation made in the Census Office from the last published jurisdiction lists.

The district comprises two subdivisions, namely Sadar or Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duars with their headquarters at Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar.

Jalpaiguri is also the headquarters of the district. The Sadar subdivision covers the police stations of Jalpaiguri, Rajganj, Maynaguri, Nagrakata, Dhubguri Mal and Mitiali, the Alipur Duars subdivision consists of police stations of Madarihat, Falakata, Kalchini, Alipur Duars and Kumargram.

In the district the total number of *mauzas* borne on the jurisdiction lists is 802, of which only 14 are uninhabited. The number of inhabited *mauzas* is 774 and number of fourteen *mauzas* are included fully in the urban areas of the district. *Mauzas* which have been merged in the Tea Estates and Forest Units and for which boundary line could not be demarcated on the ground have been together accounted as a single inhabited village. The statement below indicates the changes in number of inhabited villages during 1901-61.

Year	Number of inhabited villages
1901	431
1911	1,401
1921	429
1931	446
1941	906
1951	793
1961	774

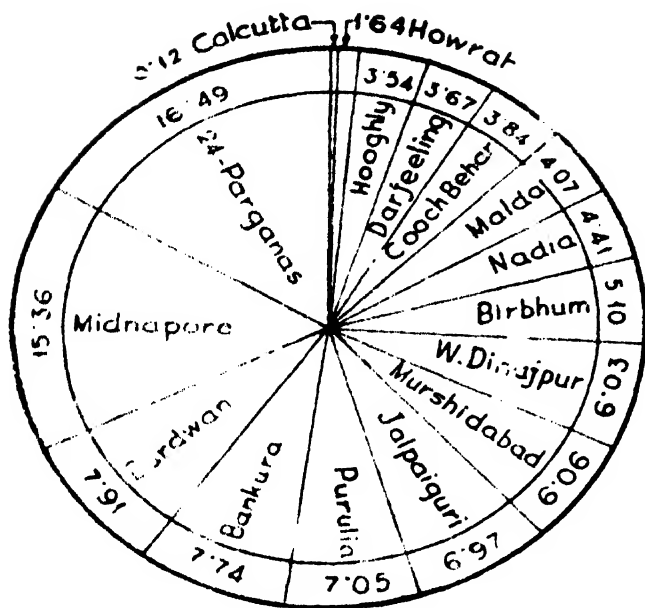
The figures in 1911 are probably inflated by the inclusion of a number of enumerator's blocks in several police stations. The variations are largely due to changes in number of *mauzas* by settlement operations, changes in number of uninhabited *mauzas* and absorption of rural *mauzas* by towns.

The district has seven towns. The district headquarters town of Jalpaiguri and the subdivisional headquarters town of Alipur Duar are administered by the Board of Municipal Commissioners. All the other towns of the district are non-municipal urban areas. In fact, all these five non-municipal towns have gained urban status only in 1961 Census. These towns are Mainaguri, Domohani and Mal in the Sadar subdivision and Falakata in the Alipur Duars subdivision. The twin towns of Mainaguri and Domohani have been shown in the Census 1961 as to have formed a town-group which goes by the name of Mainaguri town-group. The Alipur Duar municipal town gained its urban status only ten years back i.e., only in 1951 Census.

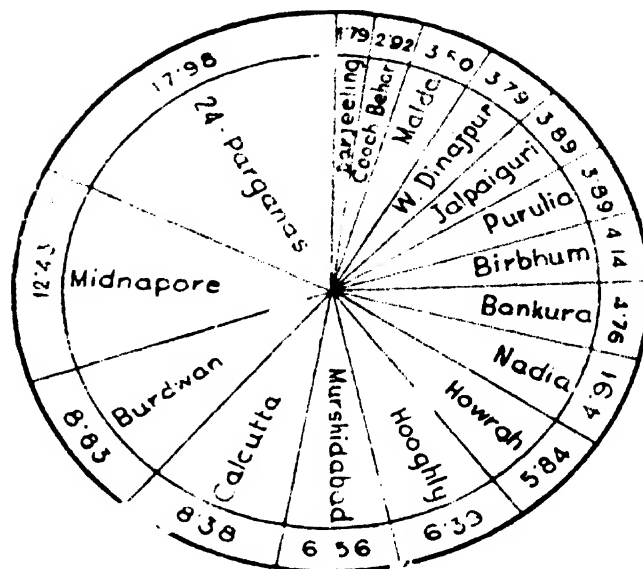
It is interesting to recall here the numerous changes that the district had undergone in its jurisdiction since the establishment of British rule in the country. The battle of Plassey led to momentous changes in the administration of Bengal. Since the

WEST BENGAL

PERCENTAGE OF AREA

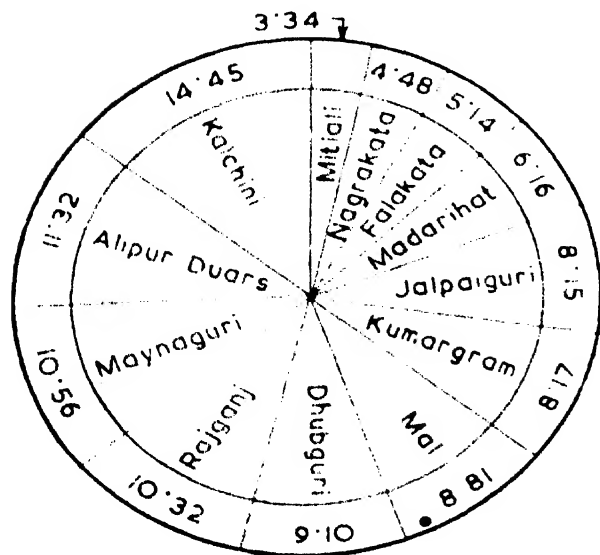


PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION

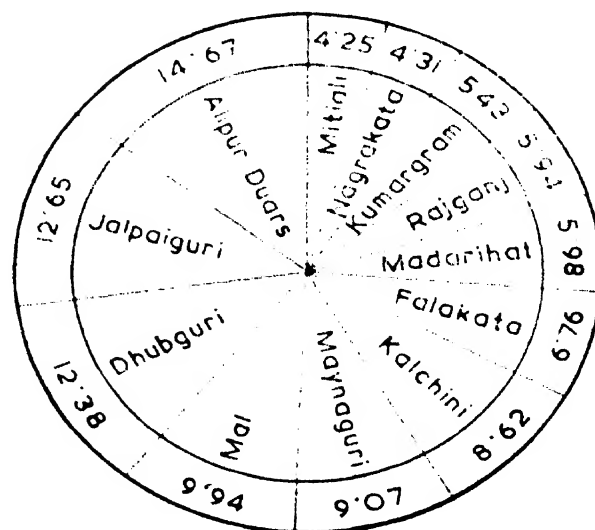


JALPAIGURI

PERCENTAGE OF AREA



PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION



day of taking over by the East India Company various changes in the general administration were introduced, abandoned or adopted in a modified form. These changes very often involved changes in the jurisdiction of different districts of Bengal.

Under the *Dewani* grant in 1765 the Sadar subdivision of the district was acquired by the East India Company. The non-Regulation portion of Alipur Duars subdivision was acquired by conquest from Bhutan in 1865. The conflict with Bhutan leaves an interesting chapter to the local history of this region. The following account has been taken from Mitra's 1951 Handbook :

In 1765 the Diwan of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa was conferred on the East India Company by Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and it was not long before the Company entered into relations with Cooch Behar. The aggressions of the Bhutias, encouraged by the weak and disturbed state of the plains States, had been going on in increasing degree ever since the beginning of the 18th century, and by 1765 Bhutan was supreme in Cooch Behar and nothing could be done without the sanction of her representative. In 1772 the Raja of Cooch Behar, unable to support this intolerable state of affairs any longer, appealed to the Company, and in 1773 a treaty was concluded where by Cooch Behar became a Feudatory State of the English, and the latter immediately ejected the Bhutia forces from Cooch Behar.

The following extract from a letter dated 1st December, 1772, from the President and Council of Revenue, Fort William, to 'P. M. Dacres, Esq. & Gentlemen of the Committee of Circuit', will be of great interest :

We approve [sic] of the nomination you have made of Hurry Ram Mullick to be Dewan of the Dacca District & of Jeet Sing at Luckypore.—As you are now on your Way to Rungpore We think it proper to advice you that we have lately fitted out an Expedition consisting of four Companies of Brigade Seapoys from the 6th Battalion under the Command of Capt. Jones to free the Zemindars of Cooch Behar from the Ravages & Invasion [] of the Boutannars & reduced that Country to its former Dependence on the Government of Bengal. We desire you will take this subject under your consideration & give us your Opinion upon the further Steps which it may be necessary to take for bringing it to a speedy & successful Issue—Such as you shall judge to be immediately requisite We desire you will cause to be carried into Execution.

The following further letter from P. M. Dacres to Charles Purling, Collector of Rungpore, dated 16th December, 1772, will illustrate how the instruction was passed on :

The Honble the Presidt & Council having advi'd us that they have lately fitted out an Expedition to free the Zemindary of Cooch Behar from the Ravages & Invasion of the Boutannars & reduce [] that Country to its former Dependence on the Government of Bengal & having required our Opinion on the further [] as it may be necessary to take for bringing this Object to a speedy & successful Issue, We desire You will immediately lay before us the present state of this Expedition, accompanied with such Letters as You may have addref [] to the Honble the Presidt & Council or to the Governor & the Instructions which you may have received from them or him on this Subject.

A treaty was made by the Company with Bhutan in 1774 and the Raikat of the time, Darpa Deo, who was, according to Dr. Buchanan Hamilton, at the Bottom of the whole of the events that led up to these troubles, was confirmed in such parts of Batrishazari or Baikunthapur as had not been already ceded to Bhutan ; but a revenue was assessed on his lands and he was placed on exactly the same footing as an ordinary zemindar, while being deprived of all authority in Cooch Behar proper.

The following is a copy of the articles of treaty reproduced from p. 31 of Proceedings of the Committee of Circuit at Rangpur, Dinajpur, Purnia and Rajmahal :

Articles of Treaty between the Honble English East India Company & Durrindimarain Rajah of Cooch Behar.

Durrindimarain Raja [] of Cooch Behar having represented to the Honble the President & Council of being harassed by the neighbouring Independent Rajahs who are in League to depose him, the Honble Presidt & Council for [] a Love of Justice and a desire of assisting the distressed, have agr [] to send a force consisting of 4 Companies of Seapoys and a Field piece for the protection of the said Rajah & his Country aga [] his Enemies, And, the following Conditions are mutually agreed on—

1st That the said Rajah will immediately pay into the Hands of the Collector of Rungpore fifty thousand Rs to Defray the Expenses of the force sent to assist him,—

2d That if more than 50000 Rs are expended the Rajah will make it good to the Honble the English East India Company ; but in case any part of it remains unexpended that it be delivered back

3d That, the Rajah will acknowledge Subjection to the English East India Company upon his Country being cleared of his Enemies & will allow the Cooch Behar Country to be annexed to the province of Bengal—

4 That the Rajah further agrees to make over to the English East India Company one half of the annual Revenue of Cooch Behar for ever. —

5 That, the other Moiety shall remain to the Rajah and his Heirs for ever provided he is firm in his Allegiance to the Honble United East India Company —

6th That, in Order to ascertain the true value of the Cooch Behar Country, the Rajah will deliver a fair Hukabood of his District into the Hands of such Person, as the Honble the President & Council of Calcutta shall think proper to depute for that purpose upon which valuation the annual Malguzary which the Rajah is to pay shall be establish'd.—

7th That the Amount of the Malguzary settled by such person [] as the Honble the East India Company shall depute shall be perpetual,—

8th That, the Honble English East India Company shall always assist the said Rajah with a force when he has occasion for it for the defence of the Country the Rajah bearing the Expence []

9th That this Treaty shall remain in force for the space of two Years or till such Time as Advice may be rec'd from t [] Honble the Court of Directors empowering the Presidt & Council to ratify the same.—

This Treaty signed sealed & concluded by the Honble the Presidt & Council at Fort William the Day of 177 on the one Part [] & by Durrindimarain Rajah of Cooch Behar at the on the other Part.—

It is interesting to note that Darpa, in a petition of remonstrance against the heavy revenue assessed on him, which he addressed in 1777 to the Collector of Rangpur, calls himself Raja of Batrishazari, and it seems he was popularly called Raja.

The Bhutias did not rest satisfied with the terms of the treaty of 1774, and soon set to work to wrest still more land from the unfortunate zemindars of Baikunthapur, whose interests suffered from the fact that the Government being desirous of reaching Tibet through Bhutan, were apparently more anxious to carry out this policy and conciliate Bhutan than to scrutinise very carefully the merits of either party's claims. The result was that by persistent application on the part of Deb Raja to the Governor-General, the Bhutias obtained a large tract of Baikunthapur lying east of the Tista, containing the celebrated temple of Siva at Jalpesh, and also a village west of the Tista, named Ambari Falakata, right in the centre of the zemindari. In the general confusion that preceded the English conquests and in the course of desultory warfare between the hill-men and the petty States of the plains, the line of country occupied by the former had no doubt continually varied, and probably at some time or other the Bhutias had been in possession of the territory they claimed; but it is, on the other hand, clear that the Bhutias had not been in possession of the tracts in question immediately before their war with the English. Charles Purling writes in 1790, some years after the lands had been given up: "I was at Rangpur both before and since the Cooch Behar district was brought under the Company's protection, and I never till now, heard of any claim of the Bhutias upon Jalpesh and Falacotta. Jalpesh is a pagoda of Hindu worship which Bhutias can have nothing to do." The Government orders directing the transfer were first given in 1779, and were repeated from time to time, as the efforts of the Baikunthapur Raja interposed delays.

When Baikunthapur was annexed in 1772, the zemindar paid an annual tribute of Rs. 10,000, but after an enquiry was made into the resources of the country in 1774, the revenue payable was increased to Rs. 25,000, which was further increased to Rs. 30,000 in the following year. This was maintained in spite of the Raja's energetic remonstrances. In 1779 occurred what Glazier describes as the "fictitious rebellion of Baikunthapur." Balances had been allowed to accrue for three years, and in 1779 a sezawal was appointed to collect the revenues from the country direct. The sezawal sent in report that the zemindar had employed decoits to murder him. He retired to Narea in Pargana Boda, but his people were attacked, one barkandaz was murdered, others were wounded, and some thrown into the river. The Collector of Rangpur took vigorous measures, and issued a proclamation, threatening the zemindar that if he did not deliver himself up within fifteen days, he would be for ever excluded from the possession of his land, which should be made over to his brother. The Raja was caught without any difficulty

and brought to Rangpur. Two amins were sent out to enquire into the matter, and they reported that the sezawal himself had sent decoits into Baikunthapur who had plundered the country. The zemindar was released and the sezawal was made over to the fouzdar for trial, with what result is not known. In 1780 a deduction of Rs. 6,238 was allowed on account of lands made over to the Bhutias, and the revenue paid in that year was Rs. 25,935. On this basis the permanent settlement was made.

The above figures, which are taken from Glazier's report, do not work out accurately, but are no doubt approximately correct.

Baikunthapur was, during the latter part of the 18th century, not much more fortunate in its relations with its western neighbour, Nepal, than in those with Bhutan, for from 1780 to 1786 raids were made almost annually into Baikunthapur by the Nepalese on the pretence that the fouzdar of the Sikkim Raja had taken refuge there.

Baikunthapur was also infested by sanyasis, who ravaged the country in armed bands amounting to several hundreds. In 1789 a large body occupied the Baikunthapur forest, whence they issued on their predatory excursions. The forest was composed of tree jungle interwoven with cane, and was impassable except by narrow paths known only to the dacoits. The Collector of Rangpur got together a force of 200 barkandazes and held all the entrances to the forest. The sanyasis were at length starved out, and those who did not escape to Nepal and Bhutan were captured and brought to trial. It is said that within 12 months 549 sanyasis were brought to trial in this and other parts of Rangpur district.

The effects of these energetic measures were soon seen in a great development of the country. Though all accounts tend to show that at the time of the Permanent Settlement the number of Muhammadans in the pargana was numerically of no account, yet Hamilton reports in 1809 that he found half of the population to be Muhammadans, and his return of the two thanas comprised in the pargana would indicate that Muhammadans outnumbered the Hindus. The explanation is, that the Baikunthapur Raja, after the settlement, brought in a large number of Muhammadan immigrants from Dinajpur to cultivate the waste lands, so that, as regards this part of the country, the population had more than doubled in twenty years.

An interesting link between Baikunthapur and the outer world is contained in a letter which came in 1783 from the Governor-General to convey the thanks of, and some presents from, the Emperor of China to the Talukdar of Batrishazari (zemindar of Baikunthapur) for helping on some elephants which had been sent from the Raja of Nepal to the Emperor, and had passed through Baikunthapur.

The country west of the Tista belongs to the Raja of Baikunthapur who had in the second half of

the 18th century become quite powerful with the help of *Sanyasis*. In January 1773 the Committee of Circuit of the East India Company considered that it was very necessary for the security of the districts of Dinajpur and Rangpur to engage and subdue the Raja of Baikunthapur and accordingly on the 20th January 1773 required of 'Capt. Steward' to proceed against the Raja in the following language :

As the Governor expresses a strong inclination to retrieve our Military reputation, as well as to punish as effectually as possible any set of armed Men, entering our Districts in so riotous a manner I am of Opinion that You should not march directly to this Fort but that you should proceed on the West Side of the Teesta, until you arrive at a place called Jolpiguree which is on the skirts of the Bycuntpore District, I mean by this, that you should endeavour by every means to stop their retreat to the Westward, they having come in from the Morung Hills, you must inform yourself of all their Motions for this purpose. Tho' my intelligences say, that You have no Enemy whatever to cope with, but these sinalsies who are actually in the pay of the Bycuntpore Rajah against whom an Expedition is now on foot after the Reduction of Beyhar. I would recommend Your being constantly on Your Guard against a Surprise The Sinalsies having great confidence in their Numbers and having for some time past given it out that they are coming to this place.

Captain Stuart acted promptly, and on the 3rd February 1773 made the following report from his camp in Jalpaiguri to 'P. M. Dacres Esq., and the Gentlemen of the Committee of the Circuit.'

At two in the Afternoon I made a second march, and took possession in the name of the Honble Company, of Jellpyegaurie, the Fortrefs and Capital of the Bycuntpore Country, which the Rajah in the hight of his Consternation evacuated.

I would do but little Justice to the Gentlemen and Soldiers under my Command, if I neglected to represent You, their Conduct on this Occasion : The Gentlemens gallant Behavior far exceeded what I can describe, and the Boldness of the Black Officers and Sepoys, surpassed my most sanguine Expectations.

I have the Honor &c to remain &c

As I can gain no Intelligence of the Enemies Route, nor of any strong Hold in Durrup Deows possession, when he can be supposed to make a stand ; I shall remain encamped in Jellpyegaurie till I receive your further Instructions, without I learn some movement of the Enemies, that may render my Presence in the Field Necessary.

The Bycuntpore Country is in a very high state of Cultivation, and appears to be one of the richest I have beheld. In order to forward as much as possible any future Military Operations that may be intended here, I am endeavoring to collect a Magazun [sic] of Grain.

In 1783, Captain Turner was deputed to Bhutan, with a view to promoting commercial intercourse, but his mission proved unsuccessful. From this period little intercourse took place until the occupation of Assam by the English in 1826. It was then discovered that the Bhutias had usurped several tracts of lowland lying at the foot of the mountains, called the Duars or passes, and for these they agreed to pay a small tribute. They failed to do so, however, and availed themselves of the command of the passes to commit depredations within Indian territory. Captain Pemberton was accordingly

deputed to Bhutan to adjust the points of difference. But his negotiations yielded no definite result ; and every other means of obtaining redress and security providing unsuccessful, the Assam Duars were wrested from the Bhutias, and the British Government covenanted to pay £1,000 per annum to Bhutan, during good behaviour as compensation for the loss. Continued outrages and aggressions were, however, committed by the Bhutias on British subjects in the Duars. Notwithstanding repeated remonstrances and threats, scarcely a year passed without the occurrence of several raids on Indian territory, headed by Bhutia officials, in which they plundered the inhabitants, massacred them, or carried them off as slaves. The following paragraphs, descriptive of the Bhutian campaign and the annexation of the Duars, are quoted in a slightly condensed form from the official account published in the 'Summary of Affairs in the Foreign Department of the Government of India from 1864 to 1869' :

In the cold weather of 1863, Mr. Ashley Eden, C. S., was sent as an envoy to Bhutan to put a stop to these depredations and outrages, and to demand reparation. In April 1864, Mr. Eden returned from Bhutan and reported the ill-success of his mission. He had failed to obtain from the Government of Bhutan either satisfaction for past injuries or security for the future. He had been subjected to gross insults, and obliged by force to sign two papers, agreeing to make over the Assam and Bengal Duars to Bhutan and to surrender all runaway slaves and political offenders. It appeared that the Deb and Dharam Rajas were in reality mere puppets, and that the chief power in the State had been usurped by Tongsa Penlo ; and that it was Tongsa Penlo and his faction who had treated the envoy with indignity. On Mr. Eden's return, the Government at once disavowed the treaty which he had been forced to sign, suspended all communications with the Bhutan Government, and strengthened the police force on the frontier. In June, the Government addressed letters to the Deb and Dharam Rajas, permanently annexing the district of Ambari Falakata (the Bengal Duars), and declaring that the annual payments previously made by the British Government to Bhutan of £200 as rent for Ambari Falakata, and of £1,000 as revenue from the Assam Duars, had ceased for ever. The letter demanded also the release of all British subjects, as well as subjects of Kuch Bihar and Sikkim, numbering in all, it was said, more than three hundred persons, who had been detained in Bhutan against their will ; and the restoration of all property which had been carried off from British territory or Kuch Bihar or Sikkim, within the previous five years. The letter concluded by stating that unless these demands were fully met by the commencement of the ensuing September, further measures would be taken to enforce them. To these demands, the Deb Raja, in whose name all official communications from the Bhutan Government were usually made, sent no reply whatever. In August, however, a letter was received from the Dharam Raja, offering no apologies for the gross insults offered to the envoy, and altogether ignoring the Government's threat of coercion, but proposing to receive a fresh envoy or to send one himself. This proposition was considered to be out of the question. If the Dharam Raja had manifested any intention of liberating the captives or of restoring the plundered property, the proposal to receive an envoy from Bhutan might have been entertained ; but as it was, the action of the Bhutan authorities left no option to the British Government but to enforce its demands and to compel the Bhutias to respect the frontier for the future.

Accordingly, it was resolved to carry out the permanent annexation of the Bengal Duars, amounting to an advance northward for a distance of from twenty to thirty miles along a line of about a hundred and eighty miles in length, so as to command all the passes into the plains ; and at the same time to confine our occupation to a tract of country which was peopled by a race who had no affinity with the Bhutias, and had long suffered

from their tyranny, but who were closely allied with the people of Bengal, and were expected to co-operate cordially with the British authorities. On the 12th November 1864 Government issued a proclamation permanently annexing the Bengal Duars; and it was determined that an expedition should advance in four columns and take up their several posts at Diwangiri, Sidli, Pasakha, and Dalingkot. Instructions were also issued that no overtures from the Bhutan Government were to be taken into consideration, except upon the following basis:

- (1) That the Bhutan Government surrender all the Bengal Duars and the Hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta, up to such points on the watershed, lower range of hills as might be laid down by the British Commissioner.
- (2) That the Bhutias give up the two documents extorted from Mr. Eden, and send a chief of rank to apologise for the flagrant misconduct towards the envoy.
- (3) The surrender of all captives still detained in Bhutan against their will.
- (4) That the Bhutan Government enter into a treaty of friendship and fair dealing for the future.

In the event of these conditions being accepted the British Government offered an annual grant of £2,500, to be hereafter increased with reference to the prosperity of the tract annexed up to the sum of £5,000, but this grant was to depend entirely on the will and pleasure of the British Government and on the good conduct of the Bhutias.

On the 7th December, 1864, the four columns made a simultaneous advance. Within six weeks they had driven in the Bhutias with but slight loss, and occupied eight or ten of their posts along a frontier of about a hundred and eighty miles of difficult and jungly heights. Subsequent to these successes the civil authorities set to work to introduce rule and order into the Duars, to implant confidence in the minds of the inhabitants, and to arrange generally for the administration of their newly-annexed territory. They also concerted measures, in communication with the military authorities, for establishing a strict blockade of the passes with the object, by cutting off their supplies, of inducing the Bhutias to come to terms.

Meantime, in the beginning of 1865, the Bhutias appear to have resolved on a bold effort to recover the territory they had lost, and to drive the invaders from their country. They suddenly debouched in force along the frontier, threatening the whole line of military posts, excepting the western one at Dalingkot. On 4th February, 1865, the Bhutias so far succeeded in their design as to capture the eastern post at Diwangiri. This was the more surprising, as the garrison at Diwangiri had repelled a far more formidable attack which had been made on the 30th January. However, on the second occasion the garrison abandoned its position with the loss of two mountain train guns, and during its retreat was entirely unmolested by the enemy. At one other post, Tajgaon, which was apparently untenable, the commanding officer found it necessary to retire, and did so in perfect order. At all the other posts the garrisons held their own although threatened in force by the Bhutias. On the 15th March, General Tytler re-occupied the position at Tajgaon, and on the 2nd April General Tombs recaptured Diwangiri. With these two affairs all active operations ceased. The Bhutias lost heart, and made no further efforts to regain their ground, or to molest the force which had taken possession of the Duars and their forts. Active hostilities were brought to a close by the setting in of the rains, and the Bhutan authorities evinced an earnest inclination to come to terms. They were invariably referred to the conditions offered them in November 1864, and were told to entertain no hope that any modification would be admitted. They were also warned that, unless they acceded to these terms in their entirety, the British force would enter Bhutan in the ensuing cold weather and exact its own conditions at Punakha and Tongsa, the Bhutia capitals. At the same time preparations were actively pushed forward on a sufficient scale for the despatch of two columns into the heart of Bhutan; one to start from Buxa and the other from

Diwangiri; and the construction of roads into Bhutan territory was conducted with considerable energy. The Bhutan authorities were soon convinced, by the reality of these preparations, that the Government of India was in earnest, and they accepted the terms which had been offered them, with the additional stipulation that the two guns which had been abandoned in the retreat from Diwangiri, and which were then in the possession of Tongsa Penlo, should be restored to the British Government. A treaty of peace on these terms was accordingly concluded on the 11th November 1865; and it was fairly anticipated that the material guarantee for the good conduct of the Bhutia Chiefs which the Government possessed, in the shape of withholding payment, either altogether or in part, of the annual grant, would secure the peace of the border, and generally put a stop to the raids and scenes of rapine which were of such frequent occurrence in former years.

The following proclamation was issued by Government annexing the Bhutan Duars:

PROCLAMATION

For many years past outrages have been committed by subjects of the Bhutan Government within British territory and in the territories of the Rajas of Sikkim and Kuch Bihar. In these outrages, property has been plundered and destroyed, lives have been taken, and many innocent persons have been carried into, and are still held in captivity.

The British Government were sincerely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring States, and especially mindful of the obligations imposed on it by the Treaty of 1774, has endeavoured, from time to time, by conciliatory remonstrance to induce the Government of Bhutan to punish the perpetrators of these crimes, to restore the plundered property, and to liberate the captives. But such remonstrances have never been successful, and even when followed by serious warning have failed to produce a satisfactory result. The British Government has been frequently deceived by vague assurances and promises for the future, but no property has ever been restored, no captive liberated, no offender punished, and the outrages have continued.

In 1863, the Government of India, being averse to the adoption of extreme measures for the protection of its subjects and dependent allies, despatched a special mission to the Bhutan Court charged with proposals of a conciliatory character, but instructed to demand the surrender of all captives, the restoration of plundered property, and security for the future peace of the frontier.

This pacific overture was insolently rejected by the Government of Bhutan. Not only were restitution for the past and security for the future refused, but the British envoy was insulted in open Durbar and compelled, as the only means of insuring the safe return of the mission to sign a document which the Government of India could only instantly repudiate.

For this insult the Governor-General in Council determined to withhold, for ever, the annual payment previously made to the Bhutan Government on account of the revenues of the Assam Duars and Ambari Falakata which had long been in the occupation of the British Government, and annexed those districts permanently to British territory. At the same time, still anxious to avoid an open rupture, the Governor-General in Council addressed a letter to the Deb and Dharan Rajas, formerly demanding that all captives detained in Bhutan against their will should be released, and that all property carried off during the last five years should be restored.

To this demand the Government of Bhutan has returned an evasive reply, from which can be gathered no hope that the just requisition of the Government of India will ever be complied with, or that the security of the frontier can be provided for other wise than by depriving the Government of Bhutan and its subjects of the means and opportunity of future aggression.

The Governor-General in Council has therefore reluctantly resolved to occupy permanently and annex to British territory the Bengal Duars of Bhutan and so much of the hill territory including the forts of Dalimkot, Pasakha, and Diwangiri, as may be necessary to command the passes and to prevent the hostile predatory incursions of Bhutias into the Darjeeling district, or into the plains below. A military force, amply sufficient to occupy this tract and to overcome all resistance, has been assembled on the frontier and will now proceed to carry out this resolve.

All chiefs, zamindars, mondals, raiyats, and other inhabitants of the tracts in question are hereby required to submit to the authority of the British Government, to remain quietly in their homes, and to render assistance to the British troops and to the Commissioner who is charged with the administration of the tract. Protection of the life and property and a guarantee of all private rights are offered to those who do not resist, and strict justice will be done to all. The lands will be moderately assessed and all oppression and extortion will be absolutely prohibited.

The future boundary between the territories of the Queen of England and those of Bhutan will be surveyed and marked off, and the authority of the Government of Bhutan within this boundary will cease for ever.

Under the treaty arrangement with the Bhutan Government an annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 is paid to that Government. Payment is made on the 10th January of each year by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri at Buxa.

The district of Jalpaiguri as an administrative unit came into being on the 1st January, 1869, by the amalgamation of the Western Duars District with the Jalpaiguri subdivision of Rangpur (Notification of 8th December 1868). This subdivision had been formed in 1854 with headquarters at Sookanee and was called Sookanee subdivision until the formation of a military cantonment at Jalpaiguri leading to the transfer of the headquarters and the alteration of the name.

The so-called Western Duars district was formed in 1864 and consisted of that portion of the lands taken from Bhutan at the end of the war, which lies between the Tista and Sankos rivers. Three subdivisions were included in the district, viz., Sadar with headquarters at Mainaguri, Buxa with headquarters at Alipur, and Dalimkot which three years later was transferred to Darjeeling district. At the same time when this transfer was made the criminal jurisdiction of the Jalpaiguri subdivision of Rangpur was transferred to the Deputy Commissioner of Western Duars district. Apart from the changes in the boundary of the district consequent on the Redcliffe Award of 1947, the district has had several boundary problems, one of which recurs annually to this day. This is the Jalpaiguri-Bhutan boundary problem, but before this is briefly discussed, the following is quoted from p. 21 of D. H. E. Sunder's Survey and Settlement Report of the Western Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, 1889-95 :

In 1886-87 the Government of Bhutan addressed the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division pointing out that a small tract of hilly country east of Buxa, and known as the Deosthan, had been ceded to the British Government in 1864-65, but was held sacred by the Bhutias, and they asked that this land, which was quite useless to us, may be

returned to them. The Government of India received the request favourably, and directed that the land should be given up to Bhutan. About this time it was found that a tract of table-land also situated east of Buxa, which belonged to the Bhutan Government, was being made use of by people for the purpose of catching wild elephants in the reserved forests of our Government under licenses granted to them by the Dev Raja of Bhutan. As soon as I pointed this out to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Dalton, he visited the place with me and decided that it would be better to take the boundary further north, along the crest of the Schinichula range of hills, than to allow the Bhutias to have the above mentioned table-land which had apparently been given to them by mistake when the boundaries were laid in 1864-65. This was pointed out to the Foreign Department of the Government of India who sanctioned Mr. Dalton's recommendations and directed that the Government of Bhutan should be asked to sell the land. Accordingly the then Divisional Commissioner authorised me, in his letter No. 567 Jot., dated the 10th March 1888, to negotiate for purchase of the land. The Dev Raja of Bhutan sent an envoy whom I met at Buxa, and we arranged matters to the satisfaction of both Governments without a hitch of any kind. I made over the Deosthan land, together with Rs. 10,000 to the Bhutan Government, and received in lieu, through their envoy, the whole of the tract of country which is known as the "Jainti lands", covering about 21.43 square miles or 13,719.05 acres. This was reported to Government, and I at the same time pointed out that, as the hill to the north of the newly-acquired land had no name, I had named it the Lewis hill after the Divisional Commissioner. My proceedings were approved by the Government of Bengal in political Department letter No. 26, dated 27th July 1889.

The Bhutan boundary was first demarcated by T. H. O'Donel in 1866-7. In the next two decades several modifications in the original boundary were made agreement between the Government of India and the Bhutan Government and in 1891-2 the whole boundary was relaid by a Capt. Hodgson. It was found necessary, owing to disappearance of marks to demarcate this boundary again during the survey and settlement operations of 1906-16. The work was done by Delaney in 1909 under the guidance of Captain F. C. Harst. Several disputes were settled and the boundary as approved in 1893 was relaid. At the present moment there are 239 boundary pillars between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan, with the first pillar commencing at the junction of the Jaldhaka and Jiti river and pillar No. 239 near the tri-junction of Bhutan-Jalpaiguri and Assam. This line is covered by a set of pillars Nos. 1 to 164 which are iron pillars, which being liable to damage from wild animals, are being replaced gradually by stone or masonry work. Under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation V of 1873 an "inner line" has been notified on the various frontiers of India. The notification framed under this Regulation prohibits foreigners, i.e., non-Indians, to cross the inner line between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan, without prior specific permission in the form of a pass from the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri acting on behalf of the Government of India. From time to time a description of the "inner line" prescribed under the Bengal Inner Frontier Regulation V of 1873 is notified in the Gazette of India. The latest notification in respect of the Jalpaiguri-Bhutan border runs as follows :

A line commencing from iron pillar No. 1 at the junction of the rivers Jaldhaka and Jiti and passing eastward to iron

pillar No. 164 on the western bank of the river Sankos, the same line having been marked on the ground all along the boundary between Bhutan and the district of Jalpaiguri by means of iron and stone pillars.

As the country between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan is liable to diluvion and alluvion, almost every year and annual conference takes place between the Bhutan authorities and the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri to relay the boundary pillars between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan. Another boundary which was fixed rather late was the Jalpaiguri-Cooch Behar boundary. Cooch Behar having been until 1950 a princely State. In 1895 a boundary dispute arose between Jalpaiguri district and the State of Cooch Behar. The two Governments directed a re-demarcation. It was mutually agreed that both sides should abide by the line shown in the map of O'Donel in 1868-70. The relaying was accepted in September 1899, and the readjustment was finalised in 1901. The matter, however, was reopened in 1910 and the map was relaid in 1910-11 by O. J. Hart of the Survey Department of the Bengal Government. The work of Hart was accepted by the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and confirmed by the Government of India in November 1914 and April 1915, respectively.

Under the Radcliffe Award the southern police stations of Tetulia, Pachagar, Boda, Debiganj and Pathgram, comprising a total of 672 square miles were given away to East Bengal. The area of the district was thus reduced from a total of 3,050 square miles on the 14th August 1947 to a total of 2,378 square miles on the following day. The relevant portion from Sir Cyril Radcliffe's partition award concerning the district of Jalpaiguri is reproduced below :

A line shall be drawn along the boundary between the thana of Phansidewa in the district of Darjeeling and the thana of Tetulia in the district of Jalpaiguri from the point where that boundary meets the Province of Bihar and then along the boundary between the thanas of Tetulia and Rajganj, the thanas of Pachagar and Rajganj, and the thanas of Pachagar and Jalpaiguri, and shall then continue along the northern corner of the thana Debiganj to the boundary of the State of Cooch-Bihar. The district of Darjeeling and so much of the district of Jalpaiguri as lies north of this line shall belong to West Bengal, but the thana of Patgram and any other portion of Jalpaiguri district which lies to the east or south shall belong to East Bengal.

Since 1950 some changes in the jurisdiction of the district have taken place. Some of the enclaves of Cooch Behar have been transferred to the district of Jalpaiguri. 17 *Chhits* of Haldibari police station were transferred to the Jalpaiguri police station in the district of Jalpaiguri under the Government of West Bengal Home (Police) Department Notification No. 2427 Pl. dated the 27th June 1952. A further adjustment between the district boundaries of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri has taken place in the year 1955. Under the Government of West Bengal Home (Police) Department Notification No. 2115 Pl. dated 20th May 1955, 34 *Chhits* of Cooch Behar were transferred to Jalpaiguri. 2 *Chhits* belonging to Mekliganj police station were transferred to

Maynaguri police station of Jalpaiguri, 30 *Chhits* belonging to Mathabhanga were transferred to Dhubguri police station and 2 *Chhits* of Tufanganj police station were transferred to Alipur Duars police station of Jalpaiguri district. The notifications are given below :

Notification No. 2427 Pl. dated the 27th June, 1952: In exercise of the Power conferred by Clause (s) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in partial modification of all previous notifications relating to the areas included in and the boundaries of police stations Haldibari in the district of Cooch Behar, and Jalpaiguri in the district of Jalpaiguri, the Governor is pleased to declare that the areas comprised in the *Chhits* shown in the Schedule hereto, which have hitherto been included in Haldibari police station in the district of Cooch Behar, and transferred to, and shall be included in, the Jalpaiguri police station in the district of Jalpaiguri.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the <i>Chhit</i>	<i>Chhit</i> No
1	2	3
1	Shingimari	71
2	Shingimari, (Part I)	72
3	Shingimari, (Part II)	74
4	Shakati	62
5	Ditto	63
6	Ditto	64
7	Ditto	65
8	Ditto	66
9	Ditto	67
10	Ditto	68
11	Ditto	69
12	Ditto	70
13	Binnaguri	61
14	Ditto	81
15	Dakkhata	39
16	Ditto	40
17	Ditto	43

Notification No. 2115 Pl. dated the 20th May, 1955 : In exercise of the Power conferred by Clause (s) of Sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and in partial modification of all previous notifications, relating to the areas included in, and the boundaries of police stations Mekliganj, Mathabhanga and Tufanganj in the district of Cooch Behar, and Maynaguri, Dhubguri and Alipur Duars in the district of Jalpaiguri, the Governor is pleased to declare that the areas comprised in the *Chhits* described in Columns 1 and 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed, which have hitherto been included in the police stations of the district of Cooch Behar, specified in the corresponding entries in Column 4 of the said Schedule, are transferred to and shall be included in the police stations of the Jalpaiguri district, shown against each in Column 5 of that Schedule :

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Name of the <i>Chhit</i>	<i>Chhit</i> No.	Name of the police station in Cooch Behar district from which transferred	Name the police station in Jalpaiguri district to which transferred
1	2	3	4	5
1	Panisala, Thak No. 152	152 M	Mekliganj	Maynaguri
2	Ditto	152 N	Ditto	Ditto
3	Magurmari	82	Mathabhanga	Dhubguri
4	Ditto	83	Ditto	Ditto
5	Ditto	84	Ditto	Ditto
6	Ditto	85	Ditto	Ditto
7	Ditto	86	Ditto	Ditto
8	Ditto	87	Ditto	Ditto
9	Ditto	88	Ditto	Ditto
10	Gossairhat	89	Ditto	Ditto
11	Ditto	90	Ditto	Ditto
12	Ditto	91	Ditto	Ditto
13	Ditto	92	Ditto	Ditto
14	Ditto	93	Ditto	Ditto
15	Ditto	94	Ditto	Ditto
16	Ditto	95	Ditto	Ditto
17	Ditto	96	Ditto	Ditto
18	Ditto	97	Ditto	Ditto
19	Ditto	98	Ditto	Ditto
20	Ditto	99	Ditto	Ditto
21	Ditto	100	Ditto	Ditto
22	Ditto	101	Ditto	Ditto
23	Ditto	102	Ditto	Ditto
24	Godang	103	Ditto	Ditto
25	Ditto	104	Ditto	Ditto
26	Ditto	105	Ditto	Ditto
27	Ditto	106	Ditto	Ditto
28	Ditto	107	Ditto	Ditto
29	Ditto	108	Ditto	Ditto
30	Ditto	109	Ditto	Ditto
31	Ditto	110	Ditto	Ditto
32	Ditto	111	Ditto	Ditto
33	Chikliguri, (Part I)	138	Tufangunj	Alipur Duars
34	Chikliguri, (Part II)	139	Ditto	Ditto

While demarcating the boundary between Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur section, a dispute was raised by Pakistan regarding South Berubari Union No. XII of Jalpaiguri P. S., Dist. Jalpaiguri, West Bengal. Pakistan claimed that the whole of this union should be included in Pakistan as per Radcliffe Award to which India could not agree. However, this dispute was subsequently dissolved by Nehru-Noon Agreement in September, 1958. The agreement is as follows :—

Berubari Union No. 12

“This will be so divided as to give half the area to Pakistan the other half adjacent to India being

retained by India. The division of Berubari Union No. 12 will be horizontal, starting from the north-east corner of Debiganj thana. The division should be made in such a manner that the Cooch Behar enclaves between Pachagar thana of East Pakistan and Berubari Union No. 12 of Jalpaiguri thana of West Bengal will remain connected as at present with Indian territory and will remain with India. The Cooch Behar enclaves lower down between Boda thana of East Pakistan and Berubari Union No. 12 will be exchanged along with the general exchange of enclaves and will go to Pakistan.”

The revenue, police and judicial jurisdiction of the district are conterminous with the geographical boundaries of the district. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri is also the District Magistrate and he is in overall charge of the district administration. He is assisted by an Additional Deputy Commissioner, who is also in immediate charge of the revenue administration of the district. There is a Subdivisional Officer in charge of each of the subdivisions of Sadar and Alipur Duars. The Subdivisional Officer of Sadar has his headquarters at Jalpaiguri which is also the headquarters town of the Jalpaiguri district. The sanctioned strength of the State Civil Service officers is seven officers belonging to West Bengal Civil Service and four belonging to West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Sadar subdivision, and three officers of the West Bengal Civil Service and two officers of the West Bengal Junior Civil Service at Alipur Duars. But in August 1965, there were five officers of the West Bengal Civil Service and two of the Junior Civil Service at Sadar subdivision and four West Bengal Civil Service and two West Bengal Junior Civil Service officers at Alipur Duars. There are thirteen Development Blocks covering the 12 police stations of the district. The Blocks Development Officers work under the supervision of the Special Officer, Planning and Development, who himself works under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. There is a Superintendent of Police who is assisted by one Additional Superintendent of Police and three Deputy Superintendents of Police. The Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the excise administration. There is a Superintendent of Excise belonging to the West Bengal Excise Service who helps the Deputy Commissioner in smooth running of the excise administration. There is a District and Sessions Judge with his headquarters at Jalpaiguri who is also the Judge of the Jalpaiguri Special Court. There is also an Additional District and Sessions Judge at Jalpaiguri.

Jalpaiguri is also the headquarters of the Commissioner of the Jalpaiguri division, having his jurisdiction over the five North Bengal districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar, West Dinajpur and Malda. Similarly it is also the headquarters of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jalpaiguri Range.

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The district of Jalpaiguri lies between latitude 26°16' and 27°0' in the northern hemisphere. The easternmost extremity of the district is marked by 89°53' east longitude and its westernmost extremity by 88°25'. The chief town and the administrative headquarters of the district and also of the Jalpaiguri division, is Jalpaiguri, situated on the west or the right bank of the Tista river in 26°32' north and 88°43' east.

Looking like an irregular rectangle, the district is bounded in the north by Bhutan and the district of Darjeeling, on the south by the district of Rangpur in East Pakistan and the district of Cooch Behar, on the west by the district of Darjeeling and East Pakistan, and on the east by the Eastern Duars in Assam which forms part of the district of Goalpara, the right bank of Sankos river marking the boundary line. The name Duars means gateways to the mountains. As such the tract of the country affording such gateways are generally known as Duars. Western Duars is that part of the tract which falls within the district of Jalpaiguri.

There are supposed to be 11 Duars or passes into Bhutan from India of which 5 are located in Jalpaiguri district. These are from the west to eastwards, Chamurchi, Lakhimpur, Balla, Baksha (Buxa) and Kumargram. Frontier guards are established at three points at Chamurchi, Buxa and Jaigaon. Chamurchi is by far the most important commercial route. Lakhimpur is reached from Lankapara Tea Estate or Totopara. It is a difficult route used only by those who live along it. The Jaigaon route has not much commercial importance. Buxa has virtually two routes: one goes *via* Buxa to the third big town of Bhutan, the other goes direct from Jainti. The second most important commercial route is through Kumargram Tea Estate within Kumargram Duar. This road passes through to Kalikhola, an important bazar in Bhutan. Kalikhola is situated on the western bank of the river Sankosh and can be said to be almost at the trijunction of Bhutan, West Bengal and Assam. The Balla route is not very frequented. The easternmost pass is at Bhutanghat at border pillars No. 223-4 at the north-eastern corner of the Sachaphu reserve forest. The following account describing the physical aspects of the district Jalpaiguri has been taken from A. Mitra's 1951 Handbook.

2. CONFIGURATION

The district comprises to well defined tracts which differ alike in history and in administration. The older portion which lies for the most part to the west of the Tista, is permanently settled,

and resembles closely the district of Rangpur which has now gone to East Bengal. East of the Tista and hemmed in between Kalimpong and Bhutan in the north and Rangpur and Cooch Behar in the south, lies a strip of submontane country about 22 miles in width, known as the Western Duars. Until the Constitution of India came into force on the 26th of January 1950, the Western Duars of the district of Jalpaiguri like the district of Darjeeling were included in the list of Scheduled Districts under the Scheduled Districts Act (XIX of 1874). Under this Act Deputy Commissioners, equivalent to District Magistrates of other districts, used to be appointed. This Act is no longer in force and, in fact, after the passing of the Constitution of India there is no such thing as a scheduled district. It may be interesting to record briefly the history of scheduled districts and Deputy Commissioners, as these nomenclatures will soon pass out of public memory. The early history appears to be that the East India Company Act, 1773 (1330, GEO III, Ch. 63), commonly known as the Regulating Act, conferred for the first time legislative powers upon the Governor-General in Council. In pursuance of the powers vested under this Act and other subsequent Acts of Parliament, regulations for the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies as then constituted were made and these Presidencies were known as the Regulation Provinces. All territories outside these Presidencies were known as the non-regulated territories. Thus the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri wrested from Bhutan in 1865 came to be outside the regulated zone and some of the laws in force in the regulated territory were applied by executive instruction of Government on to this area as well. After the passing of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874 (XIV of 1874), some of the laws of the regulated territories were applied to Jalpaiguri by virtue of this Act for the scheduled districts within the meaning of that Act. This state of affairs continued till the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919. Under this Act, the Darjeeling district and the Duars and Jalpaiguri were declared to be backward tracts and the Governor-General was empowered to issue Notifications directing that an Act of the Indian Legislature shall not apply except with such modifications and exceptions as he may direct and was also empowered to authorise the Governor to issue similar notification in respect of an Act of the local Legislature. This position was slightly changed by S. 92 of the Government of India Act where the Governor of the province was required specifically to promulgate the application of the ordinary laws. Under the Constitution of India promulgated on the 26th of January 1950 there is no such thing as a scheduled or non-regulated district. The Deputy Commissioner is, for all purposes, the same as the District Magistrate and is notified as such in the Gazette at the time every fresh appointment is made.

In general shape the district is an irregular rectangle lying lengthwise west and east. Before 1787, the western boundary used to be the present bed of the Mahananda or approximately the old bed of the Tista. After 1787 the western boundary of the district has been provided by the Mahananda while the eastern boundary by the Sankos river. The country west of the Tista presents a slightly undulating expanse of level paddy fields and scrub jungle, broken only by the groves of bamboos, betelnut palms and fruit trees mainly the *jack*, which surround the homesteads of the tenant farmers or *jotedars*. The fruit trees are mainly banana, mango, jack and the betelnut. Some of these homesteads have an exceedingly neat and comfortable look. There is little appearance of waste land along the banks of the numerous small streams and water courses (*khals*) which intersect this tract. Patches of tree jungle and brushwood are met with, not of any considerable extent, but still large enough to afford refuge to wild animals in the vicinity. The only large tract of uncultivated country in the Sadar subdivision is the valuable and extensive *sal* forests about 77 square miles in extent and situated about 12 miles north-west of Jalpaiguri town. It is known as Baikunthapur jungle mahal belonging to the Raikut Rajas of Baikunthapur. In 1911 J. F. Gruning writing the district gazetteer described the area as 81 square miles. No exact measurement, however, has been made in recent years. In the cold weather and particularly in the months of November and December a magnificent view of the Darjeeling Himalayas can be seen, with Kanchanjanga (28,146') towering about the west. The tract east of the Tista, called the Western Duars or Bhutan Duars, is a flat level strip of country, averaging about 22 miles in width, running fast along the foot of the Kalimpong hills and then along the Bhutan hills. In the bed of the Tista itself, however, there are large islands or *chars* containing much valuable timber. In recent years, in 1950, a valuable patch of forest in the bed of the Tista was washed away by a high flood. The chief characteristics of the Western Duars are the numerous rivers and hill streams which intersect it in every direction, and the large tracts of *sal* forests and heavy grass and reed jungle interspersed with wild cardamoms. A great deal of the grass and reed tracts away from the rivers have been put under heavy timber since the turn of the century, but many grass and reed tracts still remain, specially dense and luxuriant along the banks of rivers and streams, where they grow many feet in height. Here the beautiful cotton tree is to be found growing in great luxuriance and surprising vigour and rapidity, resisting even the action of fires by which the jungles and undergrowth are yearly consumed at the commencement of every cultivating season. The entire country, except for intervals of patches of ordinary cultivation, is studded with tea gardens all over and tea bushes constitute almost a thick carpet on the soil, shaded by shade trees. They make a beautiful sight along mile after mile of the best road in the State. These green carpets of tea are interspersed only with the red roofs of bungalows

and factories or labour settlements or with large patches of reserved or Government forests. At regular intervals of about 10 to 12 miles there are road junctions around which human settlements have grown and cultivation continues for a few square miles around. The largest area of ordinary cultivation in this tract seems to be the tract between Dalgaon and Falakata in the heart of the Western Duars. The little villages are remarkable for the most luxuriant vegetation. Large clumps of bamboos and groves of banana trees hem them in on all sides, almost hiding the houses from view. Above them are seen the tall graceful betelnut palms, and here and there a few other large trees such as mango, tamarisk, jack and *peepul*; and round about the dwellings, in fact up to the very doorways, are shrubs and creeping palms of endless form and variety. Fine fields of rice and mustard are also found in the vicinity of the villages. The scenery in the north of the Duars, along the foot of the mountains, up the plateaux, where the large rivers debouch into the plains, the gorges and valleys are especially grand and beautiful, particularly at the points where the Jaldhaka, Jainti and Sankos rivers leave the hills. In the neighbourhood of the Bhutan range from five to ten miles before reaching the hills the land rises gradually. In this tract the soil is only from 3 to 4 feet deep with a sub-stratum of gravel and shingle, containing the valuable red top soil which is the life of the tea plant; and in the dry season the beds of some of the streams, especially the Pana river or the Dima river in Kulchini police station for some miles after leaving the hills, are dry, the water re-appearing further down.

The grandeur of the scenery is enhanced by the steep hills of Bhutan which form a splendid background, and right up to the border of which tea gardens and extensive forests are leading out. Between the Jaldhaka and the Torsa and again between the Torsa and the Dima river intervene large tracts of primeval looking forests, tea gardens and villages. But the most impressive forests are between the Dima and the Jainti and between the Jainti and the Sankos. There the reserved forests can be seen in all their grandeur with small patches of cultivated lands and forest villages in between. They come up right against the hills, especially in places like Buxa and Sinchula and the Sachaphu, going right up to Mahakal. No better idea of the forest in the Duars can be obtained than that which one gets in the Chapramari, Garumara and Moraghat forests west of the Torsa, the Nilpara and Chilapatha-Mendabari forests between the Torsa and the Dima, and the great Jainti and Sachaphu forests between the Dima and Sankos. A splendid view is obtained along the Alipur-Buxa road. Here high *sal*, sometimes with a clear straight trunk of about 70 feet, *saj*, *champ*, *sida*, and other trees grow luxuriantly and lie on both sides of the road, while their branches produce a delightful shade. Further northward and eastward in the Sachaphu the scene gradually changes. In March and April the orchids come out and frequently make the trunks of trees a bouquet of flowers.

The trees appear taller, their leaves more fresh and green ; the underwood less dense, the leafy crowns of the trees are now far above.

The only mountainous tract in the district is that part of the Bhutan range in the immediate neighbourhood of the frontier outpost of Buxa. The boundary here between Indian and Bhutan territory is the Sinchula (or more properly Tchinchula) range. From one of its highest peaks, called Chhota Sinchula, which has an altitude of 5,695', a splendid view is obtained of the hill of the Buxa Duar. In the distance are seen large green patches of cultivation : in the midst of wide tracts of tea carpet, brown grass and reed jungle, the red-roofed bungalows and factories and the cultivated plots with home steads and small villages, make a pretty sight. Nearly up to the hills are dense and extensive tracts of *sal* and other tree forests, the whole being interspersed by numerous rivers and small streams. The Sinchula range has an elevation varying from 4,000' to a little over 6,000', the highest peak Renigango being 6,222' above sea level. The hills run generally in long even ridges, here and there the summits bristle up into creeks of from 200' to 300'. Below Sinchula, and on a range of hills varying from 1,659 to 2,457 feet in height are situated what once used to be the Buxa Cantonment, later the Buxa political prisoners' detention camp, and now a frontier outpost. The site of this outpost is 26° 45' 15" north latitude and 89° 37' 0" east longitude. Buxa is 32 miles distant from Cooch Behar town. The Sinchula can nearly every where be ascended by men and by beasts of burden, but not by wheeled vehicles, as the whole range is thickly wooded almost to the summit. Buxa is one of the principal passes into Bhutan territory, and leads to Marichan in that State, and is the historic site where the annual subsidy of Rs. 50,000 is paid to the Bhutan Government on the 10th of January of each year.

3. THE RIVER SYSTEM

The principal rivers in the Jalpaiguri district proceeding from west to east are (1) the Mahananda which forms the western boundary, (2) the Tista, in the permanently settled area of the district. Between the Mahananda and the Tista are such small rivers as the Saun, the Karatoa, the Chaol, the Talma, the Jamuna, the Panga, the Karala, running through Jalpaiguri town, the Chukchuka and the Rukruka and the Gadadhar. The Dhardhara is now part of the Tista. All these rivers or rivulets run from north to south into the Karatoa which makes a broad river in Rangpur district of East Bengal. The next large river east of the Tista is the Jaldhaka, but between the Tista and the Jaldhaka, the Dharla river is a medium sized stream. The Lish river descends from Bagrakot and joins the Tista, the first stream in the basin between the Tista and the Jaldhaka. The water of the Lish is constantly muddied by coming through Bagrakot territory and its bed is rising slowly, often through the accumulation of shingle, small rocks and boulders carried down with the

water. In the course of the last eight years since 1944, the bed of the Lish under the Bayley Bridge across it has risen about 8 feet. The next river is the Gish which falls into the Tista. It is said that the bed of the river Gish has raised itself 18 feet under the railway bridge in the course of the last 15 years. The Chel river comes further east near Oodlabari to be joined by the Chitijhora river south of the Dam Dim. It is joined south-west of Lataguri by the Neora river which is formed from three streams Mal, Neora and Kurtia. The Jaldhaka receives a tributary west of the river called the Murti which comes down beside Samsing and flows past Chalsa. The Jaldhaka also receives another principal tributary called the Jiti and the junction between the Jaldhaka and the Jiti forms the site of the first boundary pillar between Bhutan and India. The Jaldhaka is joined near Ramsahi Hat by the Daina. The next large river east of the Jaldhaka is the river Torsa. Between the river Jaldhaka and the Torsa are several small streams which, from west to east, are called the Galandi, the Duduya, the Damdima, the Tasati, the Mujnai, and the Buritorsa. The next major river, east of the Torsa, is the Gadadhar or Jainti river. Several small streams intervene between the Torsa and the Jainti which, from the west to the east, are the Sanjol river and the Silitorsa. The Bania river, the Pana river, the Dima river and the Datia, all pour into the Kaljani which runs past Alipur Duar town. The Bania river forms the Chiko river about 6 miles to the north-east of Alipur Duar town. The upper part of the Jainti river is called the Jainti and the lower part the Gadadhar. The next big river east of the Jainti is the Sankos, which forms the eastern boundary of the district and also between West Bengal and Assam. Between the Jainti and the Sankos are, from west to east, the Kalajani, the Turturi and the Raidak. The Raidak is a fairly big stream which rises at the feet of the Mahakal hill. Between the Raidak and the Sankos is a small stream called the Chikiahora which shoots off from the Sankos and runs southwards midway between the Raidak and the Sankos.

The bigger rivers, namely, the Mahananda, the Tista, the Jaldhaka, the Torsa, the Kalajani, the Raidak and the Sankos, are normally all navigable by boats of 100 maunds burden during July and September, although the current downstream is extremely swift. As already stated, owing to the porous character of the soil near the hills, the beds of some of the rivers in the Duars are without water for some few miles of their course. The following is a brief account of each of the chief rivers of the district, with their tributaries.

The Mahananda—The Mahananda has its source near Mahaldiram in the Darjeeling district and flows in a southerly direction down to Siliguri where it alters its course slightly towards the west and enters the Jalpaiguri district. From this point it forms a boundary between the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and then between East Bengal and Jalpaiguri. Near Siliguri the bed of the Mahananda is stony, and

the Assam Railway obtains much of its ballast from the bed of the Mahananda. The name is a Bengali corruption of the Lepcha word *Mahaldi*.

The Tista—The following account of the Tista is taken from W. W. Hunter's Statistical Account of the district of Jalpaiguri, 1876. The Tista is no longer navigated by streamers of light draught. James Ferguson's comments on the course of the Tista may be seen in his 'On Recent Changes in the Delta of the Ganges' published as an Appendix in Census of India, Vol. VI, Part I C, for West Bengal, Sikkim and Chandernagore, 1951.

"The Tista is the largest and most important river in the District, and is navigable throughout its course by steamers of light draught during the greater part of the year. It enters Jalpaiguri from Darjeeling at its north-western corner, and flows in a south-easterly direction until it passes into Rangpur District from Patgram. The Tista forms the boundary of the Dwars, dividing them from the permanently settled portion of the District, which, previous to 1869, belonged to Rangpur. On its left or east bank, the principal tributaries are the Lesu or Lish, Ghish, Saldanga, and Dhalla rivers. It has no tributaries of any note on its right or west bank. The Tista itself falls into the Brahmaputra, a little above the town of Raniganj in Rangpur District. Formerly it used to flow into the Ganges; but, as stated in my Account of Rangpur (vol. vii. p. 165), during the disastrous floods of 1787 the river suddenly forsook its channel and turned its waters into a small branch marking a still more ancient bed of the same river, which empties itself, as above stated, into the Brahmaputra in Rangpur District. Major Rennel's Atlas of 1770 shows the old course of the river, and at page 352 of his *Memoir of a Map of Hindustan* he states: 'The Tista is a large river which runs almost parallel to the Ganges for nearly a hundred and fifty miles. During the dry season, the waters of the Tista run into those of the Ganges by two distinct channels situated about twenty miles from each other, and a third channel at the same time discharges itself into the Meghna; but during the season of the floods, the Ganges runs into the Tista, whose outlet is then confined to the channel that communicates with the Meghna.' The banks of the Tista are alternately abrupt and sloping, according as the current strikes from one bank to the other. This is a common feature of most large Indian rivers. Major Rennel, in writing of the Ganges, treats of this question at page 341 of his *Memoir*, quoted above, but his remarks apply equally to the Tista, and may be quoted here:— 'Commonly, there is found on one side of the river an almost perpendicular bank, more or less elevated above the stream according to the season, and with deep water near it; and on the opposite side, a bank shelving away so gradually as to occasion shallow water at some distance from the margin. This is particularly the case in the more winding parts of the river, because the very operation of winding produces these steep and shelving banks. The current is always strongest on the

external side of the curve formed by the serpentine course of the river, and its continual action on the banks either undermines them or washes them down. In places where the current is remarkably rapid, or the soil uncommonly loose, tracts of land are swept away in the course of a single season, such as would astonish those who have not been eye-witnesses to the magnitude and force of the mighty streams occasioned by the periodical rains of tropical regions. This necessarily produces a gradual change in the course of the river, the quantity lost on the one side being added to the other by the mere operation of the stream. The fallen pieces of the bank quickly dissolve into muddy sand, which is hurried away by the current along the border of the channel to the point from whence the river turns off to form the next reach, where, the stream growing weak, it finds a resting-place and helps to form the shelving-bank, which commences at the point and extends downwards along the side of the succeeding reach. To account for the slackness of the current at the point, it is necessary to observe that the strongest part of it, instead of turning short round the point, preserves for some time the direction given it by the last steep bank, and is accordingly thrown obliquely across the bed of the river to the bay on the opposite side, and pursues its course along it till the intervention of another point again obliges it to change sides. In those few parts of the river which are straight, the banks under go the least alteration, as the current runs parallel to them; but the least inflection of course has the effect of throwing the current against the bank, and if this happens in a part where the soil is composed of loose sand, it produces in time a serpentine winding. It is evident that the repeated addition made to the shelving bank before mentioned become in time an encroachment on the channel of the river, and this is again counter-balanced by the depredations made on the opposite steep bank, the fragments of which either bring about a repetition of the circumstances above recited, or form a bank or shallow in the midst of the channel. Thus, a steep and a shelving bank are alternately formed in the crooked parts of the river (the steep one being the *indented* side, and the shelving one the *projecting*). A continual fluctuation is induced in all the winding parts of the river; each meander having a perpetual tendency to deviate more and more from the line of the general course of the river by eating deeper into the bays, and at the same time adding to the points, till either the opposite bays meet, or the stream breaks through the narrow isthmus, and restores a temporary straightness to the channel.

Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, in his MS. Account of Rangpur District, written about 1809, makes the following remarks regarding the condition of the Tista and its branches, in its course through that portion of Rangpur which has been recently transferred to Jalpaiguri District:—'The Tista enters this District at its northern extremity, where it is bounded by the country of Sikkim subject to Nepal' [now the British District of Darjiling], 'and continues for about twenty-three miles from thence to be the bound-

dary between the Company's territory and that of the Deb Raja of Bhutan' [now the Falakata or Western Duars Subdivision of Jalpaiguri]. 'It is here an exceedingly large channel, from six hundred to eight hundred yards wide. At all seasons it contains a great deal of water and has a swift current, but its navigation is somewhat impeded by stones and rapids. The Tista begins to swell in spring, and usually rises two or three inches between the middle of April and the middle of May, owing to the melting of the snow in the mountains to the north; but no considerable increase takes place in its volume until the setting in of the rainy season. Immediately below Jalpaiguri town, the Tista has the Company's territory on both sides, and receives from the west a small river named the Kharla, on the western bank of which Jalpaiguri is situated. This stream takes its rise from among the lower hills in the Sikkim territory, and flows through this District for about twenty-four miles. Canoes frequent it in the dry season, and in the floods large boats are able to ascend it for a considerable distance. A short distance below this, on the west bank of the Tista, is the mart of Madarganj. Although here a very large river, boats of a greater burden than 150 maunds cannot ascend the Tista beyond this point in the dry-season. In the rains, boats of any size may come. A little below Madarganj, the Tista sends off a branch known as the Buri or Old Tista, and which at the time of Major Rennel's Survey was its principal channel. On sending off the Old Tista, the great channel turns eastward; and after passing Byankra, a mart in Fakirganj division, it receives the Kaya, a small stream which rises in Bhutan, and has on its banks a place of some trade called Jarpakri. The Tista then enters Kuch Behar.'

There is one phenomenon connected with both the Tista and the Torsa which, according to some, has ceased in recent years. This is what is locally known as the "Teesta Guns" in rainy weather; especially about the months of May and June, these loud booming reports, emanating, as far as the ear can judge, from the river bed, used to occur with great frequency, usually in salvos of two or three. Similar, but less intense, manifestations occurred in the other Duars rivers, notably the Torsa. These detonations were often quite loud and of great volume, like the report of a cannon from some distance off. The writer distinctly remembers having heard them as a child in Jalpaiguri between 1922 and 1924. The Bhutan magistrate at Chamurchi told the writer in June 1953 that he still heard them. If it were exceptions of any kind, such as pockets of air or gas bursting under accumulated pressure, some visible manifestation would accompany the sound. It, therefore, seems probable that the sounds were not so local as they seem, but were heard over the whole area at the same instant, giving to each listener an impression of nearness but indefinite direction of origin. Dr. Charu Chandra Sanyal of Jalpaiguri, a gentleman who has lived all along in the district, however, told me in June 1953 that the last time he heard them was in 1918. Obviously this was a

mistake, because the writer himself heard them in 1922-24.

The Karatoa—The Karatoa does not assume its real proportions in Jalpaiguri district.

The Jaldhaka—The Jaldhaka river rises in the Bhutan hills and drains the eastern slopes of the Rishi-la mountain in the Darjeeling district, of which it forms the boundary. After entering Jalpaiguri, it flows in a southerly direction until it approaches the boundary of the district, where it takes a sweep to the east and enters Cooch Behar. It joins the Torsa in the Rangpur district and the combined rivers under the name of the Dharla flow into the Tista. About a mile north of the Bengal-Duars railway line the Jaldhaka divides into two branches, the western branch of which is called the Hathinala; these are spanned by two fine bridges each 600 feet long joined by a lofty embankment. The streams unite again about half a mile below the bridges. The Jaldhaka is a wide river but shallow in proportion to its size and is fordable everywhere during the cold weather; its current is very rapid and it rises and falls with great suddenness. Its principal tributaries within the Jalpaiguri district are the Murti, a considerable stream, flowing from the Dalinkot mountains in Darjeeling; and the Daiana, also a large stream, which rises in the Bhutan hills and falls into it on its east bank in *pargana* Moraghat, opposite Naothoa Hat. The Daiana is a particularly trouble some river, frequently changing its course and doing much damage to roads and cultivation. The Jaldhaka river is the boundary between the Mainaguri and Falakata *tahsils*.

The Duduya—The Duduya is formed by the combined waters of the Gaikata, Nanai, Angrabasha and other small streams, all of which rise in the north-west of the Duars. It flows in a south-easterly direction and enters Cooch Behar at Dakalikoba Hat. It is navigable by boats of fifty maunds as far as the Jalpaiguri-Aipur road. Its principal tributaries are the Kalua or Rehti, Barabank, Dim-Dima and Tasati, which rise in Bhutan hills or the north of the Duars and join it on its east or left bank.

The Mujnai—The Mujnai rises in the southern slopes of the Bhutan hills near Hantapara and, after a winding southerly course, enters Cooch Behar just below Falakata, up to which point it is navigable by boats of fifty maunds burden. The river is the boundary between *parganas* Lakhimpur and West Madari of the Falakata *tahsil*.

The Torsa—The Torsa is the most important river in the Cooch Behar district. It rises in the Bhutan State and flows through the Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts in North Bengal. The length of this river is of the order of 148 miles from its furthest extremity in Bhutan state to the Cooch Behar town. Out of this a length of about 98 miles

the river course is stretched from its source in Bhutan state upto Balsirgpara in Jalpaiguri district.

The upper reach in the Bhutan state river Torsa is better known as "Amo". This "Amo" river is, in fact, the name given to the combined flow of two hill streams at the furthest extremity viz. the Kangpo and Kylang rivers from the north-western and north-eastern directions respectively. The "Amo" river in its next lower course is joined from the north-western directions by three tributaries, Chimkiphu, Tangka, Namchukhola and five tributaries from the north-eastern direction Tromo, Yak, Ripleykhola, Piunakhola and 'Pa' rivers. The 'Pa' river has a tributary 'Netapkhola'.

The "Amo" river thus enlarged by the contributions of the above tributaries enter the Sub-Himalayan plains of the Jalpaiguri district under the name "Torsa".

The "Amo" river having glacial regions at the source derives its flow from snowmelt as also from run off from rainfall during the monsoons.

Immediately before entering the Jalpaiguri district, the "Amo" river flows in a loop path and below this loop, it flows in a southern direction through the Jalpaiguri district. There is a railway bridge over it below this loop at Madarihat near Hansimara. Below this bridge, the Torsa throws off a spill channel on the South-East, called Siltorsa, which rejoins the Torsa at a point South of the N. H. Road across both the Torsa and Siltorsa rivers. In the reach between Madarihat railway bridge and N. H. Road bridge on the Torsa, the Torsa is joined from the north-west by the Chotto Torsa. This Chotto Torsa is the combined flow of two streams, one Titi and another decadent spill channel of the Torsa, higher up. There is a distributory thrown off from the Chitto Torsa called "Buri Torsa" which joins the Jaldhaka river below Falakata. The Buri Torsa has an important tributary called Jujnai from the Western direction. •

Below the N. H. Road bridge on the Torsa, river turns to the south-eastern direction and follows a zig-zag course indicative of an inherent meandering tendency. The Torsa also flows by the Cooch Behar town. Shortly before its approach to this town, it throws off a distributory called the "Dharala" on the south, which joins the Jaldhaka-Dharala river below. Erosion and encroachment of the Torsa river near Cooch Behar town is a problem that has been engaging the attention of the Engineers for a long time. It is said that as early as 1887, the royal palace was once endangered and the then State Engineer introduced a cut so as to divert the bulk of flows along the "Mora Torsa". This device however did not stand long, and the Torsa river began to meander closely the town once again.

In the South-Eastern course below the Cooch Behar town the Torsa river is joined by four rivers

from the north. These are the Gharghari, Kaljani, Gadadhar and the Raidak the river below the confluence with the Raidak river is known as Raidak.

The Kaljani—The Kaljani is formed by the combined waters of the Alaikuri and Dima, which first take the name of Kaljani after their junction at Alipur, the subdivisional headquarters. The united stream has a course of only a few miles in Western Duars, and for a few miles further its right bank marks the boundary between the district of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. The Kaljani proper has no tributaries of any importance on its right or west bank; but on the left or east bank it receives the waters of the Nonai Cheko and Gadadhar. The Alaikuri, which supplies the greatest portion of the water to the Kaljani, is a fairly large river, which rises in the Bhutan hills, and after a southerly and south-easterly course through the Western Duars, joins the Dima at Alipur. Its principal tributaries on the west or right bank are the Gabur Basra, Buri Basra and Bania rivers and on the east or left bank, the Nimtijhora and Paror. The Dima is also a stream of some size, rising in the lower Bhutan hills near Buxa, and flowing south to its confluence with the Alaikuri. Its only tributaries of any importance are the Gram on the right or west bank, and the Doria on the left or east. The Alaikuri and Kaljani rivers mark the boundary between *parganas* Chakwakheta and Buxa.

The Kaljani is navigable for large boats up to Alipur and a considerable trade in timber is carried on by means of them.

The Raidhak—The next large stream to the east is the Raidhak, which rises close to mount Chumalarhi in Tibet. It flows southwards through the Western Duars and enters Cooch Behar below *taluk* Burujuti. In its northern course through the district the river forms a large island by throwing off a branch stream called the Mainagaon *nadi*, which leaves the Raidhak at the point where it enters the district and joins it again about ten miles lower down. The old course of the Raidhak forms the boundary between the Alipur and Bhalka *tahsils*, but in 1905 the river came down in high flood and deserted its former bed which lies to the east of the Raidhak Tea garden; it swept across country and poured its waters into several small streams to the west of its former course, one of which the Dharlajhora, is now the main stream and runs to the west of the Raidhak Tea garden.

The Sankos—The right bank of the Sankos river is the boundary of the district and, before the Partition, marked the boundary between the provinces of Bengal and Assam. Its principal tributary on its right or west bank is the Glentani. Both the Raidhak and Sankos flow into the Brahmaputra, a few miles below Dhubri.

Rivers and streams in Jalpaiguri district are liable to be interfered with by private hands and, being entirely foot-hill rivers, are also liable to shift their courses according to the state of land formation.

The question of interference with the natural course of rivers is one of special importance in a tract where most of them are swift flowing hill streams, debouching on the plains usually without strong high banks to contain them. A period of drought will reduce all but the big rivers to a mere trickle, but a heavy fall of rain in the hills will convert them into raging torrents difficult to control and easy to divert. A great mistake has been made in the past in not leaving a strip of jungle along the banks of all such water courses, for this has proved itself to be the only natural means of exercising any real control over their movements. Not only have the banks in too many cases been cleared for cultivation, but no effective check has been possible over the cutting of irrigation channels, locally known as *jampois*, and other forms of activity in the beds of rivers. The result has been that huge areas have been ruined by the rivers changing their courses and such changes in very many cases are directly traceable to a *jampoi*. The first flood of the season will scour the *jampoi* into a big channel, and each successive spate will continue the work till often the river turns bodily down the *jampoi* and lays waste a whole tract of country. Similar results not infrequently follow from effort at river training on the part of tea garden managers and *jotdars*. A particular block of tea or arable land may be saved but at heavy cost to the unfortunates further down. On the other hand much land in the Duars will go out of cultivation if irrigation is entirely prohibited and much damage will be caused to tea gardens, *jote* lands, railways, roads and forests if river training is entirely vetoed. It seems therefore to be incumbent on Government to do something to regulate such necessary enterprises, applying in the Duars the results of experience gained elsewhere and taking steps to accumulate local experience as a guide for future action. *Jampois* are necessary unless a great deal of revenue is to be foregone. But they must be scientifically placed, and in every case where a mountain torrent is tapped, a sluice gate and protective works should be erected. River training is necessary; in the case of some rivers it is a very acute problem, notably the Tista, the Chel, the Daina, the Rehti, the Pagli and Sukti, the Pana, the Kaljani and the Rydak. The Tista threatens to sweep away a whole section of the Bengal Duars Railway on the one side and a large portion of Jalpaiguri on the other.

The policy of the Government in the 19th century was one of *laissez faire*. But in the present century a District Embankment Committee has been in existence under S. 21 of the Embankment Act of 1882 (Act II of 1882). The members of the Committee have been the Deputy Commissioner, the Engineers of the Works and Buildings and Irrigation Depart-

ments, the Railways, the Divisional Forest Officers, and representatives of the Indian Tea Association and the Indian Tea Planters' Association. This Embankment Committee has, from time to time, done some river training and drainage. It should be mentioned here that the innumerable small streams all require so much attention that it is very difficult to cope with them. Hitherto the duty of giving that attention has devolved on those whose interests were immediately affected, and they have been tacitly allowed a free hand in doing so. In addition to the conundrums of river training and irrigation, perplexing cases have arisen from time to time with regard to drainage; the clearing of jungle and planting of tea have also brought about special difficulties and the Deputy Commissioner, apart from the Embankment Committee, has constantly to keep a close check on private interference with rivers.

The following brief account of rivers and streams which have shifted their courses lately provides a sample of the problem the district has to face by its situation in the Himalayan foot-hills.

The Torsa—This river started its eastward movement some 30 years ago, and the movement still continues. During 1932-3 the movement became menacing, and it was felt that the Range headquarters buildings at Nilpara were in danger. Protective *bunds* were erected during 1934-5 to check further progress, but the condition turned for the worse in the following year when Government deputed an officer of the Irrigation Department to investigate and report. During 1938-39 it was considered futile to carry out any more protective works, and on the advice of the Special Officer deputed by Government, the Range headquarters buildings at Nilpara were dismantled and transferred further east to their present sites.

The Malangi—This river has been gradually moving east. The safety of the Range headquarters buildings at Chilapata being threatened, these were dismantled and transferred further east to their present sites.

The Jainti—The movement of the course of this river has been irregular. It threatened the Range Officer's rest house at Panbari during 1934-35. During 1939 and the following years a part of its current broke through its western bank only a few miles below Jainti Station, and sweeping through the portions of the Jainti and Panbari Blocks discharged into the Bala river through the Sukhanjhora causing devastation all the way.

The Rydak—During 1930 the Rydak river left its old bed and moved east near Teamari. During 1933 it broke through the forests at Newlands on the east, and at Chipra on the west. The following year it eroded a part of the Central Rydak Block.

The Sankos—The river moved east during 1930, but during 1934-35 it eroded some portions of the Bholka Reserve.

The Gabur-Basra—It started moving east during 1933 and eroded some forest areas. With the permission of the Embankment Committee the Rangamati Tea Estate tried to check the movement, but even then the river cut about a mile of new channel through the forest during 1938 after breaking through its Western bank.

4. FLUVIAL DEVASTATION OF THE DUARS TEA PLANTATIONS*

To a casual observer, rivers present surprising contrasts. The broad expanse and serenity of the Ganga after the monsoon months in its lower course and the roaring Tista's swift flow through the deep gorge along the Siliguri-Kalimpong road during the rains are very dissimilar in every respect. They represent, however, the usual characteristics of rivers at their different stages and at different seasons of the year. In their action also, rivers are friendly and beneficial to man, but in certain aspects they are inimical and harmful, e.g., causing diluvial damages in the foothill regions and floods in the plains. In the present article, we shall examine the fluvial action of the mountain streams over the tea plantations of the Duars, which falls in the latter category.

A brief survey of the topography and general features of the Duars is necessary before we examine the river action in the area.

The word "Terai" is derived from Persian, meaning a damp and humid place. The term may broadly be applied to the running strip of land, 15 to 20 miles wide, occupying the entire length of the foothills of the Himalayas from West to East. In a restricted sense and especially as understood in the tea-industry, it refers to the area at the immediate foot of the Darjeeling hills and the border foothill areas between Bhutan and India. The Duars—meaning, doors to the mountain, is actually an area included in the Terai. A rough cross-section, North to South, across Sikkim would resemble a gigantic staircase running step by step down from the high Tibetan Plateau to the Gangetic Plain and the Terai would form the initial ascending step.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hoover, eminent Botanist and traveller, in his "Himalayan Journals", introduces the Terai as follows—"Siligoorie stands on the verge of the Terai, that low malarious belt, which skirts the base of the Himalaya from the Sutlej to the Brahmakoor in the upper Assam. Every feature—botanical, geological and zoological is new on entering the district. The change is

sudden and immediate, sea and shore are hardly more conspicuously different, nor from the edge of the Terai to the limit of perpetual snow, is any botanical region more clearly marked than in this, which is the commencement of the Himalayan vegetation."

The formation and geological development of the Terai and Duars, have been summarized by Dr. B. Banerjee in "Morphological Regions of West Bengal" —(Geog. Review of India Vol. 26), as follows—"There is another type of plain lying at the foot of the Himalays. This is the typical piedmont plain or the alluvial fan surface of the Himalayan foothills. This tract is known as the Terai and the Duars, the general elevation of which is over 250 feet. A major part of this plain is built up of debris washed down from the Himalayan slopes. The immense load of materials carried down by the streams are heaped up as soon as the streams descend to the plain. Erosion and deposition is repeated here every year. A general southerly slope of 2-3 feet per mile with a pronounced tilt to the east is the characteristic feature of the landscape where the rivers come down from the hills, huge semi-circular fans are formed by the deposition of boulders and coarser soil particles. These along with many braided streams have built this broad piedmont alluvial plain of the Himalayan foothills..... The Sub-Himalayan zone is missing in West Bengal and the lower Himalaya rises abruptly from the plains." The last observation has a very important bearing on the rate of river-flow and the volume of erosional matter carried down and unloaded over the plantation areas in the form of diluvial deposits.

The climate of Terai and Duars is characterized by heat, humidity and heavy precipitation, which is the Am type of Koppen's classification. After the hottest days of summer, the monsoon winds from the Bay of Bengal continue to sweep along the Tista Valley, bringing heavy rains in their wake. The monsoon winds strike with full force the foothills in a North-West direction producing over 25" of rainfall at the foothills of Kalimpong, round about Mal, where some of the most productive Duars tea gardens are situated. The foothills of Dowhill-Mahaldhiram range also get over 20" of rain. Climate seems to have a definite effect on the people also. In the malarial Terai, fever afflicted natives are less energetic and ever apathetic to any type of hard labour. The housing pattern is of a crudely thatched hut-type, raised high on logs, reported to be a safety device against attacks of wild animals.

The natural soil development factors are as usual the climate, organisms, relief, parent material and time. (Jenny's standard formula: $S = f(c, o, r, p, t, \dots)$), but the normal processes are completely observed by the seasonal fluvial action in the form of huge deposits of transported erosional matters. "Although the pedogenic process is more of the

*The recent floods in North Bengal have focused public attention on the problem of unrestricted river flow in the hills and hill base areas. This is an article written by Sm. Champa Mitra, M. A., a research scholar of the Calcutta University, in which she analyses the fluvial actions of the mountain streams over the tea plantations of the Duars in North Bengal.—B. R.

nature of Podsolisation than laterization, the presence of seasonal aridity and high summer temperatures, alternating with humid condition helps the process of laterization" (Banerjee).

The tea soil surveys of various estates have enabled the Tochlai Research Station to classify Terai and Duars Soils into the following types :

Soil Ingredients	1. Red Bank %	2. Mal Sand %	3. Gray Sandy Loam %	4. Hantupar Plateau %
Coarse Sand	10	55	8	25
Fine Sand	9	19	28	30
Silt	20	8	29	13
Fine Silt	20	10	26	17
Clay	32	4	7	11
PH of soil water Extract	5.4	5.3	5.8	5.6

The devastations caused to the tea plantations of the Duars by the innumerable mountain streams fall into two categories : (a) the flooding action of the rivers resulting in waterlogging of the tea acreage and neutralisation of soil acidity both of which are deadly to the standing tea bushes ; and (b) deposition of heavy loads of washed down boulders, sand, clay, gravel, etc. over the tea crop bearing lands, making them practically unfit for tea cultivation for years. There are, of course, other damages done, i.e. loss of life and property, breach of communication hills, causing hardship, expenses and delay of tea despatches, etc. but these are outside the scope of the present study.

The flooding action is principally due (1) to the heavy monsoonal rainfall, (2) the large catchment area of the lower Himalayas which acts as 'a giant reservoir' collecting an almost impossible volume of water and (3) the absence of a Sub-Himalayan base to provide a gentle gradient of sufficient length. The volume of wash-load, however, is mainly dependent on erosional considerations, heavy rainfall on hill slopes being the causative factor.

Although there are numerous mountain streams and streamlets flowing approximately north-south in the foothills, only a few, e.g. Tista, Torsa, Jaldhaka, Sankos, Rydak, Kalchini, Diana etc. have a perennial flow, while a large number of streamlets hardly have any regular water flow in the dry months. But the picture completely changes during the rainy months of June to September, when following every heavy shower locally and in the hills, every streamlet—even small 'Jhoras', is in spate, carrying down an immense volume of water and wash-load. Continuous rainfall amounting to 10"-15" within a few hours is not an uncommon experience in the Duars and

it is no wonder that under such an intensive spell of rain and with such a wide catchment-areas, the erstwhile innocent looking streams would burst well-constructed dams, break bridge and culverts, wash out roads and railway lines, flood the adjoining tea estates and sweep out village causing greatest loss to life and property.

In addition to the heavy foothill rainfall, the arrangement of waterparting in the lower Himalayas, immediately above the tea growing areas, is very disadvantageous to the Duars. The waterparting facilitates water collection and controls the direction of water flow. The Senchal-Mahaldharam waterparting immediately north of Duars is situated at the centre of seven mountain spurs and collects the catchment water of seven valleys.

The magnitude and intensity of waterfall, the extent of catchment area, the nature of the soil and subsoil, the slope gradient, etc. taken together are responsible for the detachment and transfer of soil, which is spoken of as "erosion". The sharp beating action of rain, absence of suitable vegetative cover over large areas, and the practice of "Jhum" cultivation in Bhutan, Sikkim, etc. are mainly responsible for accelerated erosion on the hill slopes. The velocity and momentum of running water, down the lower Himalayas are also aggravating factors. It has been estimated that greater the degree of slope, the greater is the erosion due to increased velocity of waterflow. A doubling of speed enables water to move particles sixty four times larger, allows it to carry thirty two times more material in suspension and makes the total erosive power four times as great. Examples of destructive work of the rivers on various Tea Estates in Duars : Over a hundred and fifty tea gardens have been laid out in the foothill plains of the Duars in response to great natural advantages of climate, soil and lie of land but unfortunately many of them are subject to severe diluvial action of the mountain streams which flow along their boundaries.

In the estates of Bamandanga and Tondoo, the fury of Jaldhaka in the floods of early fifties was unprecedented. It washed out and diluviated a major part of the tea acreage within a few hours in addition to the huge destruction of property and loss of life. The location of Bamandanga and Tondoo Tea Estates having the rivers Jaldhaka, Diana and Tanatani on three sides makes them very vulnerable to floods.

Makrapara Tea Estate is another example of most severe onslaught of mountain streams. It was once a very flourishing tea concern under Indian management but diluvial devastation destroyed more than three-fourths of the total tea acreage. The rivers Pugli, Sulti and Gardanda rivers have deposited the transported wash-material consisting of sandgravel and boulders creating an artificial embankment round the garden. The platform is so high that one can see areas planted with tree, 20 to 25 ft. below, while the solum of the rivers are about 5 ft. below.

The devastation caused to Janiti II Tea garden, by the mad rush of the river is too well known to the planters of the Duars to be retold here. The tea estates of Jaldhaka, Attadanga, Kalabari, Chuna-bhuti, Newlands, Dalsinghpara, Rungamati, Santosh, Torsa, Raidhak, Looksan, Lankapara, Bundapani, Telipara, Demdima, Indong, Ellenbari, Washabari, Manabari, Sorungaon, etc. are among the other tea estates which have suffered from irreparable damage and destruction in the shape of loss of tea acreage.

The following chart compiled from "The Tea Directory" 1966 published by the Tea Board will convey some idea of the loss of tea acreage by the destructive fluvial action of the hill streams. Even if 20 to 30% of the gross lease acreage is excluded as reserve forest for fuel, paddy lands, etc. the net areas under tea show heavy shrinkage.

Name of the Tea Estate :	Area in hectares as per original estate lease	Area in hectares under tea including fallow lands on 31.3.65
Bamandanga	668	257
Tondoo	244	75
Jaiuti	1,674	370
Makrapara	1,149	202
Jaldhaka	698	155
Kalabari	593	288
Newland	1,130	484
Chunabhuti	761	365
Dalsinghpara	1,949	649
Rangamati	1,423	757
Bankoa	930	450
Torsha	1,340	354
Raidhak	1,220	484
Looksan	920	327
Lankapara	2,635	859
Bundapani	2,327	394
Telipara	1,264	409
Demdima	1,207	519
Indong	862	446
Ellenbari	897	197
Washabari	459	245
Manabari	408	243
Sorungaon	728	299

Another latent source of danger to many tea estates is the possibility of sudden and sweeping changes in the river courses. The perennial rivers like Tista, Torsa, etc. are continuously changing their

beds and a tea estate supposed to be at a safe distance from a river regarding flood menace, may lose the locational advantage after some years. In fact, many of the *mouzas*, east and west of the Mal Thana have been permanently made worthless by the fury of the Tista and the rapidly changing bed of the river is causing great concern to many estates nearby.

It has been estimated that in 1964, floods in the turbulent Torsa alone, have been responsible for destroying agricultural crops and standing tea bushes on about 25,000 acres. Obviously, a loss of this magnitude cannot be allowed to go uncared for under the plan regime. Complete control of seasonal flood-even if possible, is not practicable and similarly, normal erosion is a law of nature which cannot be changed. But measures could be taken to minimise the violence of waterflow and reduce accelerated erosion. The extent of devastation can be minimised by adopting short term protective measures "in situ" while soil conservation measures in the catchment area offer the most effective long term remedy against accelerated erosion and diluvial devastations of hill streams.

The estates situated on the banks of rivers which are susceptible to seasonal floods have to prevent penetration of flood water into the area planted with tea bushes with the object of avoiding water-logging and neutralisation of soil acidity, as well as to check the deposit of heavy wash-load of sand, gravel, boulders, etc. This is usually achieved by erecting mud-built embankments along the river side. If the river has a perennial flow with a deep channel, mud built embankments may be reinforced by stone boulders set in cement and concrete or fixed in place by a system of wire netting arrangement. Long stretches of such embankments have been constructed on both sides of Jaldhaka in Bamandanga and Tondoo Tea Estates and along the banks of Torsa in Kadam-bini Tea Estate. But both these types of embankments are extremely costly to construct and maintain.

Another system of controlling the vagaries of a river, which has a well derived mountain course and a perennial flow, is the construction of a dam at a suitable point in the mountain stage and to control the waterflow through reservoirs and sluice gates, as has been done in the case of Kosi and Jaldhaka. Such constructions have been utilised for multi-purpose projects, e.g. production of hydro-electricity, provision of water for irrigation, etc. But such projects could only be undertaken by the Government on account of the prohibitive cost for construction and maintenance.

It is now universally recognized that soil conservation in the catchment areas is the only effective long term measure to combat the ravages of hill streams. Many authorities believe that the increasing diluvial disasters faced by Anars tea gardens have been caused by irresponsible deforestation of the

foothill regions and shifting "Jhum" cultivation in the mountains. Therefore, to minimize the carrying down of unusual wash-load, under flooding, diluvial damage to foothill plains, silting up of river beds, etc. steps should be taken to reduce accelerated soil erosion in the upper reaches of the rivers and the catchment areas.

Since most of the rivers which flow across the the Duars originate in the heights of Sikkim and Bhutan, implementation of any comprehensive scheme of soil conservation would be impossible without the active support of the Governments concerned. The Forest Department of West Bengal has started two soil conservations divisions, one in Kalimpong and another in Kurseong. It is reported that "about 500 acres in the catchment areas of the rivers Balason and Mahanadi have been put under intensive conservation comprising afforestation, landslide prevention, raising of survereis, land-terracing, construction, of catch-water dams to divert surface run-off in the perennial Jhoras (streams) and constructing vegetative check-dams to arrest silt. Another 500 acres of badly denuded barren hill slopes are annually being afforested with various trees."

Considering the nature and importance of the agricultural products of North Bengal, particularly, of such important foreign exchange earning crops like Jute and Tea, comprehensive soil conservation schemes should be drawn up by the Authorities to minimise soil destruction by ravages of hill streams.

5. GEOLOGY

With the exception of the hilly northern fringe, the whole of the district is covered by alluvial deposits. The alluvium consists of coarse gravels near the hills, and sandy clay and sandy loam further south. A patch of black clay occurs in the area between the Tista and the Jaldhaka.

The Buxa-Jainti hills are composed of a series of rocks, known as the Buxa series, which consist of variegated slates, quartzites and dolomites, and are fringed on the south by low hills of Upper Tertiary (Nahan?) strata. A thin zone of Gondwana sandstones and shales with anthracitic coal beds intervenes between the Tertiaries and the Buxa series. North of the 2-3 miles wide band of Buxa series lies a series of phyllites, schists and quartzites, known as the Daling series. All these formations have a general east-west strike and dips are generally northwards. The relationship between the Buxa series and the Daling series is obscure; both these formations are however generally considered to be of Pre-Gondwana age.

West of the hills, the Tertiaries are not developed in the foothills region for a length of about 40 miles. They are again soon in the foothills, west of the Jaldhaka. The Buxa series extends westwards along

the northern fringes of the district up to the Rehtee nadi, but west of the Buxa hills, it lies mostly in Bhutan territory.

Coal is found to occur in the Gondwana rocks near Jainti. This coal is frequently anthracitic and occurs interbedded with grey carbonaceous sandstone, it is mostly in lenticles scarcely exceeding 1 foot in thickness.

Lignite occurs in patches throughout the entire length of the tertiaries. Good deposits are found on the west side of the Jainti river, about 1½ miles from Jainti. This lignite is of good quality, but much of its economic utility is lost owing to its scattered distribution.

Iron ores, mostly haematite, resulting from the alteration of banded haematite-quartzite interbedded with slate and quartzite, are locally developed near Gaopata (26° 46' : 89° 34'), north of Raimatong (22° 47' : 89° 31'), and elsewhere. The ores are of low to medium grade and the supply appears to be rather limited.

Disseminations of copper ore occur in the quartzites in the Buxa Duars. No economically workable deposit has however been located.

Argentiferous galena, cerussite, sphalerite and limo limonite are found in the dolomitic band of Buxa Duars. The ore is associated with grey dolomite in small pockets. A thorough prospecting for the minerals is desirable.

The dolomitic limestone bands in the Buxa Duars form the most important mineral deposit in the area. Dolomite is found all along in the hill range from near Lapchaco (26° 45' : 89° 36') to Raidak (26° 46' : 89° 43'). A small band of dolomite also occurs along a scarp two miles north of Raimatong (26° 47' : 89° 31'). The rock is pure dolomite with occasional pockets of calcite. During the monsoon the streamlets bring down innumerable large boulders of dolomite to the base of the hills, thus forming a very good natural supply of the material. The lime obtained from dolomite is of good quality and of good tensile strength. It is also used for fluxing purposes.

Deposits of calcareous tufa and magnesum sulphate occur at various localities in the foothills region, such as near Jainti and Chunabhati at Bandapani falls, etc. Large quantities of road and railway ballast are obtained from the gravels and shingles of Jainti river.

There is a mineral spring near Buxa, about three miles from Tashigaon, where Bhutias suffering from skin diseases go and bathe.

6. FORESTS

The following account has been borrowed from an essay on the forests of Jalpaiguri district and a

study of their composition published in the Centenary Volume of the West Bengal Forests (1965).

The striking feature of the forests of Jalpaiguri district (average annual rainfall : 144") are the valuable forests of *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*). This and various other types of forests cover an area of 427,156 acres in this district. Of these only 6 per cent area of the forests lies in the hills and the rest in the plains. The species of utmost importance is *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*), natural regeneration of which is conspicuously absent. Before the Conservancy of forests started in the middle of the nineteenth century, *Sal* forests of these regions used to be gutted by fire annually which in the Baikunthapur forests completely eradicated softwood trees and dense herbaceous undergrowth and in other forests to lesser extent.

The forests of this district can be broadly classed as Moist Tropical forests, the more economically important species of which are *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) with associates viz., *Schima Wallichii*, *Michelia champaca* and *Chukrasia tabularis*. Of the other, Lauraceous species predominate in various associations with *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Terminalia crenulata*, *Toona ciliata*, *Amoora wallichii*, *Amoora rohituka*, *Duabanga sonneratioides*, *Bischofia javanica*, *Salmalia malabarica*, *Dalbergia sissoo* and *Acacia catechu*.

The quality of *Sal* forests in the district is better than any other part of India. The percentage of *Sal* per unit area in best forests in the Buxa Division is far less than in Jalpaiguri (60-75 per cent in Buxa and 90 per cent in Jalpaiguri in pure best *Sal* forests).

Broadly speaking the forests may be classified into the following main types :

- (1) Riverain Forests
- (2) Plains Forests
- (3) Hill Forests
- (4) Savannah Forests

Most striking feature of succession is the abrupt merger of the riverain forests into mixed type and *Sal* forests. On freshly deposited sand and silt come pure *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*). Associates in gradual succession that come in are *Premna species*, *Salmalia malabarica*, *Lagerstroemia parviflora*, *Albizzia species*, *Gmelina arborea*, *Trewia nudiflora*, *Bauhinia purpurea*, *Wrightia tomentosa*, *Toona ciliata* and *Grewia species*, though several distinct types are noticeable.

The forests in the plains have several distinct types viz., scattered *Sal* and wet mixed forests, mature *Sal* forests, dry mixed type, and wet mixed type. The author had studied the composition in details and following are very abridged summary of his observations from Linear Sample plots, preservation plots and various enumerations :

- (a) Species in General
- (b) Meliaceae species

This shows the abundance of

- (1) *Sal* in Mature *Sal* and Scattered *Sal* wet mixed forests.
- (2) Lauraceous and Meliaceae species in all types of forests.

Close to the streams and moist pockets occur a type of evergreen forests known as North Bengal Tropical Evergreen forests, typical trees of which are *Aesculus assamica*, *Eugenia formosa*, *Dillenia indica*, *Echinocarpus sterculiaceus*, *Castanopsis species*, *Talauma hodgsoni*, *Pinanga gracilis*, *Artocarpus chaplasa*, *Myristica species*. canes and they can be compared with the *Myristica* swamps of the Tropical evergreen forests of Kerala. The trees form stilt roots and are shallow rooted.

Another feature of the forests of this district are the freak occurrences of *Podocarpus neriifolia* in Moraghat, *Mesua ferrea* adjoining Kalimpong hills, *Lagerstroemia flos Reginae* in Barobisha *Vatica lancaefolia* in Damanpur.

The hills forests of this district do not bear any pure crop and also are not economically useful. Some important species of sporadic occurrence are *Toona ciliata*, *Castanopsis species*, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*, *Duabanga Sonneratioides*, *Ailanthus grandis*, *Chukrasia tabularis* and *Morus laevigata*.

Owing to fire protection enforced in nineteenth century the Savannah forests occupy smaller area than formerly. Common species of grasses which occur in the high and low level Savannah are *Saccharum species*, *Erianthus species*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Phragmites karka*, *Arundo donax*, *Narenga porphyrocoma* and *Neyraudia reynaudiana*.

7. CLIMATE

Oppressive Heat, high humidity and heavy precipitation are the principal characteristics of the climate of this part of the country, which is popularly known a Terai, the word meaning in Persian a hot and humid place.

The seasons in the Jalpaiguri district follow generally the course of those of other districts in the plains but, owing to its proximity to the hills, the rainfall is much heavier and the temperature is rarely excessive. November, December, and January are the driest months, though even in these some rain usually falls. In consequence of this heavy and widespread rainfall the district never presents a dried-up appearance but is always green and the growth of vegetation is most luxuriant. The early cold weather months are delightful, the atmosphere is clear and fine views of the snows are seen ; in January and February it is colder and there are often slight mists ; by the end of March it begins to get warmer, and is very hot in April, in years when the rainfall is light in that month. In May the average rainfall is about 12 inches and the month is usually comparatively cool ; the rains

are very heavy in June, July and August, and the atmosphere is saturated with moisture.

Jalpaiguri has an unenviable reputation for fever ; in the tract adjoining Rangpur, a very severe type of malarious fever is prevalent, while in the Western Duars the dreaded black-water fever once claimed many victims.

Temperature—Temperature is rarely excessive. It is lowest in January ; by April the mean temperature rises and after that it gradually increases till it reaches its highest point in July and August. The mean maximum temperature occurs in April ; the mean minimum is lowest in January.

At Buxa Cantonment the climate is quite different ; the rainfall is heavier and even in the hottest weather *punkhas* are not used and blankets are necessary at night. The tea garden area to the north of the district is generally cooler than the tracts west of the Tista river.

Rainfall—The heaviest rainfall in the Jalpaiguri district is at the foot of the hills, and the lowest in

the south on the borders of Rangpur. The town of Jalpaiguri occupies a position intermediate between the two, and though it has a heavier rainfall than Darjeeling, the fall is much less than in the north of the Western Duars. Rain falls in almost every month of the year ; it is lightest in the cold weather months, rather more heavy in March, and increases considerably in April. May may almost be considered a rainy month and precipitation is often very heavy. From June to September rainfall is general ; the monsoon current flows northwards and is deflected towards the west in Northern Bengal so that the prevailing direction of the wind at Jalpaiguri during the rains is east or south-east. During this period the rainfall in the beginning of this century at Jalpaiguri was 119.41 inches, at Alipur Duar 122.66, at Buxa Cantonment 176.76 and at the Sam Sing tea garden, about 1,500 feet above sea-level, 184.55 inches. In the south at Debiganj, the average was only 69.65. Out of the highest recorded rainfalls was 249.92 inches at Buxa in 1903. One of the driest years at Jalpaiguri was 1900, when the rainfall was only 84 inches.

THE PEOPLE

1. POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH

In the Census of 1961, 1,359,292 persons have been counted in the district of Jalpaiguri of which 733,339 are males and 625,953 females. Table A-1 in Part IIA of this volume gives the distribution of population for all the administrative divisions of the district for total, rural and urban areas separately.

Ten years back the district was inhabited by 916,747 number of people. During these last ten years, therefore, the population of the district have increased by 442,545 i.e., 48.27 per cent over its population of 1951, the highest rate of growth observed in the district in any one of the past census decades. The rural population of the district have increased by 45.25 per cent during the last decade while the urban population have gone up by 87.19 per cent.

In the State of West Bengal as a whole the population have increased by 32.80 per cent during the decade of 1951-61. The rural population have gone up by only 31.81 per cent in the State while the urban population have shown an increase of 35.97 per cent during the last decade.

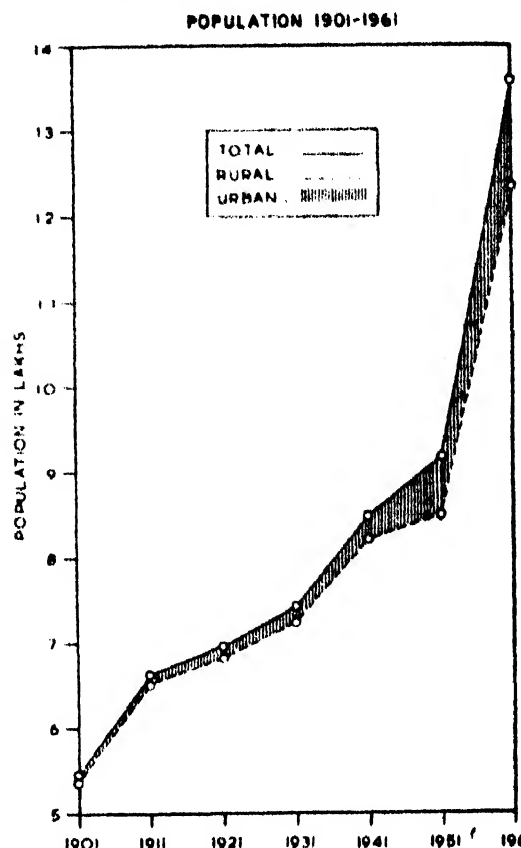
The statement 1.1 given below shows the growth of population in Jalpaiguri district since 1901 separately for its total, rural and urban sectors.

The population of the district in each of the last seven censuses has also been shown graphically for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 1.1

Total Rural Urban	Year	Population	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1	2	3	4	5
Total	1901	546,764		
	1911	663,222	+116,458	+ 21.30
	1921	695,946	+ 32,724	+ 4.93
	1931	740,993	+ 45,047	+ 6.47
	1941	847,841	+106,848	+ 14.42
	1951	916,747	+ 68,906	+ 8.13
	1961	1,359,292	+442,545	+ 48.27
Rural	1901	536,475		
	1911	651,457	+114,982	+ 21.43
	1921	681,133	+ 29,676	+ 4.55
	1931	722,031	+ 40,898	+ 6.00
	1941	820,075	+ 98,044	+ 13.58
	1951	850,602	+ 30,527	+ 3.72
	1961	1,285,478	+434,876	+ 45.25
Urban	1901	10,289		
	1911	11,765	+ 1,476	+ 14.34
	1921	14,813	+ 3,048	+ 25.91
	1931	18,969	+ 4,149	+ 28.01
	1941	27,776	+ 8,804	+ 46.48
	1951	66,145	+ 38,379	+ 138.23
	1961	123,814	+ 57,669	+ 87.19

In comparison with the growth rate of the State, the district of Jalpaiguri had shown a much higher growth rate in the first two census decades since the turn of the present century. During the first ten-year period of 1901-11 while the State of West Bengal as a whole could add only 6.25 per cent more to its population at 1901, the district of



Jalpaiguri could register the growth rate of as high as 21.30 per cent during that decade. In the next decade of 1911-21 the State suffered from a depletion by 2.91 per cent, but Jalpaiguri even in that influenza epidemic decade could gain a population of 4.93 per cent more over its 1911 population. In those ten years rural Bengal suffered from depopulation to the extent of 4.43 per cent, but rural Jalpaiguri registered an increase of population by 4.55 per cent. Since then Jalpaiguri's population had been growing at a lesser rate than the average rate of growth found in the State of West Bengal as a whole. This happened upto 1951. In the census decade ending in 1951 against the State's average growth rate of 13.22 per cent, Jalpaiguri's growth rate was only to the extent of 8.13 per cent. In the present census Jalpaiguri has shown a spectacular growth rate of population. In 1961 while the average rate of population growth for the State of West Bengal as a whole has been observed to the extent of 32.80 per cent, Jalpaiguri's rate of population growth has been much more, 48.27 per cent. In fact, amongst all the districts of the State,

Cooch Behar recorded the highest growth rate of population during the census decade of 1951-61 (52.45 per cent). Next to Cooch Behar is the district of Nadia with the growth rate of 49.65 per cent. Jalpaiguri follows very closely the district of Nadia in this respect.

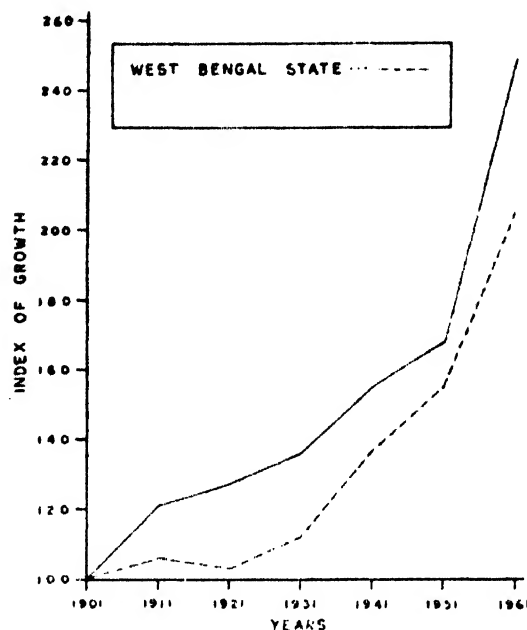
In the urban sector the district of Jalpaiguri was always above the State of West Bengal taken as a whole in respect of average growth rate of population, excepting in the census decade of 1931-41. Even during the Influenza epidemic decade of 1911-21 the district's growth rate of urban population far exceeded that of urban West Bengal. Urban West Bengal registered an increase of 7.16 per cent in 1911-21, while urban Jalpaiguri showed an increase of 25.91 per cent. In the decade ending in 1941 Jalpaiguri's growth rate of urban population was recorded only to the extent of 46.93 per cent, whereas urban West Bengal in that decade could gain a population of 63.69 per cent. During 1941-51 Jalpaiguri's growth of urban population was phenomenal. The State recorded an average increase of 32.52 per cent in respect of its urban population in that decade, while Jalpaiguri's rate of population growth in the urban sector was as high as 138.22 per cent. In the present Census decade of 1951-61 urban population in the State has increased by 35.97 per cent, this growth rate being higher than the general rate of growth for its total population in the State. In the case of Jalpaiguri the rate of increase of urban population has been much higher, 87.19 per cent.

During the first twenty years of the present century, Jalpaiguri showed a far better growth rate of population than the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the district an increase of population 27.28 per cent was registered against the State's growth rate of only 3.15 per cent. The rural population grew during this twenty-year period almost by an equal extent (26.96 per cent) in the district. But on the other hand a profuse urban population growth was observed, it being to the tune of 43.97 per cent.

During the next forty-year period *i.e.*, 1921-61 Jalpaiguri's population growth was quite below the State's average rate of growth. During this period the population in the State of West Bengal increased almost by hundred per cent, while the population growth of Jalpaiguri was only to the extent of 95 per cent over the population of 1921. The rural population had not grown as fast as its urban counterpart. The rural population during this period grew only by 81.39 per cent, while in the urban sector the population growth was simply phenomenal, more than seven hundred per cent.

Since turning of the present century *i.e.*, during the last sixty-year period 1901-61 the State of West Bengal registered an increase of its population by 106.18 per cent. The district of Jalpaiguri during this period showed an increase of 248.61 per cent over its population of 1901. In the rural sector the

growth was a little less, two hundred and thirty per cent but growth of urban population during these years have been exceptional. During these last sixty years Jalpaiguri's town population had increased by more than eleven times of what it was in 1901.



The index of growth of population since 1901 has been showed in the diagram above for the State and the district of Jalpaiguri for all the seven census decades. The year 1901 has been taken as base year and the population in that year has been taken as 100. The diagram and the statement 1.2 given here indicate that Jalpaiguri has always been much above the State in respect of the index of population growth.

STATEMENT 1.2

	Index of Population Growth						
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
West Bengal	100	106	103	112	137	155	206
Jalpaiguri	100	121	127	136	155	168	249

The first attempt to enumerate the people was made in 1858-9, at the time of the Revenue Survey of Rangpur, when a rough census was held and it was found that the population of the permanently settled part of the Jalpaiguri district was 189,067; there is nothing to show how the enumeration was made, and the Deputy Commissioner reported in 1870 that he was of opinion that the estimate was too low. His views were proved to be correct by a census taken in 1871-2. It was found impossible to conduct a simultaneous census and a gradual enumeration was made which lasted throughout the cold weather. Great difficulties were experienced owing to the illiterateness of most of the village headmen, who were appointed enumerators, and to

the widely scattered hamlets, called by the same name, which together constituted a *mauza*. The work was however, pushed through and the population was found to be 327,985 inhabiting an area of 1,026 square miles, giving an average density of 320 to the square mile. Between 1872 and 1891 there were various changes of jurisdiction so that the variations in the population cannot be accurately stated; it does not appear that there was any increase during 1881-1911, but it must be remembered that there was a steady drift of the people into the Western Duars where the land was fertile and the rates of rent low, and to a less extent into the Siliguri subdivision of the Darjeeling district.

At the close of the Bhutan war, a survey of the Western Duars was made in 1865-7, and rough estimate made by the Survey Officers returned the population at 49,620. It cannot be expected that this census was very accurate, but the country had long suffered from the depredations of the Bhutias, and it is probable that many of the inhabitants left their homes temporarily during the war. In 1870 the Deputy Commissioner made the first settlement of the Western Duars and conducted a special census in connection with it; this showed the population to be 100,111. After making due allowances for errors in the enumeration made in 1865, it is clear that a migration of the people of the neighbouring districts to the fertile waste lands of the Western Duars began as soon as British rule ensured the safety of life and property. Subsequent censuses showed an even more remarkable increases of population; in 1881 it had increased to 182,687, in 1891 to 296,348 and in 1901 to 410,605.

Jalpaiguri, and to a smaller extent Darjeeling, have registered the most impressive increases in population since 1872, and the extent of its population growth surpasses even the most spectacular increases in Howrah, 24-Parganas or Calcutta. During 1872-1921 the population of the district increased by 244.2 per cent, which for individual police stations mounted higher and higher as one went farther east until in Kalchini, Alipur Duars and Kumargram the increment amounted to the fantastic figure of 1,042.3 per cent. The centrally situated police stations increased by as much as 300 to 700 per cent. Between 1901 and 1951 the increase was a little less stupefying but very impressive, nevertheless, being as much as 298.3 per cent in Kalchini. The over all increase for the district was 67.8 per cent. The growth between 1921 and 1951 was the least, amounting roughly to a little over 1.0 per cent per annum indicating that immigration of labour in the tea gardens and of cultivators in the forests and agricultural spaces had already reached a very substantial level in 1921. It is easy to appreciate the great change that has come over the population of the district in the course of eighty years and the polyglot character of the immigrant population.

Jalpaiguri comprises two distinct tracts, *viz.*, (1) the regulation portion, formerly part of a subdivi-

sion of Rangpur, which includes all the country that lies west of the Tista; (2) the Western Duars taken from Bhutan after the war of 1864-5 or all the country east of the Tista. The first or regulation tract has been long settled, and except in the north, it had a fairly dense population. The second or what was so long the 'non-regulation' area east of the Tista, on the other hand, was very sparsely populated when first acquired. The former tract was decadent until very recently, while the latter is very progressive. The first tea garden was opened in 1874 and others followed so rapidly that in 1881 there were 47 tea estates with 5,637 acres under tea. In 1891 there were 79 gardens with 3,683 acres of tea, and in 1901, 235 gardens with 76,403 acres. Apart from the tea gardens, the settlement of land for ordinary cultivation progressed rapidly; the rates of rent were very low, and cultivators were attracted not only from the police stations west of the Tista, but also from Rangpur and Cooch Behar. During 1891-1901 the settlement of lands in the Duars for ordinary cultivation continued to progress. The crops were good and the growing demands for labour met by extensive importation from other places. The Bengal Duars railway line commenced in 1893 connecting Domohani to Dam Dim and Lataguri to Ramshai, and a workshop was opened in connexion with the former, employing nearly 1,000 workmen. There were no especially serious outbreaks of epidemic disease, but fever was always prevalent and in eight out of the ten years the district figured amongst six districts with the highest recorded mortality from fever in the State. During 1901-11 the central police stations filled up rapidly, and cultivation extended in Alipur Duars in every direction. There was a constant stream of immigration attracted by the fertility of the land and the lowness of the rents. The Dam Dim-Odlabari-Bagrakot railway line opened in 1901-2 and the Mal-Chalsa-Chengmari-Dalgaon-Madarihah line in 1901-3. Between 1911 and 1921 the Chalsa-Matiali line was opened in 1918 and almost all that was not taken up for tea or remained reserved forest was brought under cultivation. But the increase during 1911-21 was very much less than in the 20 years before. The reason was that the tea industry ever since 1898 did not flourish as it had done earlier. The birth rate ran comparatively high but the district being very malarious, the death rate was also very high and would be higher still but for the careful attention given by tea garden managers to the health of their labour. During 1921-31 the agricultural population suffered from distress caused by the very low price of tobacco. New tea gardens were opened in Sadar, Kumargram, Madarihah and Kalchini police stations. Public health measures greatly improved during the decade. During 1931-41 Alipur Duars subdivision saw steady immigration and in 1931-3 several miles of railway line were extended from Domohani to Barnesghat and elsewhere. The fall in agricultural prices hit the population towards the end of the decade but with the opening of the Far Eastern Front in 1942 Jalpaiguri and especially Alipur Duars subdivision sprang into sudden

importance. A number of large air strips were built all over the Duars and Alipur Duars subdivision and the towns were practically rid of malaria by army efforts. The roads were improved and the tea industry prospered as never before. In the 1943 famine although the district of Jalpaiguri itself remained unaffected, it attracted distressed persons from Rangpur. There was a devastating flood in the Tista in June 1950 which completely submerged 56 *mauzas* in Maynaguri and Mal police stations and 3 wards of Jalpaiguri municipality. An area of about 30 square miles was affected on either bank of the river and although the loss of human lives was small, 4,135 families with a population of 17,779 were affected, 3,163 head of cattle were lost and 25,460 maunds of foodgrains were destroyed. Standing jute and paddy over about 1,154 acres were lost and 1,171 houses damaged. Large settlements of Displaced persons were made in Rajganj and Jalpaiguri; the most important being Phatapokhori midway on the road between Siliguri and Jalpaiguri. The district has seen a great deal of activity since 1947 on account of the new Assam Rail Rink Project, the development of Alipur Duar town as a large railway centre, and several road building projects connecting Assam and the Duars.

Jalpaiguri's population growth is very much dependent on its increasing prosperity due to the growth of tea industries in this region. In fact, the whole history of the growth of population in the tract as is known as Western Duars is nothing but history of immigration to the various Tea Estates located in the tract. Since 1873 when the first tea garden was laid in the district and in 1874-75 when first tea was grown in the district, streams of immigration flowed into the district in search of food and livelihood in the growing tea industries. Chhoto Nagpur and Santal Parganas areas sent the major bulk of the tea labourers. As such, people of various ethno-linguistic and cultural background are found in this district. But one thing that is apparent from the analysis of various tea statistics and the composition of the population in different age groups is that immigration of adult labourers is already on the decline and the district has come to have a settled labour population who are begetting their successors.

Growth of population in any region follows the pattern of livelihood that the particular region can offer to the people living in and around that area. Tea plantation in the district of Jalpaiguri has been more often an industrial economy than of an agricultural one and as such the whole demographic feature of this tract has followed the characteristics of a plantation-based industrial economy. A Mitra in his celebrated 1951 report dwelt on this aspect quite thoroughly. To quote Mitra,

"The countryside, except the portion south of the Mahananda river of Siliguri police station, is organised on an industrial economy of tea plantations rather than agriculture. The pattern of production

is industrial, even as South America, the country of grain and livestock, is industrial rather than agricultural. The land is accordingly managed in these two districts in large blocks under tea estates, and the product of the soil is collected, processed, packed, shipped, marketed and sold according to orthodox industrial patterns. An intense network of excellent roads have been built over the face of this area solely with the object of supervising the industry, reducing transport charges, waste of time, and bottlenecks. Everything is rationalised and mechanised to a degree, and if the industry is to survive competition from Africa and Indonesia it will have to go still further and mechanise picking and tending the tea bushes as well, because already the cost of manual labour on these accounts is reaching prohibitive ceilings. Under such circumstances this district cannot afford to set up agriculture as a serious rival to the tea industry and employers must limit ordinary cultivation to the minimum at which they can keep their labour force attached to the garden with the slender bond of a piece of land which the latter can call its own, cultivate, raise vegetables, and inferior corn. The rest of the land must be put under (a) timber needed for the factory and plantation, (b) shade trees for wind breaks, embankments, terraces and (c) reserves for rotation of nurseries and bushes. The change in recent food habits in this district by virtue of which rice has rapidly supplanted coarser grain in the diets of plantation labour has been noticed in another section, but rice is expensive and arduous to grow and tea garden management cannot afford to let their labour consume time and energy over rice cultivation. They would rather buy rice at a high price and import it by costly airlifts than turn over land to paddy. This is quite in the fitness of things, because tea must be grown and money earned in foreign markets to buy essential articles for the country's growth. It would be unwise to destroy one of the very few paying industries the country possesses for a handful of grain which is easily secured elsewhere. On the other hand, whatever land is available is eagerly snapped up by jute, raw material for the most important single industry in West Bengal, if not in the Union, and between tea, jute and tobacco, cultivation of grain in Jalpaiguri will have a lean time, over which one cannot reasonably grumble. Thus things being as they are and should be, there is little wonder at the low density of these districts and the slow pace at which it has grown since 1921. This has already been observed before, and it is obvious that most police stations in these two districts have reached their saturation point beyond which under the present set-up of industrial production, growth will only be a parasite drag on the food resources of the State elsewhere."

The police stations at the eastern extremity as well as of those in the western extremity have grown more in preference to those located in the centre of the district in 1961 Census. Of the two subdivisions of the district, Alipur Duars has grown

much more than the Sadar. The average growth rate of population for Alipur Duars subdivision as a whole has been as high as 53 per cent. The police station Alipur Duars has surpassed even any generous expectation of the population growth in the region. This police station alone has grown by about 68 per cent over its 1951 population. Alipur Duars has been gaining greater and greater importance and as such making a steady progress since the beginning of the present century. In the first decade of 1901-11 this police station along with Kalchini and Kumargram grew by more than 80 per cent of 1901 population. All along the growth rate of these three police stations exceeded the average growth rate of the district. In this Census Falakata has also grown very remarkably. It has recorded a growth rate of population as high as 65 per cent. The Assam-Jalpaiguri border police station of

Kumargram has also been able to add more than half of its 1951 population in the present Census.

In the Sadar subdivision three police stations Rajganj, Mal and Dhubguri have grown by more than 50 per cent. Mitiali is only the police station in the district which has recorded a significantly low growth rate in comparison to other areas of the district. It even could not add one-fifth of its 1951 population.

The statements 1.3 and 1.4 show the growth of population during the last sixty years in all the administrative divisions of this district. The map at page (31) gives visual illustration of the intercensal growth of population in all different parts of the district.

STATEMENT 1.3

GROWTH OF POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1961	Variation 1951-61	Population 1951	Variation 1941-51	Population 1941	Variation 1931-41
Jalpaiguri District	1,359,292	+ 444,754	914,538	+ 68,886	845,702	+ 106,542
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>795,623</i>	<i>+ 249,481</i>	<i>546,142</i>	<i>+ 21,258</i>	<i>524,884</i>	<i>+ 58,797</i>
Jalpaiguri	171,822	+ 56,863	115,459	+ 15,090	100,869	+ 14,848
Rajganj	89,766	+ 29,048	51,718	+ 596	51,127	+ 1,722
Maynaguri	123,278	+ 34,968	88,315	+ 5,746	84,061	+ 15,794
Nagrakata	68,635	+ 16,246	42,389	+ 2,415	39,974	+ 518
Dhubguri	168,308	+ 57,398	110,910	+ 9,322	101,588	+ 18,418
Mal	135,117	+ 46,959	88,158	+ 6,970	85,128	+ 11,180
Mitiali	67,697	+ 8,509	49,188	+ 6,551	42,637	+ 1,322
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	<i>563,669</i>	<i>+ 195,273</i>	<i>368,396</i>	<i>+ 47,678</i>	<i>320,818</i>	<i>+ 47,745</i>
Madarihat	81,344	+ 21,858	59,486	+ 6,069	53,147	+ 6,551
Falakata	91,923	+ 36,223	55,700	+ 3,308	52,394	+ 5,410
Kalchini	117,184	+ 81,575	35,609	+ 7,765	77,858	+ 15,607
Alipur Duars	199,408	+ 80,370	119,038	+ 28,543	95,495	+ 14,612
Kumargram	78,810	+ 25,247	48,563	+ 6,904	41,659	+ 5,555

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Population 1931	Variation 1921-31	Population 1921	Variation 1911-21	Population 1911	Variation 1901-11	Population 1901
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Jalpaiguri District	739,160	+ 45,104	694,056	+ 22,774	661,282	+ 116,376	544,906
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>466,087</i>	<i>+ 15,262</i>	<i>450,825</i>	<i>+ 7,756</i>	<i>443,069</i>	<i>+ 33,028</i>	<i>410,041</i>
Jalpaiguri	85,521	+ 5,269	79,952	+ 5,881	75,788	+ 3,459	72,329
Rajganj	49,405	+ 5,728	55,133	+ 994	54,139	+ 4,151	51,976
Maynaguri	76,267	+ 3,180	81,447	+ 816	82,263	+ 6,950	75,313
Nagrakata	39,461	+ 1,512	37,949	+ 361	38,330	+ 3,388	34,942
Dhubguri	68,170	+ 8,921	79,249	+ 794	80,043	+ 6,762	73,281
Mal	83,948	+ 321	83,627	+ 757	82,870	+ 6,048	76,822
Mitiali	41,315	+ 7,847	33,468	+ 803	38,168	+ 2,430	35,738
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	<i>273,073</i>	<i>+ 29,843</i>	<i>243,231</i>	<i>+ 40,530</i>	<i>202,701</i>	<i>+ 33,348</i>	<i>169,353</i>
Madarihat	46,866	+ 6,797	40,069	+ 4,169	35,900	+ 12,504	23,396
Falakata	46,984	+ 2,093	44,891	+ 4,670	40,221	+ 14,010	26,211
Kalchini	62,246	+ 18,475	43,771	+ 9,766	39,005	+ 17,513	21,492
Alipur Duars	80,883	+ 5,903	74,981	+ 15,013	59,968	+ 26,925	33,043
Kumargram	36,094	+ 1,575	34,519	+ 6,912	27,607	+ 12,896	14,711

STATEMENT 1.4

PERCENTAGE VARIATIONS IN POPULATION DURING THE LAST SIXTY YEARS IN THE
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF THE DISTRICT

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage Variation					
	1951-61	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Jalpaiguri District	+ 48.6	+ 8.1	+14.4	+ 6.5	+ 5.0	+21.4
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	+ 46.7	+ 4.1	+12.6	+ 3.4	- 1.7	+ 7.8
Jalpaiguri	+ 48.8	+15.0	+17.4	+ 7.0	- 6.8	+ 4.2
Rajganj	+ 56.2	+ 1.2	+ 8.5	-10.4	- 1.8	+ 8.0
Maynaguri	+ 39.6	- 6.1	+20.2	- 3.9	- 1.0	+ 9.2
Nagrakata	+ 38.8	+ 6.0	+ 1.3	+ 4.0	- 1.0	+ 9.2
Dhubguri	+ 51.8	+ 9.2	+15.2	+11.3	- 1.0	+ 9.2
Mal	+ 53.3	- 7.3	+13.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 7.9
Mitali	+ 17.3	+15.4	+ 3.2	+23.4	+ 0.9	+ 7.9
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	+ 53.0	+14.8	+17.6	+12.8	+20.0	+69.8
Madarihat	+ 36.7	+11.4	+14.0	+17.0	+11.6	+53.4
Falakata	+ 65.0	+ 6.3	+11.5	+ 4.7	+11.6	+53.5
Kalohini	+ 36.9	+10.0	+25.1	+27.6	+25.0	+81.5
Alipur Duars	+ 67.6	+24.7	+18.1	+ 7.9	+25.0	+81.5
Kumargram	+52.00	+16.6	+15.4	+ 4.6	+25.0	+81.5

Settlement of the displaced persons in different parts of the district has had a great bearing on the growth of population. As has been stated earlier Jalpaiguri's population growth has been responsible to a large extent to the migratory movements. In the Census of 1961 as many as 454,177 persons enumerated in this district have returned themselves as being born outside the district. These migrants form just one-third of the total population of the district. During the last ten years *i.e.*, between 1951-61 a number of 367,757 persons have immigrated to this district. In other words it may be said that almost every fourth man in the district seems to have come to this place within the last ten years. Of the total migrants cited above as many as 218,341 *i.e.* nearly half of the total migrants to the district have come from Pakistan. These Pakistan-born migrants constitute about sixteen per cent of the district's total population. Of them as many as 137,651 have come during the last ten-year period of 1951-61. On further analysis it appears as many as 18,321 persons came within one year preceding 1st March, 1961, and 58,921 between 1955 to 1960. Between 1951 to 1955 as many as 60,409 persons came from Pakistan to this district. The neighbouring States like Bihar and Assam have also quite a good contribution towards the composition of Jalpaiguri's population. In fact, in 1961 Census as many as 158,912 persons have returned themselves to be born in other States in India, while other districts' contribution is only limited to a number of 33,579. The first figure mainly relates to the migration to the tea estates while the second figure reflects migration in the agricultural areas. A more detailed discussion has been done in a separate chapter on migration.

The following statement showing extent of immigration into the district of Jalpaiguri for each of the last seven census decades.

STATEMENT 1.5

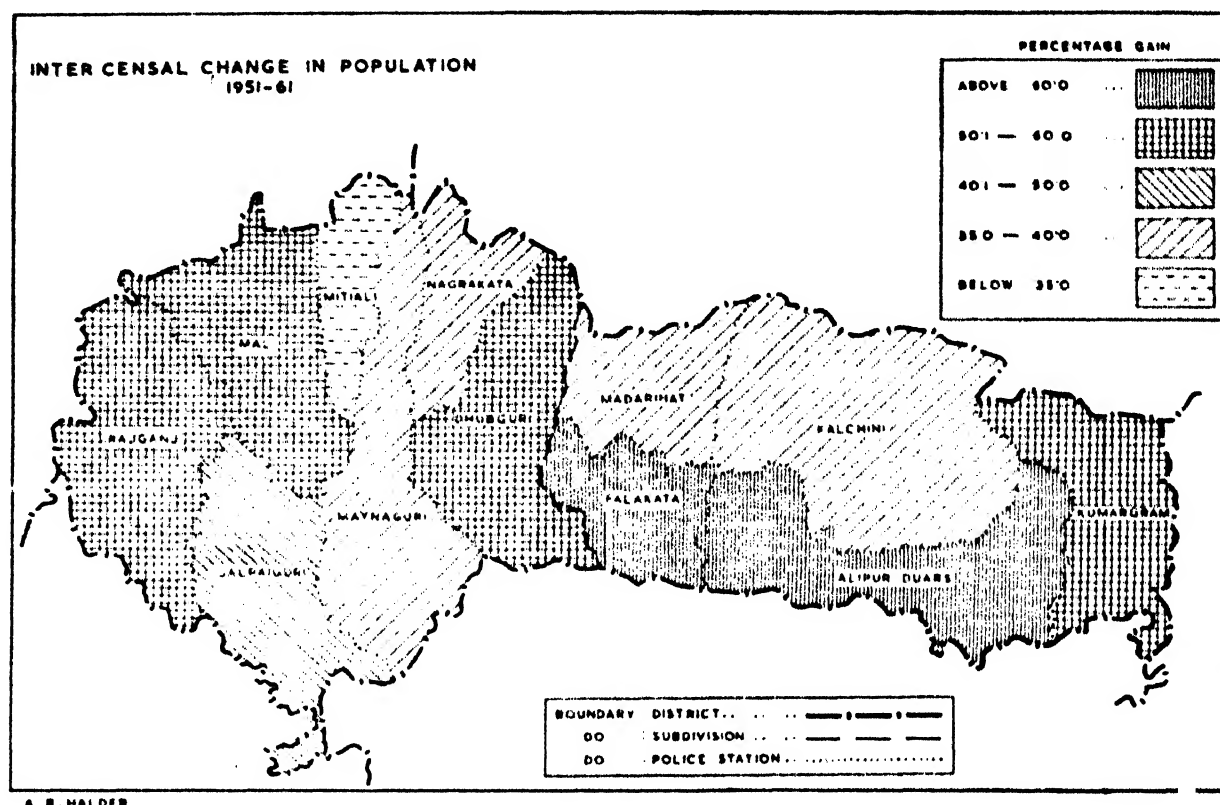
Year	Number of Immigrants
1901	95,899
1911	152,174
1921	163,024
1931	168,757
1941	156,766
1951	278,842
1961	454,177

The figure of immigration from 1951 includes 98,572 displaced persons and 26,347 persons coming to the district of Jalpaiguri from other district of West Bengal. Leaving these displaced persons and persons born in other areas of West Bengal having migrated to the district of Jalpaiguri, the actual figure for immigrants to this district from outside the State of West Bengal was 153,923 in 1951. The 1961 figure of immigrants includes 218,341 persons being born in Pakistan and 33,579 persons being born in other districts of the State. Leaving aside these two figures the actual immigration into the district of Jalpaiguri from outside the State of West Bengal is 202,257 in 1961. Of this figure again 43,345 persons have come to this district from countries beyond India excluding Pakistan. The actual immigrants from other States in India, therefore come as 158,912.

It is significant that immigration to the district of Jalpaiguri has not been widely fluctuating in any census decade if only migratory movements from

other States of the country outside West Bengal are taken into view. The steadiness of the flow of immigration suggests that the district might have almost reached the saturation point respecting employable labour and also that the labour corps has periodically exchanged in a process of repatriation of an older generation and recruitment of younger one. The district has never seen much of indentured

adult male labour as happened in Assam, because in every decade the even proportion of male and female immigrants indicates that the tea companies in the district were from the beginning set on a stable labour policy and on acquiring families of labourers instead of so many workers without attachment of family ties and therefore without a stake in their jobs.



From a study of the Vital Statistics of the district, it is observed that the death rate has fallen quite appreciably during the passing decade. It has been looking down decade to decade since 1921. Improved public health measures could control malaria and other epidemics which have been conspicuous by their absence during the past ten years. In the decade 1941-50, the death rate (registered) was 24.5, but this rate has been reduced to only 11.4 per cent in the present decade. The position in respect of birth rate in this district is not quite satisfactory. In 1941-50, the registered birth-rate was

seen to be 26.4 while the decade before it was as high as 31.0 and in the present decade of 1951-60 it has also gone up a little to 29.6. If the number of births per thousand of total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year as derived by the Director, State Bureau of Health Intelligence, West Bengal is taken, it is observed that during the last decade the birth rate is considerably low being of the order between (14) and (15). A glimpse at the Table 2.1 on Vital Statistics in Part II B of this volume would confirm this idea.

STATEMENT 1.6

State/District	Geometric Mean Population of Decade				Inter-Census Population Growth Rate			
	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal	80,409,483	24,798,004	20,988,831	18,176,419	+28.4	+12.4	+30.6	+7.8
Jalpaiguri	1,123,581	881,845	798,218	718,283	+29.4	+7.8	+18.5	+6.8

STATEMENT 1.6—*contd.*

State/District	Inter-Census Birth Rate (Registered)				Inter-Census Death Rate (Registered)			
	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
West Bengal	21.4	20.3	27.2	28.3	8.8	18.7	20.7	25.7
Jalpaiguri	29.6	26.4	31.0	29.0	11.4	24.5	24.9	25.7
State/District	Inter-Census Rate of Natural Increase (Registered)				Migration-cum-Registration Error (Rate)			
	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
West Bengal	+12.6	+1.6	+6.5	+2.6	+15.8	+10.9	+14.1	+5.3
Jalpaiguri	+18.2	+1.9	+6.1	+3.3	+21.2	+5.9	+7.4	+3.0

From the available data of Vital Statistics on registered births and deaths, if the above statement 1.6 is constructed the inter-census birth and death rates of the district in comparison with that of the State can be studied.

From the statement 1.6 it is seen that the inter-census rate of natural increase (registered) has gone up to 18.2 per cent in 1951-60, while in the last decade it was only 1.9 per cent. Of course, the registration-cum migration error (rate) has been found to be 21.2 per cent.

2. DENSITY

The five North Bengal districts of Jalpaiguri division form a low density zone in the State of West

Bengal. The Presidency division comprises the high density zone, all the districts in this division being above the State average. Barring the western tract Bankura and Purulia, the Burdwan division can be said to lie in the border line of the high and medium density zones. The pressure on soil is maximum (878 souls to a square mile) in Malda among the North-Bengal districts. Darjeeling is the least populous district in the State of West Bengal and its density is only 497 persons per square mile. The district of Purulia is just below Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri's density is slightly better than that of Purulia.

In this district 570 persons on an average are found to occupy one square mile of area against the State density figure of 1021 as per Census 1961.

The rural areas of the district have an average density of only 525 persons per square mile against the rural density of 787 persons to one square mile for the entire State. The urban density is also lower in the district than in the State, while 12,978 town dwellers on an average appear to occupy one square mile of urban area of the State, in the district of Jalpaiguri the average urban density comes only as 4,422 souls to a square mile.

Jalpaiguri was all along a very thinly populated area. In 1872 when the first Census was taken the density of this district was as low as only 85 persons per square mile. Up to 1901 its density was even below 200. Within the next thirty years the density figure could not rise above 300. In 1951 its density was only 385. In the present Census the density figure has considerably gone up in comparison to its density in the earlier decades.

The statement 2.1 given here indicates changes in the density during the last six decades in the district of Jalpaiguri for its total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 2.1

Total Rural Urban	Variations in density						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Total	570	385	356	311	299	278	229
Rural	525	361	348	307	289	277	228
Urban	4,422	2,302	992	677	529	420	367

Though the Alipur Duars subdivision has been growing faster in respect of population growth than the Sadar subdivision, the pressure of soil in this subdivision is considerably less. The whole subdivision of Alipur Duars has to experience a pressure of only 523 persons on each square mile of its soil. In the Sadar subdivision on the other hand any average square mile of area has to accommodate as many as 610 persons. The maximum pressure on soil is experienced by the headquarters police station of Jalpaiguri which has a density figure of 885. The police stations at Dhubguri, Falakata and Alipur Duars also have to experience a comparatively greater pressure on their soil. Alipur Duars has an average density of 739 persons per square mile.

The statement 2.2 gives the variations in density since 1901 for all the administrative units of the district. The map at page (32) illustrates the different density region in the district.

STATEMENT 2.2

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Variations in Density (persons per square mile) between 1901-61						
	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
	2	3		5			8
Jalpaiguri District	570	385	356	311	292	279	229
Sadar Subdivision	610	421	405	360	348	364	328
Jalpaiguri	885	622	541	461	431	402	444
Rajganj	329	210	208	201	224	228	211
Maynaguri	490	351	374	311	324	327	299
Nagrakata	550	397	375	370	350	364	329
Dhubguri	776	512	469	407	360	369	328
Mal	644	447	482	425	424	420	389
Mitiali	725	584	463	440	363	360	384
Alipur Duars Subdivision	523	342	297	251	226	188	111
Madarihat	554	405	364	319	273	244	159
Falakata	750	454	427	343	306	228	214
Kalchini	340	249	226	191	142	113	62
Alipur Duars	739	441	354	300	278	222	123
Kumargram	379	249	214	186	177	142	78

3. SEX RATIO

In the Indian sub-continent males outnumber females. The same is true in the case of West Bengal also. In West Bengal males have outnumbered females since 1901 when the sex ratio was 945. Up to 1941 it was gradually going down in each census year. The 1951 ratio marked a slight improvement over that of 1941. In the present census it has further gone up. In 1961 there are 878 females for every 1,000 male population in the State of West Bengal but in the district of Jalpaiguri females have been very much outnumbered by the male population.

Though the proportion of sexes has improved though slightly during the last sixty years, it remains very much below the State average. Jalpaiguri's proportion of female population has always been less as compared to most other areas of the State. At the turn of the present century for every 1,000 male population there were only 843 females. The proportion further went down in the next decade. The sex ratio in this district has been fluctuating every alternate census year, the bottom being touched in 1951, when for every 1,000 male population only 825 female heads were counted. In 1961 there has been a considerable recovery and

in fact, the proportion of sexes in this district has even become higher than what it was at the turn of the present century. There are at present 854 females for every 1,000 male population in the district. Jalpaiguri has not only the lowest proportion of female sexes amongst North Bengal districts, but also it is below any other district in the Burdwan division in respect of sex ratio. The highly industrialised district of Howrah containing the cities of Howrah and Baly and the city of Calcutta in the Presidency division have only proportionately lesser number of women than the district of Jalpaiguri.

The statement below shows variations of sex-ratio between last sixty years in the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to all those for the entire State of West Bengal for its total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 8.1

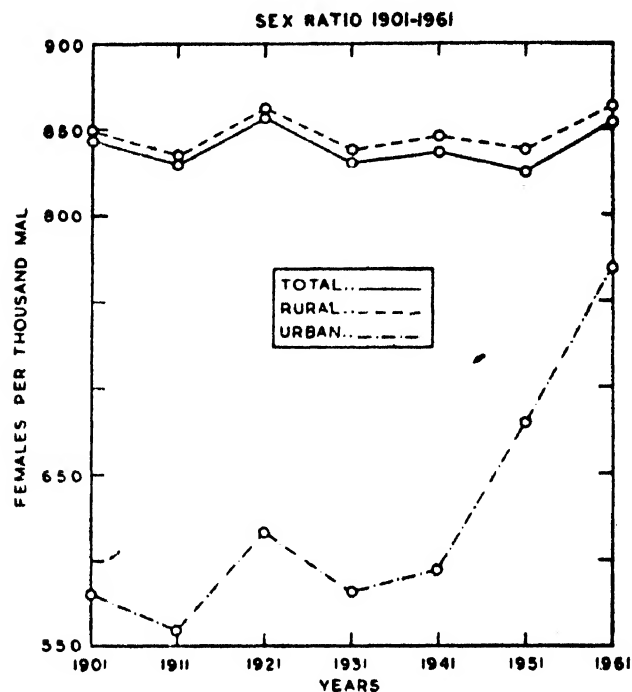
Number of Females per 1,000 Males

Year	Jalpaiguri District			West Bengal		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	848	849	580	945	994	652
1911	849	885	559	925	982	614
1921	856	862	616	905	971	591
1931	880	838	581	890	961	578
1941	886	846	594	852	945	559
1951	825	838	679	865	939	660
1961	854	863	768	878	943	701

In the rural areas of the State the proportion of female population is not as bad as is observed among the total population. But in the district of Jalpaiguri this proportion in the rural area is also much below the normal. The sex ratio of rural Jalpaiguri is only 863 against the State figure of 943 as returned in 1961 Census. The sex ratio of rural West Bengal has also been looking down up to 1951 and in the present Census it has taken a turn towards improvement. In rural Jalpaiguri the sex ratio also fluctuated though within a narrow range during the last sixty years and the present Census has marked a slight improvement over that of 1901.

In the urban sector the sex ratio of the district is higher than of the State. The sex ratio in the urban area of West Bengal was declining since 1901 and touched the bottom in 1941 but since then it is on the way to improvement and has come as 701 in the present Census of 1961. But in the district the sex ratio in urban tract went down in 1911 and gone up in 1921 and his fluctuation continued up to 1941. Since then it has been recording a steady rise in the proportion of female population in the urban sector of the district of Jalpaiguri. There are at

present 768 women for every 1,000 male in the towns of Jalpaiguri. The rural urban difference in sex ratio is quite marked, though not as widely variant is observed in some other districts where towns have a industrial character and the rural tracts have agricultural character. This variation between rural-urban sex ratio generally indicates the selective migration of male population from the rural area to the urban area in search of education and employment.



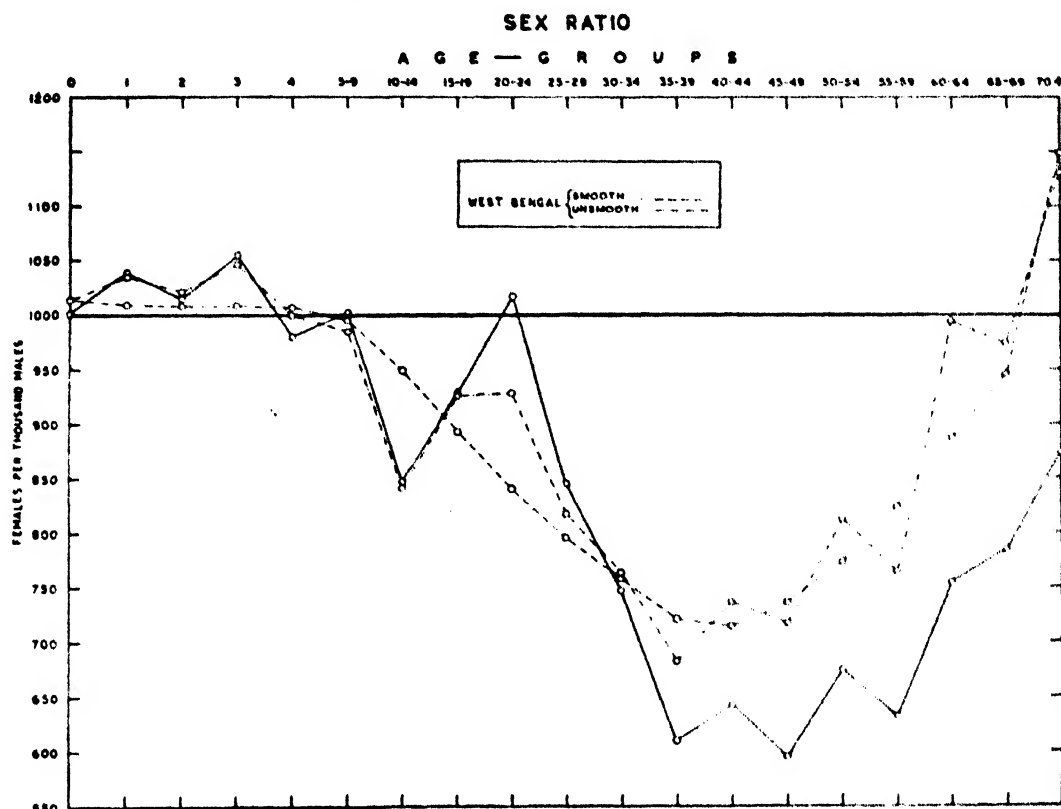
The diagram given above shows variations of sex ratio for total, rural and urban areas for the district of Jalpaiguri during the last sixty years.

The inaccuracy of the age statistics especially for females is so great that it is difficult for any conscientious demographer to place much reliance on the proportion of females population to males at each age period. The deficiency of female population is more marked at the age-group 10-14 and also beyond age-group 25-29 upto the age period 55-59, where the sex ratio appears to be lower than even the district average. Preponderance of females over males is observed in the district only in the ages 1, 2, 3 (and also in the age-group 20-24) though this preponderance is observed at each of the ages 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the case of the State of West Bengal as a whole. Low mortality of the female children in this part of the country reasonably explains this state of affairs.

The marked deficiency of females in the age-group 10-14 is a common feature in almost every part of the world. In the age-group 10-14 there is a sharp fall in the sex ratio but begins to improve in the next higher age-group and reaches a maximum in the age period 20-24. This marked deficiency

due to understatement of their age if still unmarried and especially if they have become mothers. The over-statement of age in the age-group 10-14 seems somehow to be compensated by a sharp rise in the sex ratio in the age-group 20-24. Females outnumber males in this age-group 20-24

in the district of Jalpaiguri. In the next higher age-groups the sex ratio falls by a considerable degree upto the age-group 35-39, after which period sex ratio appears to fluctuate from one age-group to another. It touches the bottom in the age-group 45-49.



The alternative rises and falls in the proportion of females at subsequent age periods beyond 39 illustrate the special predilection of women for multiples of 10 in stating their age. Digital preference acts as particular bias in age returns and specially in the case of the women. The alternative ups and downs in the proportion of sexes may be visualised in the curve given above.

Beyond 59, i.e., in the age-group starting from 60-64 the sex ratio begins to rise. This steady increase in the relative number of the females in the higher age-groups might be due to in part their greater longevity.

The single year age returns have been smoothed for the State of West Bengal in the Office of the Registrar General, India. The proportion of sexes for different age periods has also been calculated on the smoothed data for age returns for the State. In the diagram above a curve has been given showing the proportion of sexes in different age-groups calculated on the smoothed data of ages for the State. The statement 3.2 given below indicates the sex ratio at different age periods based

on raw age returns as well as on the smoothed data for the State and that on raw age returns for the district. The sex ratio on the smoothed data for the State has been shown within bracket against each age-group.

STATEMENT 3.2

Age-group	Sex Ratio by Age-group	
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri District
0	1,011(1,014)	1,001
1	1,035(1,009)	1,089
2	1,021(1,008)	1,015
3	1,046(1,008)	1,068
4	1,000(1,007)	981
5-9	985(995)	1,008
10-14	841(919)	847
15-19	936(893)	929
20-24	923(840)	1,016

STATEMENT 3.2—contd.

Age-group	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri District
25—29	817(795)	844
30—34	763(758)	746
35—39	682(7.0)	608
40—44	736(714)	642
45—49	717(736)	593
50—54	812(773)	674
55—59	764(824)	631
60—64	994(888)	754
65—69	973(945)	787
70+	1,130(1,148)	874

All the police stations in the district except those at the western border *i.e.*, Rajganj, Mal and Jalpaiguri show the proportion of sexes within the reasonable limit below the district average. The highest proportion is observed in the easternmost police station of Kumargram where every 1,000 males have 886 females. The lowest proportion is seen in the district headquarters police station of Jalpaiguri where the sex ratio is only 834. The statement 3.3 given below shows the sex ratio per 1,000 males for each of the police stations of the district for its total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 3.3

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Number of Females per 1,000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Jalpaiguri District	851	863	768
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	849	861	764
Jalpaiguri	834	862	765
Rajganj	843	843	..
Maynaguri	857	866	812
Nagrakata	854	854	..
Dhuburi	869	877	736
Mal	836	847	688
Mitali	864	864	..
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	859	866	778
Madarihat	871	871	..
Falakata	867	871	816
Kalchini	850	850	..
Alipur Duars	848	861	770
Kumargram	886	886	..

4. RURAL POPULATION

About three-fourths of the total population of the State of West Bengal live in villages. But in this district of Jalpaiguri majority of the people live in villages. They account for about 90.89 per cent of the total population of the district.

A village is conterminous with a revenue survey *mauza* for the purpose of Census. The exact defini-

tion of village has been very much confusing during the first few census decades. When the Census Commissioner of India observed in his Report for 1931 that "the distribution between a town and a village however arbitrary is easily effected on a numerical basis but the definition of the village as a unit is by no means always so easy", he was speaking for his successors as well as for his predecessors. The way of defining a village was contemplated in the census of 1881 as well as in 1891 to be by defining a village community according to Sir Henry Maine, but this did not yield much positive result for by that time revenue village or *mauza* had already come in the picture, thanks to the great Revenue Survey of India which had commenced in the 18th century. The slow emergence of the revenue *mauza* as the village is traced in the first three volumes of Philimore's Historical Records of the Survey of India.

In 1901 and 1921 when cadastral survey had not been completed in most of the districts of West Bengal and when the *mauza* boundaries laid down in the general revenue survey had not always been clearly traceable, the term village in census parlance was rather indeterminate, because it had different meanings in different areas. Sometimes it meant a survey *mauza* and sometimes a residential village. In the own words of E. A. Gait, the Census Superintendent of 1901 of Bengal, 'A village may be either a collection of houses bearing a separate name, or else the *mauza*, *i.e.*, the area treated as a village at the survey. The latter has the advantage of being a definite unit regarding which there can be no manner of doubt so long as the boundaries laid down at the survey are known, but it does not at the present time necessarily correspond to the residential village. One of the latter may spread over two *mauzas* or survey villages, or two may lie in the same *mauza* or the *mauza* may be altogether uninhabited. On the other hand, if the survey unit be neglected, it is very difficult to say with any precision what constitutes a village. There are many collections of houses which would by one person be called separate villages, while another would treat them as hamlets of other villages in the neighbourhood. In Bengal the records of the revenue survey have not been kept upto date and in most districts the survey *mauza* is no longer clearly traceable. Generally, therefore, a village was taken for census purposes to mean a residential village, *i.e.*, as a collection of houses bearing a separate name with its dependent hamlets. Where, however, there has been a recent cadastral survey, as in parts of Bihar and Orissa, the survey *mauza* was taken as the census unit.'

O'Malley in 1911 commented on the Census village as follows :

'The census village corresponds to the *mauza* or survey unit of area in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and Jalpaiguri, and elsewhere to the residential village, or collection of houses bearing a common name with its dependent hamlets. As a

rule, the difference between the *mauza* and the residential village is small ; but this is not so in tracts which were uninhabited at the time of revenue survey, and so were not properly subdivided. A striking instance of this is found in the western part of the Midnapore District, known as the Jungle Mahals, where nineteen *mauzas* contain more than 20,000 villages and hamlets. The village is thus a somewhat indeterminate entity'.

It was from 1921 onwards the term village in West Bengal corresponds to a revenue survey *mauza*. Owing to the peculiar configuration of the country the houses being scattered over the face of the land without any reference to civic unity or corporate life there was practically nothing much which could correspond a village in ordinary sense of the term. The *mauza* which had been demarcated as a unit for revenue purposes was translated as village for convenience's sake.

It should be borne in mind that what is reckoned for all administrative purposes and consequently also for the census as a village may or may not be the same as what we normally have in mind when we speak of a village. A village in the ordinary sense may mean a cluster of houses whose inhabitants are regarded by themselves as well as by others as distinctive social units with its identities marked by distinctive local name. The village in the administrative sense is the *mauza*, a settled area with definite boundaries for which records have been prepared. The administrative convenience for taking the survey unit of the area as a village is very great. It enables the census field staff to make absolutely certain that no tract however remote is left out of account. Thus in 1961 a village as a general rule has been taken to mean a revenue survey *mauza* with jurisdiction list number.

Table A-III in Part II A of this volume gives the number of villages according to the different size classes of population as per 1961 Census for the district and its administrative units. In 1961 as many as 774 villages have been found to be inhabited in the district of Jalpaiguri. Changes in the number of inhabited villages during the last sixty years' period of 1901 to 1961 have already been indicated at page (3). There has been a large reduction in the number of villages in this district owing to the jurisdictional changes that had taken place from time to time in fixing up the district boundaries. The number of villages was gradually coming down upto 1921. During the last ten years, there has been a decrease in the number by two. In the State of West Bengal the number of inhabited villages have decreased by nine during the last decade.

Spatial distribution of inhabited villages has been indicated by a number of 115 villages being located in 100 square miles of the rural areas of the State of West Bengal. In the district of Jalpaiguri villages seem to be much more widely scattered. There are 33 villages to every 100 square miles of the rural

areas of the district of Jalpaiguri. Strikingly enough the same figure is observed with an average worked out for each of the two subdivisions of Sadar and Alipur Duars. The maximum conjection of villages is seen in the police station of Falakata where there are 52 villages located in an average 100 square miles. The police stations of Alipur Duars and Mal have one village in every average 2 square miles. Madarihat in the Alipur Duars subdivision and Maynaguri in the Sadar subdivision have similarly one village located in every 3 square miles of their rural areas. In Jalpaiguri police station itself the conjection is not very high. One village in this police station seems to be located in any 4 square miles of its average rural areas. The conjection is least in the police stations of Kalchini and Rajganj. In the former case only 14 villages being located in every 100 square miles and in the latter this number is only 13.

In the State of West Bengal 686 persons reside in a village on an average. In the district of Jalpaiguri the average population size of any inhabited village is quite high. As many as 1596 persons are found to live in any one inhabited village of this district on an average. This figure is higher in Sadar subdivision than in the Alipur Duars subdivision. In Sadar the average population size of a village is 1688 while this figure is 1,488 in the Alipur Duars subdivision. In the headquarter police station of Jalpaiguri where villages seem to be quite widely scattered the average population size of inhabited village is the highest in the district. Here as many as 3,419 persons stagger together in any inhabited village. Rajganj occupies the next position. Here any in average village is inhabited by as many as 2,605 persons. In Alipur Duars police station the average population size is 2,392. The average smallest villages are in the police station of Mal.

The statement 4.1 at page (38) shows rural areas, rural population, number of inhabited villages, average population per village and number of villages per 100 square miles of rural areas of the district and its different administrative units as also for the State as a whole.

In the district of Jalpaiguri the maximum number of villages have a population of more than 1,000 but below 2,000. The account for nearly 37 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. In 1951 this class of villages accounted for only 18 per cent of the total villages. The maximum number of persons also live in such class of villages. They account for about 32 per cent of the total rural population of the district, while in 1951 this percentage was only 23. In 1951 maximum number of villages were within the population range of 550-999. They accounted for about 42 per cent, while the population living in such class of villages accounted for only 29 per cent of the total rural population of the district in 1951. While every 10th village in the district of Jalpaiguri in 1951 was

of the population size between 2,000 to 4,999. In 1961 more villages have come within the fold of such class of villages, accounting for a little more than 16 per cent of the total number of villages in the district. People living in such class of villages constitute 31 per cent of the total number of rural population of the district. In the next higher class of villages i.e., those having a population of between 5,000 to 10,000 about 16 per cent of the population are found to live in such class of villages. A little

more than 5 per cent of the rural population of the district live in villages of population size above 10,000. The villages in this class account for only 0.52 per cent of the total number of villages. In 1951 such villages constituted only 0.25 per cent while population living in such class of villages were only 3 per cent of the total number. The villages of smallest size appear, therefore, to be diminishing faster at the cost of rapid growth of villages of higher population size.

STATEMENT 4.1

NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES, AVERAGE POPULATION PER VILLAGE AND NUMBER OF VILLAGES PER HUNDRED SQUARE MILES

State/District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Area in sq. miles (Rural areas)	No. of inhabited villages	Total persons (Rural)	Average person per inhabited village	No. of inhabited villages per 100 sq. miles (Rural)
1	2	3	4	5	6
WEST BENGAL	33,585.0	38,465	26,385,437	686	115
Jalpaiguri District	2,854.9	774	1,235,478	1,596	33
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>1,842.0</i>	<i>419</i>	<i>707,140</i>	<i>1,688</i>	<i>33</i>
Jalpaiguri	190.8	86	123,034	3,419	19
Rajganj	245.8	31	80,768	2,605	13
Maynaguri	239.5	79	103,264	1,307	33
Nagrakata	106.7	32	58,635	1,832	30
Dhubguri	211.2	102	157,671	1,546	48
Mal	208.9	106	126,032	1,189	51
Mitaili	79.6	83	57,697	1,748	41
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	<i>1,072.9</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>528,329</i>	<i>1,488</i>	<i>33</i>
Madarihat	146.9	50	81,844	1,627	34
Falakata	120.7	63	85,510	1,357	52
Kalchini	344.4	49	117,184	2,392	14
Alipur Duars	266.8	137	170,481	1,244	51
Kumargram	194.6	56	79,810	1,318	29

The statement 4.2 given below shows the percentage distribution of villages and population by class of villages of the district as compared to that of State both for 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 4.2

Class of Villages (according to size of population)	West Bengal		Jalpaiguri District		
	Year	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total num- ber of villages	Percentage of popula- tion in this class to total popu- lation	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total num- ber of villages	Percentage of popula- tion in this class to total popu- lation
		1	2	3	4
Less than 500	1961	57.97	19.24	15.24	2.63
	1951	67.69	27.96	27.24	7.11
500—999	1961	22.14	22.87	27.89	18.47
	1951	19.63	26.41	42.37	28.71
1,000—1,999	1961	13.59	27.25	37.08	31.91
	1951	9.14	23.88	18.28	22.62
2,000—4,999	1961	8.61	23.47	16.02	31.00
	1951	3.15	16.97	10.47	29.55
5,000—9,999	1961	0.68	5.85	3.75	15.69
	1951	0.80	3.77	1.39	9.03
10,000 +	1961	0.06	1.32	0.52	5.80
	1951	0.04	1.07	0.25	2.98

In the district there are four villages inhabited by more than 10,000 people and as many as 29 villages having a population between 5,000 and 9,999. All these 29 villages are distributed all over the district with the singular exception of Falakata police station.

The four villages having population more than 10,000 are Berubari (J. L. No. 23) and Kharia (J. L. No. 5) of Jalpaiguri police station and Debgram (J. L. No. 27) of Rajganj police station, all in the Sadar subdivision. The population is highest in Kharia. This village surrounds the district headquarters town of Jalpaiguri on the three sides excepting the East which is marked by Tista river. Being inhabited by as many as 23,182 persons this village covers an area of 14,886.06 acres and has in it 21 primary schools, and 4 high schools, a post office, 5 libraries and one rural health centre. None of the non-municipal towns having gained urban status in the Census of 1961 is peopled by as many souls as is this village of Kharia. This has been gaining importance as a suburb of Jalpaiguri and in course of time has a great prospect of being emerged into the district headquarter town itself. The village Sukhani in the Rajganj police station is the headquarters village itself and as such, has been growing quite fast.

5. URBAN POPULATION

It is a fond belief to many a students of demography that West Bengal, where almost every fourth person is a town dweller, is one of the highly urbanised State of the country, and that West Bengal has decided to trace the path of trade, industry and commerce leaving agriculture in the shade. But the district of Jalpaiguri if viewed separately present quite a significant picture altogether. It confirms the idea that only West Bengal's urban concentration is limited to a few highly industrialised districts around the river Hooghly and its lower reaches, Durgapur-Asansol in the district of Burdwan and Siliguri in the district of Darjeeling in the north.

Jalpaiguri's main economy as has already been told is its plantation and certain other allied plantation-based industries. As such certain trade centres are coming into focus by way of their growth due to increased traffic. None of the towns of this district has any historic past, so to say. Jalpaiguri is not very far from Siliguri, the nerve centre of north-east Indian transport, communication and trade system. The other subdivisional town Alipur Duars has also been growing fast because it is an important junction in the north-east railway system.

The District has 7 towns. Two of them are only administered by the Board of Municipal Commissioners, the rest five have been declared town only at the Census of 1961. These are non-municipal urban areas, having gained urban status due to their growth potential in various direction.

For the first time in 1951 the Census statistics were presented separately for rural and urban areas. This has been continued in 1961 as basic stratification as fundamental as the presentation of all data separately for male and females. The urban area for the purpose of Census 1961 includes (a) all municipal towns, cantonment and any other area being administered by local bodies such as, town committee, union committee, etc., (b) any other place which satisfies the following empirical tests viz., (i) a population of not less than 5,000 persons (ii) the density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, (iii) three-fourth of the occupations of the working population should be outside of the agriculture (iv) the place should have a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities like location of educational, medical and public institution, offices of trading centres in it.

In spite of a significant population growth in the urban sector of the district, Jalpaiguri's rural-urban population ratio still shows a very low figure in comparison to other areas of the State. While almost every fourth man is a town dweller in the State of West Bengal, in Jalpaiguri it seems that every tenth man seems to have been living in a town. Among all the districts of the State, Malda's population show the least tendency to desert the villages

for towns. In Jalpaiguri also it appears that the people in general, have lesser predilection for town life.

The statement 5.1 given below shows the constituent villages under the new towns added in 1961.

STATEMENT 5.1

District	Name of Town	Name	J.L. No.	Constituent Villages	
				1961	
				Area (in acres)	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jalpaiguri	Mainaguri	Mainaguri	19	291.72	2,314
		Dakshin-Maunamari	18	871.41	2,321
		Bongkandi	10	1,845.95	1,512
	Domohani	Domohani	13	675.03	3,046
		Kanthabari	12	1,219.19	1,582
		Uttarmanichbari	14	1,364.15	1,375
		Uttarmanamari	11	1,389.33	620
	Dhupguri	Dhupguri	222	889.90	1,399
		Baratiguri	223	1,379.04	2,961
		Uttarbaragari	224	1,326.67	1,118
	Mal	Mal	62	632.28	3,760
	Falakata	Falakata	96	1,218.98	3,011

During the last sixty-year period Jalpaiguri's growth of urban population showed phenomenal increases in the decade of 1941-51 when the growth rate was as much as 138.22 per cent. In 1961 though five more places have come under the urban fold, the growth of population in urban sector as a whole has been to the extent of 87.19 per cent which itself much higher than the general population growth for the entire State of West Bengal even for its urban sector. This is evident from the statement 1.1 given at page (25).

Taking the urban population of 1901 as 100 the index of urban growth is calculated both for the State as well as for the district of Jalpaiguri which is given in the statement 5.2. It seems that within the last sixty-year period Jalpaiguri's urban population have become more than 12 times of what it was in 1901. Graphically the index of urban growth has been shown in the diagram given at page (40).

STATEMENT 5.2

Year	Index of Urban Growth	
	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
1901	100	100
1911	114	114
1921	129	144
1931	140	184
1941	229	270
1951	304	543
1961	418	1,208

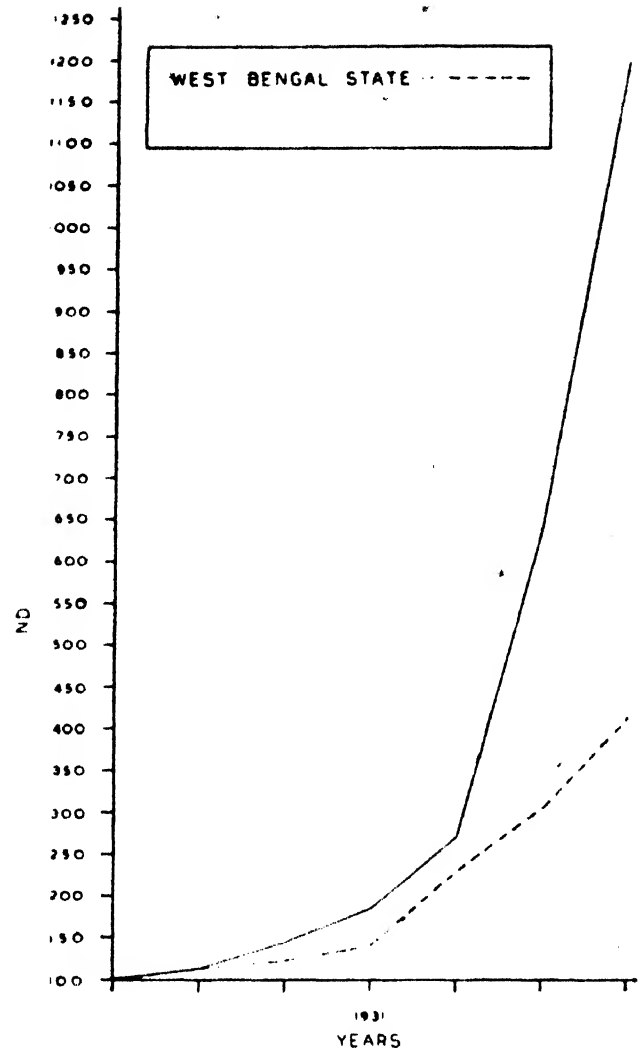
During the first decade of the present century there was not much headway in the growth of popu-

lation of the urban sector but more spectacular growth rate was observed since 1941. In the decade ending in 1941 the urban population of the district became appreciably more than 2½ times greater in number than it was in 1901. In 1951 this became more than six times and in the present Census it has become twelve fold.

In the State as a whole the urban growth is less pronounced. Upto 1931 the progress of urban population was not so spectacular as is evident from the very little rise of growth shown in the diagram. West Bengal's population growth in the urban sector has been showing a steadily moving upward trend since 1941. In 1941 it became more than double of what it was in 1901. In 1951 it was more than three times, now in 1961 it has become more than four times of the urban population of 1901.

The following statement 5.3 gives the growth of urban population in each town of the district during the last sixty years 1901-61.

The study of the growth of urban population of individual towns in the district only confirms the idea that the spectacular overall growth of urban population of Jalpaiguri district was mainly due to more areas coming within the urban fold. Both the two old towns—Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar has not grown keeping pace with the general rate of growth observed for the district as a whole. Jalpaiguri town has shown the least population growth in the present decade as compared to its growth rate in the earlier decades. It was growing steadily upto 1941. In 1951 its growth remained almost stationary. Now in the present Census it has registered an appreciably low growth rate. Alipur Duar's growth rate has been even lesser than that of Jalpaiguri.



STATEMENT 5.3

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF EACH TOWN SINCE 1901

Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Area		Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
			Sq. miles	Sq. Km.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jalpaiguri	Municipality	1901	3.89	10.08	9,708			6,012	3,696
		1911			11,469	+ 1,761	+18.14	7,289	4,180
		1921			14,520	+ 3,051	+26.60	8,965	5,555
		1931			18,962	+ 4,442	+30.59	11,995	6,967
		1941			27,766	+ 8,804	+46.43	17,420	10,346
		1951			41,259	+13,493	+48.60	24,551	16,708
		1961			48,738	+ 7,479	+18.13	27,608	21,130
Alipur Duar	Municipality	1951	8.59	9.30	24,886			14,834	10,052
		1961			28,927	+ 4,041	+16.24	16,346	12,581
Mainaguri	Non-municipality	1961	4.78	12.38	10,950			6,046	4,904
Domohani	Non-municipality	1961	7.17	18.57	9,064			5,002	4,062
Dhupguri	Non-municipality	1961	5.62	14.55	10,637			6,126	4,511
Mai	Non-municipality	1961	0.99	2.56	9,035			5,381	3,704
Palakata	Non-municipality	1961	1.90	4.92	6,413			3,532	2,881

According to census classification of towns based on population size both Jalpaiguri and Alipur Duar municipalities are in Class III, Mainaguri, Dhupguri non-municipal towns are in Class IV and the rest of the three towns Domohani, Mal and Falakata are in Class V.

The following is a statement showing changes in classification of towns, 1901 to 1961.

STATEMENT 5.4

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS, 1901 to 1961

Class I	100,000 and above	Class IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class II	50,000 to 99,999	Class V	5,000 to 9,999
Class III	20,000 to 49,999	Class VI	Less than 5,000

Town	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jalpaiguri (M)	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	V
Alipur Duar (M)	III	III	..	..	..	..	..
Mainaguri (N.M.)	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Domohani (N.M.)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhupguri (N.M.)	IV	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal (N.M.)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falakata (N.M.)	V	..	..	..	..	..	..

(M) Municipality
(N.M.) Non-municipal Town

In a Census report towns are generally classified by population sizes. In 1961 the Registrar General, India attempted functional classification of towns on the basis of predominant function of all towns based on Census data on industrial classification of workers adopted in 1961 Census. According to this classification Jalpaiguri town has been shown as a service town and the remaining six towns have been classified as trade and commerce town.

6. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Distribution of population by quinquennial age-groups may be obtained from the Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of population in some broad age-groups in the last two Censuses of 1951 and 1961 for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State of West Bengal.

STATEMENT 6.1

Age-group	Jalpaiguri District				West Bengal			
	1951		1961		1951		1961	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-14	34.70	41.11	40.22	45.68	33.52	37.02	36.21	42.86
15-54	59.57	54.54	53.76	49.11	59.30	55.22	53.69	49.54
55+	5.78	4.36	6.02	5.21	7.18	7.76	7.10	7.60

During the last ten years, the proportion of child population has increased to a considerable degree in the district. This increase, peculiarly enough, has been observed to be almost of the same magnitude both in the cases of male as well as female children. The increase in the proportion of children of the age-group 0-14 has almost been compensated by a decrease of almost the same extent in the proportion of middle aged men and women between the ages 15 and 54. An appreciable increase in the age-group 0-4 has apparently been brought about by a fall of infantile mortality rate and a rise in birth rate. In the higher age-groups 55 and over, the proportion has also gone up. It has increased slightly during the last decade. Almost the same trend is observed in the pattern of distribution of males and females in different broad age-groups while viewed in respect of the State of West Bengal as a whole. In the State too the proportion of child population in the age-group 0-14 has considerably increased apparently at the cost of a decrease by almost of the equal extent in the age-group 15-54. In the higher age-groups of 55 and over, the proportion almost remains the same in the State.

Majority of the males, as well as of the females, a little less one-third of them are between the ages 15 to 34 in the district. The abundance of young men and women is no doubt a healthy sign in the age composition of a country. But the proportion of the young men and women has been gradually coming down. In 1951 they enjoyed a larger proportion amongst the total males and females. In the next higher age-group (35-54) the proportion of the persons of both sexes have also gone down within the last ten years:

The children both male and female in the school going age (5-14) constitute about one-fourth of the total male and female population of the district. In other words every fourth male or female in Jalpaiguri is a boy or a girl in the school going age. The children of this group are growing in number. Their proportion has considerably increased over the decade in this district.

In West Bengal, male children of the age-group 0-14 only constitute 39.12 per cent of total male population of the State, whereas in the district of Jalpaiguri they are about 40.22 per cent of the total male population. Amongst females this proportion in the case of the State of West Bengal is about 42.86, while in the district this is nearly 45.68. But in the age-group 15-54 both in case of males and females, the State proportion is almost equal to the district proportion.

During the decade a significant change is observed in the number of young and aged persons i.e., persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 and over taken together per hundred of supporting population i.e., person in the age-group 15-54. This may be seen from the following statement of dependency ratio (i.e., ratio between persons in the age-group 0-14 and 55 above and those in the age-group 15-54).

STATEMENT 6.2

Year	Total Rural Urban	Dependency Ratio	
		Jalpaiguri District	West Bengal
1951	Total	75	75
1961	Total	94	98
	Rural	95	104
	Urban	85	71

The 1961 population of the district as well as in the State bear a larger load of dependency than in 1951. This is possibly due to the high fertility and

low mortality in the State. This load is, however, greater in rural areas than in urban areas. Jalpaiguri's population have to bear a load larger than even the State average. In 1951 the dependency ratio of Jalpaiguri was the same as the State average.

7. MARITAL STATUS

Civil condition of the people by age-group has been shown in Table C-II in Part II A of this volume. The following is a statement of percentage of population by age-groups classified by different marital status for the Censuses of 1951 and 1961.

STATEMENT 7.1

Year	Age-group	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated and Unspecified Status	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	All ages	49.88	43.11	45.10	45.52	5.52	11.27		
	0-14	98.97	98.65	0.18	6.13	0.52	0.22		
	15-34	39.16	11.69	57.28	83.10	3.56	5.21		
	35-54	8.24	0.95	84.76	63.60	12.00	26.05		
	55+	1.80	0.68	73.98	24.10	24.72	75.22		
1961	All ages	56.20	48.34	38.91	41.86	4.28	9.21	0.61	0.59
	0-14	99.70	97.58	0.24	2.30	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.11
	15-34	46.39	10.16	50.64	85.30	1.99	2.68	0.99	1.06
	35-54	3.94	0.36	85.05	69.98	9.99	28.68	1.02	0.98
	55+	2.33	0.54	71.64	24.87	25.22	73.96	0.81	0.63

In 1961 Census during sorting and tabulation all children below 10 years of age were treated as never married irrespective of their actual marital status returned in the enumeration slips. Thus, there may be some scope for doubt about the observation on civil conditions of persons in the age group 0-14. It is interesting to note that in the district of Jalpaiguri 341 persons (61 males and 280 females) below 10 years of age returned themselves as married in 1961 Census.

Child marriage apparently decreased to a considerable extent during the last decade. In 1951, about 6.13 per cent of the total female population in the age-group 0-14 were married. In 1961, this figure has come down to only 2.30 per cent. In the case of male population 99.76 per cent of those below 15 years of age have returned as unmarried in 1961 Census.

Another remarkable feature of the civil condition prevailing in this district revealed in the 1961 Census is that the proportion of married persons has fallen down in comparison with that at the 1951 Census. While about 45.10 per cent of the males and 45.52 per cent of the female population returned as married in the 1951 Census, in 1961 this figure has come down to 38.91 per cent in case of males and 41.86 per cent in case of females. The proportion of those widowed or divorced has also decreased in 1961 as compared to that of 1951.

Only a few women in the age-group 15-34 have remained unmarried in 1961, about 85.30 per cent of them in this age-group being married. But in the next higher age-group i.e., 35-54 a little above two-

thirds of the women population have been returned as married and about 28.68 per cent of them are widowed. Majority of the menfolk of age-group 35-54 are married. In the age-group 55 and above about 74 per cent of the women are widowed in this age-group. The numbers of divorced or separated men and women in the district are 3,872 and 2,989 respectively.

The statement below gives an account of the child-women ratio in the district as compared to that in 1951.

STATEMENT 7.2

CHILD-WOMEN RATIO

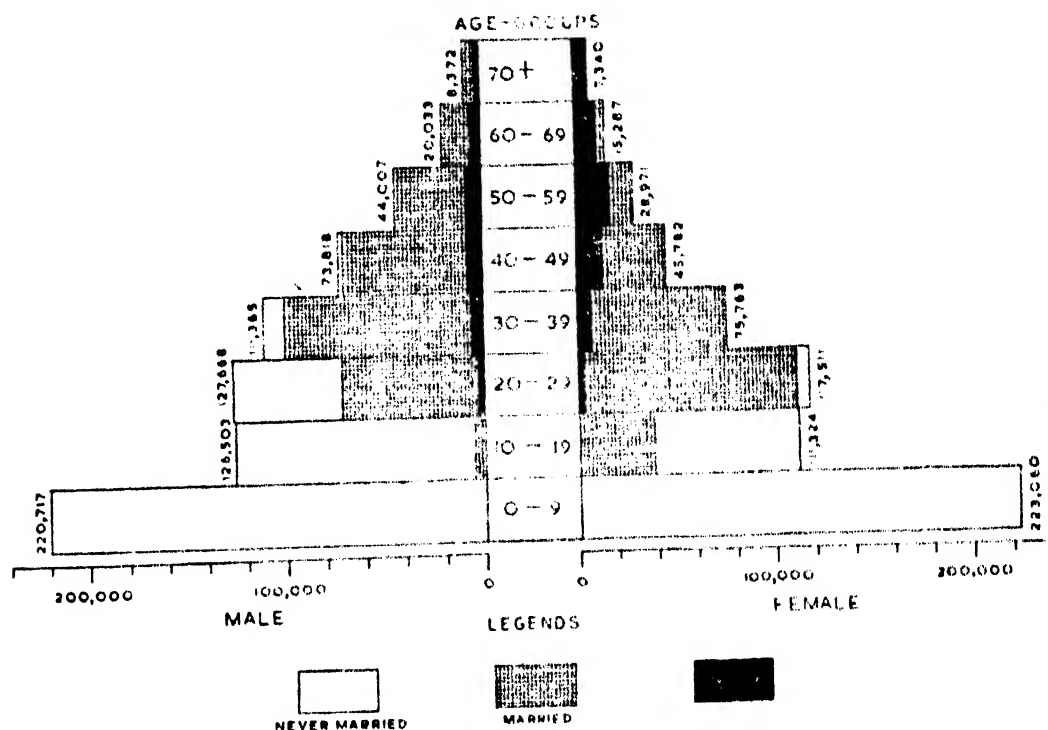
Year	Total Rural Urban	No. of children 0-4 years per 1,000 females of 15-44	No. of children 0-4 years per 1,000 married women of 15-44	No. of total widow females per 1,000 married women of 15-44
1951	Total	590	850	292
1961	Total	869	1,029	254
	Rural	877	1,080	249
	Urban	784	1,019	305

The child-women ratio has considerably increased during the last ten years apparently suggesting a fall in infantile mortality rate in the district. The child-women ratio when standardised for married women of the age-group 15-44 illustrates how high the speci-

the fertility of adult women of the district is. The ratio is higher in the rural areas indicating there by higher fertility in the rural area than in urban areas of the district. The incidence of widowhood has decreased since 1951. This is higher in rural areas than in the urban areas.

The diagram below is the age-pyramid showing the different civil condition in each decennial age-group of the district as returned in 1961 Census. The left horizontal bars stand for the male popula-

tion and the right horizontal ones stand for the female population. White portions signify the population of unmarried males and females, checks signify the extent of married males and females and blacks signify that of divorced or widowed males and females. The number inserted sideways to each horizontal bar signifies the total male and female population in that particular age-group. The vertical legends in the middle between the two sets of horizontal bars indicate the age-groups to which the bars relate.



8. LANGUAGE

The principal language of the district of Jalpaiguri is Bengali. It is the mother tongue of the majority of the people of this district. In 1961 Census 56.14 per cent of the population of Jalpaiguri district returned their mother tongue as Bengali. The tea garden areas as well as the agricultural crops producing areas of Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihahat, Mitiali, Mal, Kumargram and Dhubguri police stations are inhabited largely by tribal people and generally tribal languages have been returned as their mother tongue and these areas also have attracted people from various parts of the country outside the State who have come to stay there for earning their livelihood. The tribal people belonging to various tribal language groups and the outsiders belonging to different language groups have considerably reduced the bulk of Bengali speaking men in this areas. In all other areas of the district more than 70 per cent of the population have returned Bengali as their mother tongue. In Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihahat, Mitiali and Mal police stations only 9.71 per cent, 12.44 per cent, 12.94 per cent, 13.66 per cent and 31.74 per cent respec-

tively of their respective total population, have their mother tongue as Bengali. In Kumargram police station 44 per cent of its people are Bengali speaking. In Dhubguri police station 54.11 per cent of its total population have Bengali as their mother tongue.

Kurukh/Oraon is the next major mother tongue in vogue amongst the inhabitants of Jalpaiguri district. This language has been returned by 11.87 per cent of the total population of the district as their mother tongue. In Nagrakata police station 27.06 per cent of its people are Kurukh/Oraon speakers. In Mal police station 22.08 per cent of its total population have their mother tongue Kurukh/Oraon. In Kalchini police station 19.24 per cent of the population belong to the Kurukh/Oraon mother tongue. In Mitiali, Madarihahat and Kumargram police stations their percentages are 18.28, 17.65 and 16.81 respectively and in Dhubguri police station, Kurukh/Oraon has been claimed to be the mother tongue of 13.33 per cent of its people. In Falakata, Alipur Duars, Rajganj and Jalpaiguri police stations 9.54 per cent, 8.05 per cent, 4.21 per cent and 2.93 per cent respectively of their

total population have returned Kurukh/Oraon as their mother tongue.

Nepali occupies the third position in so far as the mother tongue returns are concerned. It is the mother tongue of 8.04 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district. Nepali speakers are more abundantly found in Madarihat, Kalchini and Mitiali police stations. Nearly 25 per cent of the total population of Madarihat police station have returned Nepali as their mother tongue. The percentages of Nepali speakers in Kalchini and Mitiali police stations are 21.18 and 19.27 respectively. The predominance of Nepali labourers in the production of tea in plantation and in the agricultural fields in this rural police stations of Jalpaiguri district are mainly the cause of concentration of Nepali speakers in this particular tract. In Nagrakata police station 14.21 per cent of its people are Nepali speakers.

In Rajganj and Mal police stations 9.68 per cent and 9.43 per cent respectively of each of their total population have Nepali as their mother tongue. In Dhubguri and Kumargram police stations Nepali speakers are also found to some extent. In Alipur Duars and Jalpaiguri police stations only 1.44 per cent and 1.04 per cent respectively of each of their total population are Nepali speakers.

67.67 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district were Bengali speakers in 1911. Since then their proportion was gradually coming down except in the Census of 1931. In 1921 they constituted only 64.67 per cent of the district's total population. A decade after it slightly increased to 65.02 per cent. In 1951 it came down to 57.27 per cent. But during last ten years there has not been any significant deviation in the proportion of Bengali speakers in the district. The growth of Bengali speaking population has always been less than the general rate of growth of population of this district except in the last 1931 Census. While Bengali speaking population in 1931 had increased by 7.06 per cent over 1921, the general rate of growth of population was 6.47 per cent in the same decade in the district of Jalpaiguri.

In 1911 a little more than 12 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district were Hindi speakers. It came down to 9.26 per cent in 1921, the maximum limit (13.92 per cent) being attained in 1951. In the present Census of 1961 Hindi speakers comprise only 7.02 per cent of Jalpaiguri's total population. While in the decade of 1911-21, the general rate of growth of population of this district was found to be quite high, the Hindi speakers suffered a declension to the extent of 20.78 per cent over their number of 1911. In the next decade a recovery was noticed. The Hindi speakers grew by 34.01 per cent in the decade of 1921-31. During the next twenty-year period of 1931-51, the Hindi speakers grew by 47.84 per cent over their number of 1931. But during the last

decade of 1951-61, while the general rate of growth of population has recorded a phenomenal increase, Hindi speakers of Jalpaiguri district registered a phenomenal decrease to the tune of 25.19 per cent over their number of 1951.

The Santali speakers formed only 2.69 per cent of the total population of this district in 1911, while in the Census of 1961 their percentage to total population is only 2.33. The maximum limit (6.50 per cent) was found in 1921. In 1911-21, the Santali speakers increased highly, the rate being 153.44 per cent over their number of 1911. In the last decade also the growth of Santali speaking people has been enormous (182.44 per cent) over the Santali speakers of 1951.

The statement below gives population at each Census, intercensal variation and percentage to total population for the three important languages in the district.

STATEMENT 8.1

SHOWING PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EACH DECADE
(1911-1961) OF POPULATION OF THREE IMPORTANT
LANGUAGES (INCLUDING MOTHER TONGUES
GROUPED UNDER THEM) AS OF 1961

Mother Tongue	1901	1951	1981	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6
*Bengali (a)	763,064	525,042	481,829	450,057	448,824
(b)	+45.38	+8.97	+7.06	+0.27	..
(c)	56.14	57.27	65.02	64.67	67.67
**Hindi (a)	95,479	127,628	86,925	64,415	81,812
(b)	-25.19	+47.84	+34.01	-20.78	..
(c)	7.02	13.92	11.65	9.26	12.26
†Santali (a)	31,718	11,290	17,768	45,251	17,855
(b)	+182.44	-36.80	-60.78	+153.44	..
(c)	2.33	1.22	2.40	6.50	2.69

(a) Absolute figures

(b) Percentage variation

(c) Percentage to total population

*Barik (P. 792), Hajong/Hajong (P.5), Lohari-Malpaharia (P.27) Malpaharia (P.2,730), Murari (P.8) and Rajbangshi (P.18,673) have been grouped with Bengali.

**Bilaspuri (P.157) Deswali (P.9), Deswali/Harijani (P.12), Kahari (P.6) Nagari-Hindi (P.219) and Tharu Awadhi (P.3) have been grouped with Hindi.

†Gayari (P.16), Mahili (P.2,185), Manjhi (P.201) and Paharia (P.113) have been grouped with Santali.

Notes: 1 The figures for Hindi in 1921 and 1911 include figures for Urdu.

2 The figures for Santali in 1931 and 1911 include figures for Mahili, Karmali and Paharia.

3 The figures for Santali in 1921 include figures for Agarla, Asur, Bhumi, Brijia, Ho. Koda (Kora), Korwa, Mundari and Turi.

In so far as the mother tongue returns are concerned, Hindi occupies the fourth position. Maximum Hindi speakers are found in Madarihat police station where they comprise 19.35 per cent of its people. In Nagrakata police station 10.88 per cent of its population have their mother tongue Hindi. In Mal, Kalchini, Alipur Duars, Mitiali and Dhubguri police stations 10.15 per cent, 7.67 per cent, 7.37 per cent, 7.04 per cent and 5.91 per

cent respectively of their total population are Hindi speakers. In Kumargram police station their percentage is 5.86. In Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations nearly 5 per cent each of their total population belong to the Hindi mother tongue. In Falakata and Rajganj police stations a little more than 4 per cent each of their total population have their mother tongue Hindi.

Sadan/Sadri is the next major mother tongue of the district. 5.64 per cent of the total population of this district have returned their mother tongue as Sadan/Sadri. Sadan/Sadri speakers are mainly found in the production of tea in plantation areas and in the agricultural areas. In Kalchini police station they account for 18.40 per cent of its population. In Mitiali police station 16.44 per cent of its people are Sadan/Sadri speakers. In Nagrakata police station 14 per cent of its population have their mother tongue Sadan/Sadri. In Kumargram police station a little less than 10 per cent of its people are Sadan/Sadri speakers. In Madarihat police station Sadan/Sadri has been claimed to be the mother tongue of 9.55 per cent of its population and in Dhubguri police station their percentage is 8.60. In Mal and Falakata Police stations 2.49 per cent and 1.94 per cent respectively of their total population are Sadan/Sadri speakers. Munda-Unspecified mother tongue is next to Sadan/Sadri in this district. In Mitiali police station Munda-Unspecified has been returned by about 9.92 per cent of its population.

As many as one hundred and fiftyone mother tongue names have been returned by the people of Jalpaiguri district. Of them fortytwo have been found unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information and eight belong to countries outside the Indian Subcontinent. These eight mother tongues have been treated as foreign languages in the Census of 1961.

The remaining one hundred and one classified mother tongues have been divided into four families viz., Austric Family, Tibeto-Chinese Family, Dravidian Family and Indo-European Family following the method of Grierson's classification of languages.

Nineteen mother tongues belong to the Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family of the Austric Family. Of them seventeen are attested by Grierson and the two non-attested by him have been tentatively classified by the Linguist to the Registrar General. These nineteen mother tongues are Asuri, Bhumij, Birhor, Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia, Gayari, Ho, Khairi, Kharia, Koda/Kora, Kol, Kurmi, Lohari-Munda, Mahili, Manjhi, Munda-Unspecified, Paharia, Santali, Savara and Turi of *Munda Branch*. Lohari-Munda has been tentatively classified with *Munda Branch*. On examination of the actual returns in the Enumeration Slips it transpired that one hundred and twentytwo speakers of that mother tongue are found to be in the *Munda Branch*. One hundred and twentytwo speakers of Lohari-Munda are returned in the 1961

Census, but in 1951 Census there was no return of the mother tongue Lohari-Munda from Jalpaiguri district. Under *Munda Branch* Gayari has been tentatively classified with Santali mother tongue. Sixteen speakers of Gayari are returned in the 1961 Census, but in 1951 Census the speakers of Gayari mother tongue were totally absent from Jalpaiguri district.

There are twentyfour mother tongues in the Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family of the Tibeto-Chinese Family. Of them twentythree mother tongues are attested by Grierson and the one (i.e., Adibhasha-Bhotia) non-attested by him has been tentatively classified with Bhotia-Unspecified speakers by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Among those twentyfour mother tongues, Adibhasha-Bhotia, Bhotia-Unspecified, Dukpa, Lama, Sherpa, Sikkim Bhotia and Tibetan of Tibetan Group, Limbu and Rai of Eastern Sub-group under Pronominalized Himalayan Group, Gurung, Kami, Lepcha, Mangari, Newari, Tamang and Toto of Non-Pronominalized Himalayan Group are found in Tibeto-Himalayan Branch. Bodo/Boro, Koch, Mech and Rabha of Bara or Bodo Group, Kawri of Kachin Group, Manipuri/Meithei of Meithei Sub-Group and Lushai/Mizo of Central Chin Sub-Group under Kuki-Chin Group and Mru of Burma Group are found in Assam-Burmese Branch.

In the Dravidian Family twelve mother tongues, viz., Kannada, Madras, Malayalam and Tamil have been classified in the Dravida Group, Khond/Kondh, Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon, Koraputi, Koya, Kurukh/Oraon, Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia in the Intermediate Group and Telugu in Andhra Language. Of these twelve mother tongues seven have been classified by Grierson, two (viz., Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon and Nagesia) have been non-attested by him, but tentatively classified with Kurukh/Oraon by the Linguist to the Registrar General and three (viz., Khond/Kondh, Koraputi and Koya) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India, are tentatively reclassified by the Linguist. A notable increase of Malayalam speakers is observed in the 1961 Census. One hundred and twenty-six speakers of Malayalam are returned in the 1961 Census, but in the 1951 Census there was no return of the mother tongue Malayalam from Jalpaiguri district. Similarly, more number of Telugu speakers have been returned in this district in this Census than that in the previous Census in 1951. Within ten years the Telugu speakers have increased from 287 to 526. But in the case of the Tamil speakers, decrease is more marked in the 1961 Census. 1,418 Tamil speakers were found in the previous Census in 1951, but in the 1961 Census there are only 294 Tamil speakers in this district.

In the Aryan Sub-family of the Indo-European Family as many as forty-six mother tongue returns are found in Jalpaiguri district. In Eranian Branch, 2 Kashmiri speakers are found in Dard Group. The rest of the forty-five mother tongues are found

in Indo-Aryan Branch. 5 Pali speakers are classified in Indo-Aryan Branch.

In Outer Sub-Branch, Peshawari in North-Western Group, Kamari, Mahari and Marathi in Southern Group and Assamese, Barik, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya, Bihari, Haijong/Hajong, Kurmal Thar, Lohari-Malpaharia, Madhesi, Magahi/Magadhi, Maithili, Malpaharia, Murari, Oriya, Rajbangsi and Sadan/Sadri in Eastern Group are found. Barik (792 speakers) and Murari (8 speakers) are tentatively classified with Bengali by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Lohari-Malpaharia (27 speakers) and Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya (236 speakers) are tentatively classified with Malpaharia and Oriya respectively by the Linguist to the Registrar General. Haijong/Hajong, Lohari-Malpaharia, Malpaharia and Rajbangsi mother tongues have also been grouped with Bengali in the 1961 Census. Mother tongues like Bhojpuri (27 speakers), Bihari (36 speakers), Kurmal Thar (15 speakers), Madhesi (4,283 speakers), Magahi/Magadhi (10 speakers) and Maithili (247 speakers) are returned in 1961 Census which were not available in 1951 Census in this district.

A regular increase in number of Bengali speakers is found. In 1951 the figure was 522,891 and it is 740,829 in 1961. The increased position in the number of Oriya speakers in this district is also found. While their number in 1951 was 9,225, it is 11,824 in 1961. But the number of Assamese speakers has been decreased in this district in the present Census than that in the previous Census in 1951. Within ten years the Assamese speakers have decreased from 1,805 to 1,147.

In mediate Sub-Branch, Tharu Awadhi is found in Mediate Group. In Inner Sub-Branch, 22 mother tongues are found in Central Group and Pahari Group. Of these 22 mother tongues 21 have been classified by Grierson and the one (*i.e.*, Bilaspuri) though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is tentatively reclassified by the Linguist. In Central Group these are Bilaspuri, Deswali, Deswali/Harijani, Gujarati, Gurmukhi, Hindi, Hindustani, Kahari, Kshatri, Marwari, Nagari-Hindi, Nagauri, Naiki-Banjari, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Rajputhani, Rajwari and Urdu. In Pahari Group these are Garhwali, Gorkhali, Kumauni and Nepali.

Gurmukhi is the script name used for language. It is grouped with Punjabi. In 1951 Gurmukhi speakers were 1,282 in number, but their number in 1961 is only 296. Bilaspuri (157 speakers), Deswali (9 speakers), Deswali/Harijani (12 speakers), Kahari (6 speakers), Nagari-Hindi (219 speakers) and Tharu Awadhi (3 speakers) have been grouped with Hindi as per 1961 Census.

The people of Jalpaiguri have not given an encouraging account regarding the extent of bilingualism in the district. Only 11.96 per cent of the

total population of Jalpaiguri district have claimed to have known a second language in addition to their mother tongue. It is seen that the Bengali speaking population have little inclination in knowing a subsidiary language. Only 6.45 per cent of the total Bengali speakers of this district know a second language in addition to their mother tongue Bengali. Very few of the Bengali speaking women have claimed to have known another language. Only three among every one hundred Bengali speaking women know a second language, while 9.46 per cent of the Bengali male speakers have claimed to have known another language. The number of Bengali speakers knowing a second language is shown for each of the subsidiary languages as: English (M—27,097; F—7,347), Hindi (M—8,861; F—2,888), Assamese (M—536; F—64), Urdu (M—348; F—29), Sadan/Sadri (M—91; F—96), Arabic/Arabi (M—143; F—3), Nepali (M—99; F—28), Sanskrit (M—34; F—21), Rabha (F—19), Kurukh/Oraon (M—9), Santali (M—7), Burmese (F—3), Mech (M—2), Oriya (M—2), Mundari (M—1, F—1), Madras (M—1).

The speakers of tribal languages are generally bilingual. Amongst Bodo/Boro speakers about 22.55 per cent know a second language. 17.68 per cent of the Bodo/Boro speakers know Bengali as a second language. Amongst Khairia speakers 15.80 per cent know a second language, most of them having known Hindi and 739 persons of them having known Bengali and a few (10) having known English. Amongst Khairia speakers about 11.63 per cent know Bengali as a second language. Amongst those having mother tongue Kurukh/Oraon about 23.05 per cent have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. Only 7.32 per cent of the Kurukh/Oraon speakers know Bengali as a second language. 28.19 per cent of the Mech speakers know a second language. 23.58 per cent of the Mech speakers have claimed to know Bengali as a second language. 246 persons amongst Mech speakers know Hindi as a second language. 50 of them know English as the second language (M—47; F—3). Amongst Munda-Unspecified speakers about 19.64 per cent know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. 2,799 persons of them know Bengali as a second language (M—1,946; F—853). Amongst the Mru speakers 20 per cent have claimed to know Bengali as subsidiary language. About 21.73 per cent of the Santali speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language, most of them having known Hindi. 8.62 per cent of the Santali speakers know Bengali as a second language. 43 of them know Nepali as the second language (M—43), 9 Santali speakers also know English. Nearly 19 per cent of the Savara speakers know a second language, most of them knowing Hindi and a few (22) having known Bengali. Bilingualism is much less pronounced amongst the Lepcha speakers. Only 1.48 per cent of them know a second language, majority of them knowing Hindi.

Amongst the people belonging to different language groups hailing from other States outside West Bengal, the Rajputani speaking population have known a second language in addition to their own mother tongue by a greater proportion than others. 75 per cent of them have known a subsidiary language. Cent per cent men having Rajputani as their mother tongue know a second language. Amongst their womenfolk also bilingualism is quite common. 72.73 per cent of the Rajputani speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Sadan/Sadri and a few know Hindi and Bengali. 59.62 per cent of the Gujarati speaking population know a subsidiary language. Gujarati speaking males are more bilingual than their female counterparts. Hindi is known to the majority of such males and Bengali is also known to quite a number of them. In fact more males know Hindi and Bengali than their female counterparts. In respect of bilingualism Rajasthani speakers occupy the next position. About 48.02 per cent of the Rajasthani speaking persons know a second language. 56.14 per cent of the Rajasthani male speakers have claimed to know a subsidiary language. Majority of such males know Hindi as a second language. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. 35.34 per cent of the Rajasthani speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Hindi and a few know Bengali. 37.77 per cent of the Marwari speakers know a second language. Amongst the males Hindi is known to the maximum number. Bengali is also known to some of them. 36.10 per cent of the Marwari speaking women know a second language. Most of them know Hindi as a second language. Amongst the Maithili speaking population 33.20 per cent have known a second language. Amongst their males 33.66 per cent have known a subsidiary language. Majority of the Maithili speaking males know Hindi as a second language and a few know Bengali. 30.95 per cent of the Maithili speaking women know a second language. Majority of such women know Bengali and Hindi. 31.11 per cent of the English speaking population know a second language, Majority knowing Hindi. Bengali and Nepali are also known to a very few of them. 30.68 per cent of the Punjabi speaking population know a subsidiary language. Amongst their males 38.24 per cent have claimed to know a second language. Hindi as a second language is known to the majority of the Punjabi speaking males. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Only 10.64 per cent of the Punjabi speaking women know a second language. Most of them know Bengali as a second language and a few know Hindi. Nearly 30 per cent of the Urdu speaking population have claimed to know a second language. Amongst their males 35.47 per cent have known a secondary language. Hindi is known to the majority of the Urdu speaking males. Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Amongst their females only 14.35 per cent have known a subsidiary language. Majority of the Urdu speaking women know Hindi and Bengali

and a very few of them know English. Amongst the Tamil speaking persons 26.19 per cent have known a second language. Hindi is known to the majority. Bengali, English and Nepali are also known to some of them. Amongst the Oriya speaking population 21.67 per cent are bilingual. Bengali is known as a second language to the majority. Hindi and English are also known to some of them. 20.27 per cent of the Gurmukhi speaking population have known a secondary language. Amongst their males 26.26 per cent have claimed to know a subsidiary language. Most of them know Hindi as a second language and a few of them know Bengali and English. Only 11.11 per cent of the Gurmukhi speaking women have known a second language. Majority of such women know Hindi. Amongst the Marathi speakers 18.56 per cent know a second language. Most of them know Bengali and English as second language. Amongst the Telugu speaking population 15.78 per cent know a secondary language, majority knowing Hindi. English is also known to a few of them. Amongst the Nepali speaking population 13.31 per cent are bilingual. Hindi is known to the majority, Bengali and English are also known to some of them. Nearly 12 per cent of the Madrasi speaking population know a second language, most of them having known Bengali. Hindi and English are also known to some of them.

9. RELIGION

Two major religions viz., Hinduism and Muslim are noticed in the district of Jalpaiguri. The Hindus form a large majority of the people. They account for a little more than 58 per cent of the total population of the district. Every tenth person of Jalpaiguri is a follower of Muslim. The rest of the people or to speak otherwise one in twenty professes other religious pursuits. Among other religious groups the followers of Jesus Christ comprise about 4 per cent of the district's population.

The composition of Jalpaiguri's population by different religious communities has not altered to any appreciable extent over the census decade of 1951-61. In 1951 the Hindus comprised 84.18 per cent and the Muslims formed about one tenth of the district's total population. The Christian community was only 2.79 per cent in 1951 against their present strength of 3.57 per cent among the district's population. The proportion of Buddhists in the district's population structure has nearly doubled itself within the last ten years. They are now 1.34 per cent against the 1951 percentage of only 0.72.

The Buddhists of Jalpaiguri have registered an increase of population of 179.17 per cent during the last decade. The percentage increase in the Christian community has been over 90 per cent. The Hindus of this district also have registered a fairly high increase. They have added a half more to their 1951 strength. The Muslims of Jalpaiguri

have registered a growth rate of 44.32 per cent during the last decade. While other thanas show a fairly high rate of increase of Muslim population between 32.63 and 38.55 per cent during 1951-61, the thanas of Jalpaiguri and Rajganj together have shown a high rate of 66.64 per cent.

The Table C-VII in Part II A of this volume gives the distribution of different religions in this district. The statement 9.1 given below shows the percentage distribution of Hindus and Muslims in the district and its different police stations. The Hindus are almost evenly distributed all over the district. The maximum concentration is found in the police station of Alipur Duars and the least in the police station of Rajganj.

STATEMENT 9.1

Percentage of Religions to Total Population

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Religion	
	Hindu	Muslim
Jalpaiguri District	85.41	9.55
<i>Sadar Subdivision</i>	<i>83.28</i>	<i>13.56</i>
Jalpaiguri	81.55	17.33
Rajganj	75.28	23.75
Maynaguri	86.37	13.38
Nagrakata	89.99	4.21

STATEMENT 9.1—contd.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Religion	
	Hindu	Muslim
<i>Sadar Subdivision—contd.</i>		
Dhubguri	81.67	13.80
Mal	83.31	11.78
Mitiali	89.84	4.36
<i>Alipur Duars Subdivision</i>	<i>86.14</i>	<i>5.33</i>
Madarihat	85.61	4.55
Falakata	84.21	14.66
Kalchini	81.12	2.03
Alipur Duars	90.65	4.58
Kumargram	86.55	2.33

Muslim concentration is more pronounced in the border police stations of Rajganj, Jalpaiguri and also in Maynaguri and Dhubguri. In the Rajganj police station a little less than one-fourth of the thana's total population have declared themselves as follower of Islam. In Jalpaiguri police station their percentage is as high as 17. In the Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision the percentage of Muslim population is also significantly high particularly in comparison to the rest of the areas lying in this subdivision.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

1. WORKING POPULATION

A significant deviation in presenting the data relating to economic activity of the people has been made in 1961 Census. In earlier Censuses, the element of income or the criterion of economic independence was adopted for measuring the economy of the country. But in the present Census emphasis has been laid on the work done or the economic activity pursued by an individual. Thus the persons, engaged in productive work irrespective of their deriving any income or not, have been treated as workers in 1961 Census. Persons such as family workers and children who work but do not earn enough to maintain themselves have also been considered as workers. Any person who generally spends more than one hour per day on any particular productive occupation has been included amongst working population. In respect of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, household industry etc., persons having regular work for more than an hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season have been treated as workers. Undertrial prisoners or persons temporarily incapacitated if they were previously engaged in any productive work have also been recorded as workers.

The economic data have been presented according to nine industrial categories of workers and non-workers instead of eight livelihood classes classified by self-supporting persons and their dependants in 1951. The economic activity of the people residing in villages has been shown by the different industrial categories in the Village Directory. The Primary Census Abstract and the B-Series Tables in Part II A of this volume also present the different facets of the economy of the district.

In the industrial classification of workers, industries have been classified as household and non-household. A household industry is defined as an industry which is not run on the scale of a registered factory and is participated in by the head of the household himself or any member of the household either at home or within the village in rural areas and in the same census house in urban areas.

1.1 Labour Participation Ratio

In spite of a very liberal definition of a worker in this Census only 384 per mille have returned themselves in 1961 Census as workers in the district of Jalpaiguri. The labour participation ratio (i.e., the percentage of workers to total population) in this district is greater than the State average. In the entire State of West Bengal for every one thousand of its population only 332 persons have been classed as workers, and the rest of 668 persons have been recorded as non-workers who are believed to

be dependent on the working population for their sustenance. In Jalpaiguri 616 persons per mille are non-workers as per Census 1961.

The labour participation ratio in Jalpaiguri is higher than that for any of the districts in the Jalpaiguri division except Darjeeling district. It is also higher than that for any of the districts in the Presidency division excluding Calcutta. This ratio for any of the districts in Burdwan division except Purulia district is lower than that of Jalpaiguri district.

The above observation also holds good in case of labour participation amongst the rural population of Jalpaiguri district. The labour participation ratio in the rural areas of the district is higher than the State average.

In the State of West Bengal as a whole 327 out of every 1,000 rural population are workers. In the district of Jalpaiguri 393 per mille of its rural population have returned themselves in the Census 1961 as workers.

In the urban sector labour participation is even worse than in the rural sector of the district. Only 294 out of every 1,000 urban population of Jalpaiguri are workers against the corresponding State figure of 347. Labour participation amongst the urban population of Jalpaiguri is higher than all other districts except Darjeeling and Cooch Behar in the Jalpaiguri division. Amongst the remaining districts of two other divisions labour participation in the urban sector of the industrialised districts of 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly and Burdwan is higher than that of Jalpaiguri. Thus Jalpaiguri's urban labour participation ranks eighth in the entire State including Calcutta.

The male component amongst the working force of Jalpaiguri is much higher than the female component. The labour participation ratio amongst the male population of Jalpaiguri has been found to be 54.87 per cent while this ratio for the females is only of the extent of 19.19 per cent. The labour participation by males in the district of Jalpaiguri has been found higher than the corresponding State figure. The labour participation ratio amongst the female population of Jalpaiguri is also higher than the corresponding State figure. In the State of West Bengal 53.98 per cent of the total male population are workers and amongst the females 9.43 per cent have been treated as workers in 1961 Census.

In rural sector also labour participation by males as well as by females of Jalpaiguri has been higher than the corresponding State figures. While 53.47 per cent amongst males and 10.62 per cent amongst females in the State of West Bengal are workers, in the district of Jalpaiguri only 55.47 per cent amongst

males and 20.65 per cent amongst females have been classed as workers. In the urban areas participation by males as well as by females of Jalpaiguri has been found lower than the corresponding State figures. Jalpaiguri's women labour force in the urban sector are mostly engaged in other services.

1.2 Labour Participation in different Administrative Units

The labour participation per *mille* is the highest in Mitiali police station of the district of Jalpaiguri. Next comes Nagrakata police station. In Mitiali police station 478 persons per *mille* are workers, whereas 456 persons for one thousand of the total population of Nagrakata police station belong to the working class. In Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri police stations, 432, 428, 427, 420 and 399 persons per *mille* are workers respectively. The labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the district as a whole, where only 384 persons for one thousand of the total population are found to be workers. Falakata, Rajganj, Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri police stations are below the district average in respect of the labour participation.

In the rural areas of the district the position of Mitiali being a rural police station has shown the highest proportion of workers (47.81 per cent) and the labour participation also in rural police stations of Nagrakata, Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri is higher than that of the rural areas of the district as a whole. Only 393 out of every 1,000 rural population of Jalpaiguri district are workers, whereas in rural areas of Nagrakata, Mal, Kumargram, Madarihahat, Kalchini and Dhubguri police stations 456, 441, 428, 427, 420 and 406 persons per *mille* are workers respectively. The labour participation in the rural areas of the police stations of Falakata, Rajganj, Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri is below the district average for the rural sector.

In the urban sector maximum labour participation has been observed in Jalpaiguri police station where this ratio is 31.32 per cent. Mal follows next. The urban labour participation in Mal police station is 30.70 per cent and this ratio in Alipur Duars is 29.68 per cent. The labour participation in the urban areas of the police stations of Dhubguri, Maynaguri and Falakata is also below the district average for the urban sector where 29.44 per cent of its urban population are workers.

The labour participation by males is found to be highest in Rajganj police station where 592 males for every thousand are workers. In Mal, Mitiali, Falakata, Maynaguri and Nagrakata police stations, 568, 566, 562, 561 and 558 males per *mille* are workers respectively. In other police stations this ratio varies between 50.67 per cent in Kalchini police station to 54.49 per cent in Kumargram police station. Amongst male population rural men are

more active than the men living in the towns of Jalpaiguri.

As has already been seen female labour participation in this district is much higher than the State average. In the State of West Bengal 94 females per thousand females are workers, while in Jalpaiguri district 192 females out of every one thousand female population are workers. Female participation is highest in Mitiali police station, where 37.72 per cent of the total female population of the thana are workers. In Nagrakata police station 33.58 per cent of the total female population of the thana are found to be in the working class. Next come the female workers of Kalchini police station. In Kalchini police station 317 females out of every 1,000 female population belong to the working force. In Madarihahat, Kumargram, Mal and Dhubguri police stations 305, 296, 269 and 235 females per *mille* are workers respectively. The female labour participation in all these police stations is higher than that of the females of the district as a whole. Female labour participation is lowest in Maynaguri police station where only 1.86 per cent of them are workers, though in the group of towns of this police station this ratio is a bit higher (2.71 per cent). In Jalpaiguri police station female workers form 5.58 per cent of their total number. In Jalpaiguri town their proportion is a little higher than that of the thana. 5.74 per cent of the total female population of Jalpaiguri town are workers. Female workers of Alipur Duar town are in lower proportion than that of the thana. In Alipur Duars police station 12.74 per cent of the total female population are workers, whereas in Alipur Duar town their proportion is only 2.29 per cent.

The statement below gives the percentage of workers amongst total population, males and females for the district as well as for all the police stations of Jalpaiguri by total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.1 .

District/Police Station		Percentage of workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
Jalpaiguri District	T	28.44	54.87	19.19
	R	29.84	55.47	20.65
	U	29.44	49.20	8.70
Jalpaiguri	T	32.19	54.87	5.58
	R	32.54	55.82	5.59
	U	31.39	50.90	57.4
Rajganj	R	36.37	59.22	9.26
Maynaguri	T	31.07	55.10	1.86
	R	31.96	58.21	1.70
	U	26.35	45.53	2.71
Nagrakata	R	45.57	55.82	58.58
Dhubguri	T	39.85	54.05	23.49
	R	40.57	54.41	24.80
	U	29.17	49.09	2.18

STATEMENT 10.1

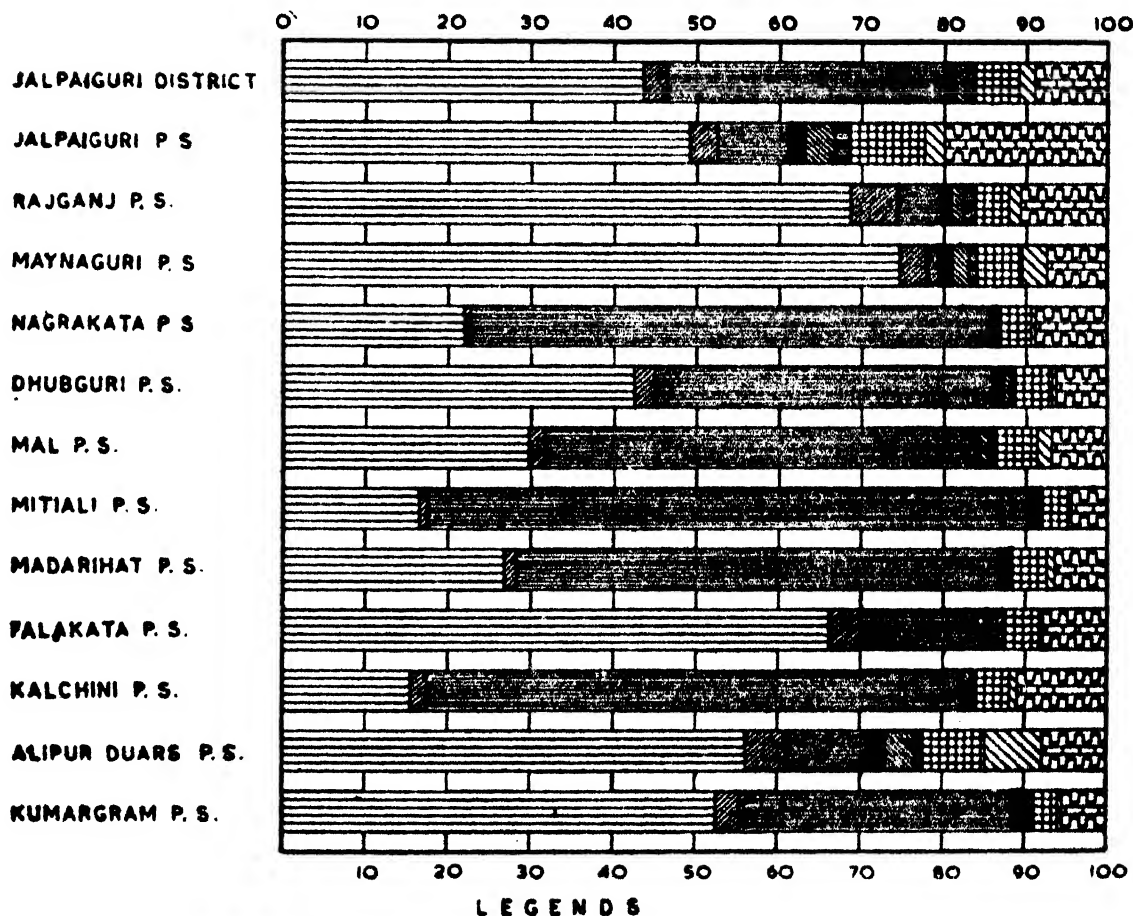
District/Police Station		Percentage of workers		
		Persons	Males	Females
Mal	T	43.20	56.84	26.87
	R	44.10	57.38	28.42
	U	20.70	50.05	2.59
Mitiali		47.81	56.55	37.74
Madarihat		42.65	58.20	30.54
Falakata	T	37.37	56.21	15.84
	R	38.50	57.53	16.64
	U	22.38	59.18	1.77
Kalchini	R	41.97	50.67	31.73
Alipur Duars	T	35.08	54.02	12.74
	R	36.00	54.61	14.40
	U	29.64	50.76	2.29
Kumargram		42.78	54.49	49.56

1.3 Participation by different Industrial Classes

Most of the workers of this district are engaged in agricultural pursuits. Nearly five out of any group of ten workers seem to be in the agricultural sector either as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer. In this district only 47 per cent of the total working population are engaged in agriculture against 54 per cent in the State of West Bengal as a whole. The proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers in this district is very wide. The cultivators form about 14.5 times more in number than the agricultural labourers. But in the State of West Bengal the proportion between cultivators and agricultural labourers is about 2.5:1.

In all other spheres of activity except plantation, Jalpaiguri's participation is in much lower proportion than that of the State. Industries do

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS



As
Cultivator

As
Agricultural
Labourer

Mining,
Quarrying,
Livestock,
etc.

At
Household
Industry

In
Manufacturing
Other than
Household
Industry

Construction

Trade
and
Commerce

Transport, Storage and
Communication

In
Other
Services

not have any significant role in the economic life of Jalpaiguri district, as is seen in many districts of lower Bengal. Nearly 3 per cent only of the total workers of this district are engaged in any industrial pursuit, household or non-household. Other manufacturing industries have absorbed more persons here than the household industries. Every 11 workers per *mille* are absorbed in household industries against the State's participation of 42 workers per *mille* and in any other manufacturing industries 15 workers per *mille* are absorbed here against the corresponding State's figure of 114 persons per thousand working population.

Plantation is also a major industrial pursuit for the workers of Jalpaiguri district. 337 persons per one thousand of the total working population of this district are seen to be absorbed in mining, quarrying, plantation, forestry etc. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the corresponding proportion of the workers in mining, plantation etc. is only 50 in every one thousand of working population. Trading and commercial activities have engaged about 5.3 per cent of the total workers of the district while in the State they form about 7.5 per cent of the total working population. Every 20 workers per *mille* are engaged in transport here against the State's participation of 34 workers per thousand working population. In other services only 9 per cent of Jalpaiguri's workers are engaged against the State's corresponding percentage of 13.4.

The female labour participation in agricultural pursuits in the district of Jalpaiguri is remarkable, of course, in the role of cultivators but not as agricultural labourers. 313 women workers for every one thousand of their total number are found in this district to be working as cultivators while the corresponding proportion of the female cultivators in the State of West Bengal as a whole is 368 per *mille*. Participation as agricultural labourers is very low in the district. Only 1.1 per cent of the total working women of Jalpaiguri are labourers in the agricultural fields whereas in the State this percentage is as high as 21.1. Most remarkable feature of the working women of this district is that the largest proportion of them are gainfully employed in the plantation. In Jalpaiguri 617 for every one thousand working women are engaged in plantation while in the State the corresponding number is only 90. Household industries have engaged 1.4 per cent of the total working women of this district, whereas in the State this percentage is as high as 12.2. Other services are also more favourable with women of Jalpaiguri. In this district 3.3 per cent of the total female workers are engaged in other services against the State's percentage of 13.0.

The statement given here indicates the distribution of 1,000 workers by persons, males and females and by industrial categories of workers

for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.2

Category of Workers	West Bengal			Jalpaiguri District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
<i>Total Workers</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
I	368	398	368	435	471	313
II	153	144	211	80	35	11
III	50	44	90	387	254	617
IV	42	30	122	11	10	14
V	114	124	49	15	19	4
VI	13	15	3	9	12	1
VII	75	83	23	53	66	7
VIII	84	38	4	20	26	N
IX	184	184	130	90	107	33

In Maynaguri police station labour participation has, as expected, been by a large proportion in the agricultural sector. In this police station the proportion of cultivators is even as high as 74.29 per cent of its total working population. In Rajganj police station 68.49 per cent of the total workers of this thana are found to be cultivators. In the police stations of Falakata, Alipur Duars and Kumargram 65.73 per cent, 56.23 per cent and 52.35 per cent of the total workers respectively are engaged as cultivators. In Jalpaiguri and Dhubguri police stations more than 40 per cent of the workers are cultivators. In Rajganj police station the agricultural labourers are in the highest proportion forming about 5.71 per cent of its total working population. In Alipur Duars police station 5.15 per cent of its total working population are engaged as agricultural labourers. In Falakata police station the agricultural labourers form about 4.10 per cent of its total working population. In Maynaguri, Jalpaiguri and Kumargram police stations 3.62 per cent, 3.27 per cent and 3.15 per cent of the total workers respectively are engaged as agricultural labourers. In Dhubguri police station 2.40 per cent of its total working population belong to the agricultural labourers. In Mal police station 29.71 per cent of the workers are cultivators and 1.97 per cent are agricultural labourers. In Kalchini police station the percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers to total workers are 15.38 and 1.83 respectively. In Madarihat police station cultivators form about 26.75 per cent of its total working population and the proportion of agricultural labourers is 1.32 per cent. In Nagrakata police station the proportion of cultivators is 22.16 per cent of its total working population. But the proportion of agricultural labourers is lowest in Nagrakata police station where 0.70 per cent of

the workers belong to this category. In Mitiali police station the percentage of cultivators to total workers is 16.61 only.

As has already been seen, plantation plays a very significant role in the economic life of Jalpaiguri district. Plantation workers amongst the total working population of Jalpaiguri are more marked in Mitiali, Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihat and Mal police stations in comparison to other areas of this district. This category form about 72.80 per cent, 64.77 per cent, 63.12 per cent, 58.63 per cent and 52.22 per cent of the workers in Mitiali, Kalchini, Nagrakata, Madarihat and Mal police stations respectively. In Dhubauri and Kumargram police stations 41.36 per cent and 32.71 per cent of the workers respectively are engaged in plantation. Employment in household industries is quite low in this district. In Jalpaiguri police station only 2.02 per cent of its total working population are engaged in household industries. Manufacturing industries also do not have any significant role in this district. In the police stations of Alipur Duars, Jalpaiguri, Maynaguri and Rajganj 3.61 per cent, 3.53 per cent, 2.30 per cent and 1.55 per cent of the workers respectively are absorbed in manufacturing industries. In all other police stations less than one per cent of the workers are engaged in manufacturing industries.

A comparatively larger proportion of workers of Jalpaiguri, Alipur Duars, Maynaguri and Mal police stations are engaged in trade and commerce. Their percentage in Jalpaiguri police station is 9.01 followed by 7.51 in Alipur Duars police station, 5.43 in Maynaguri police station and 5.02 in Mal police station. 6.74 per cent of workers of Alipur Duars police station are transport workers. Nearly 3 per cent and 2.66 per cent of the workers of Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations respectively are engaged in transport.

The labour participation in other services is in the highest proportion in Jalpaiguri police station of this district. Every one out of five workers of Jalpaiguri police station is engaged in other services. In Kalchini and Rajganj police stations 10.83 per cent and 10.71 per cent of the workers respectively are found to be engaged in other services. In each of the other police stations of Jalpaiguri district below 10 per cent of the workers are engaged in other services. A pictorial representation of the percentage distribution of workers for all the police stations of the district may be seen at page (51).

The statement below shows the sector-wise distribution of thousand persons, by sex among primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers for the district of Jalpaiguri as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.8

	West Bengal			Jalpaiguri District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Workers	832	640	192	884	649	235
Primary Sector	191	303	88	308	417	180
I+II+	179	287	88	178	278	62
III (except Mining and Quarrying)	12	16	7	130	139	118
Secondary Sector						
III (only Mining and Quarrying)+ IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	61	100	17	14	23	4
Tertiary Sector						
VII+VIII+IX (except Gas and Electricity)	80	137	16	62	109	8
Non-workers	668	460	208	616	451	208

1.4 Sex Ratio of Workers

It appears from the above discussion that the working women in this district are in good proportion as compared to the working women of the State as a whole. It has been seen earlier that against 54.87 per cent of the males, 19.19 per cent of the females of this district are workers. But in the State of West Bengal against 53.98 per cent of the males, only 9.43 per cent of the females are workers.

Jalpaiguri's sex ratio amongst general population is a little less than that of West Bengal. For every one thousand males there are 854 females in Jalpaiguri and amongst the working population, for every one thousand male workers the number of female workers is 299. In the State of West Bengal the proportion of sexes amongst general population is 878, but this proportion amongst the working population is 153. It appears, therefore, that the women of Jalpaiguri have been engaged in any sort

of productive occupation by a higher proportion than the women living in other parts of the State as a whole. Women here find favourable employment as cultivators, and in plantation their proportion is still higher. In household industries their proportion is also good. In this district the sex ratio has been found to be 199,725 and 397 in categories I, III and IV respectively. The corresponding sex ratio in the State is 146 in category I, 316 in category III and 625 in category IV. In manufacturing industries the sex ratio of the district is only 63. In other services the proportion of sexes is much lower in Jalpaiguri than in the State. In Jalpaiguri it is 93 against the State figure of 148. The statement given below shows the sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers in rural and urban areas of the district as compared to that of the State.

STATEMENT 10.4

SEX RATIO (Females per 1,000 Males)

	West Bengal			Jalpaiguri District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Total Population	878	948	701	854	868	768
Total Workers	168	127	65	299	321	58
I	146	146	54	199	200	46
II	226	227	114	91	95	5
III	816	833	66	725	731	74
IV	625	699	278	397	476	149
V	61	160	81	63	100	36
VI	32	38	28	15	13	18
VII	43	92	20	39	41	10
VIII	14	10	15	6	5	6
IX	148	143	153	93	81	127
Non-workers	1,728	1,811	1,491	1,628	1,537	1,456

1.5 Workers in Industries

In Jalpaiguri district 1.13 per cent of the workers are engaged in household industries. The total number of Persons being primarily engaged in any household industry in this district is only 5,928. In household industries workers are mostly employed in plantation crops, manufacturing of foodstuff, tobacco products, cotton textiles, cotton weaving in hand-looms, making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear, manufacture of wooden products, manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products, leather and leather products, non-metallic mineral products, manufacture of earthen pottery and

manufacture of jewellery etc. Maximum persons (208 M, 454 F) are engaged in this district in production of rice, atta, flour, etc., as a household industry. Maximum male workers (479) are engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures. In the household industry majority of the women (454) are engaged in production of rice, atta, flour etc., by milling, dehushing and processing of crops and food-grains.

Of those engaged in various non-household industries majority are employed in production of tea in plantation and next in different types of services and in trade and commerce. 169,526 persons of Jalpaiguri are employed in production of tea in plantation and 2,395 persons in planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

Persons engaged in different manufacturing works are mostly employed in manufacturing of foodstuffs, tobacco products, cotton textile, making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear, manufacture of wood and wooden products, manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles, manufacture of jewellery, silver ware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

A good proportion of workers of this district are engaged in different wholesale and retail trading. In different forms of retail trading about 25,543 persons are engaged. 6,415 persons of the district are employed in transporting by railways. 1,641 persons are engaged in transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, cycle rickshaw driving. A large number of workers are also engaged in different public services, educational services, medical and health services, religious and welfare services and personal services.

There are 5,570 persons whose services could not be classified elsewhere and there are about 14,481 persons in this district whose activities were not adequately described in the Census returns.

Table B-IV in Part II A of this volume gives a detailed distribution of workers according to different industries as classified in the Standard Industrial Classification adopted by the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

1.6 Workers by Occupation

The table B-V in Part II A of this volume presents a detailed picture about the various occupations of, and services rendered by the working population of the district. These occupations have been classified and coded according to the National Classification of Occupations. From a study of these, the different types of services available to the people of Jalpaiguri are easily obtained. So far as medical facilities are concerned, it is observed from Table B-V of 1961 Census that there are 1,132 physicians, surgeons and dentists, of whom only 9

But there are only 193 qualified allopathic physicians and surgeons of whom only 3 are women. This means that there is one qualified allopathic doctor for a population of 7,043. There are 283 homeopathic physicians in the district. 236 persons have returned themselves to be practising ayurvedic system of medicine. 371 persons have been returned as physicians, surgeons and dentists who could not be classified otherwise. They are possibly not qualified persons who due to experience have created some confidence in the minds of the people in their medical or supernatural abilities to cure their diseases. There are 238 nurses in the district of whom 200 are women.

On the educational side, the total number of teachers is 3,699 as per 1961 Census, of whom only 497 are women. There are only 77 university teachers who generally teach in colleges. There are 20 such teachers amongst the women of Jalpaiguri. There are 785 teachers of secondary schools of whom 219 are women. There are as many as 1,976 primary school teachers in the district, 209 of them being females. 720 persons have returned their occupation as teaching, but they could not be classified in any one of the above categories.

In the district there are 372 architects, engineers and surveyors. Of them 215 persons are civil engineers including overseers, 20 persons are mechanical engineers, 21 persons are chemical engineers and 78 persons are surveyors. 33 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to this group, but they could not be classified in any one of the above classes.

There are 110 jurists in the district of whom 5 are judges and magistrates. There are 53 legal practitioners and advisers in the district. There are 10 law assistants and 42 others who have not been classified elsewhere.

A total number of 165,129 persons have returned themselves as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of them 12,472 are farmers and farm managers, 151,297 are farm workers. There are 513 fishermen (inland and coastal waters) in the district. 846 persons are returned as loggers and other forestry workers.

7,053 persons have returned their occupation as belonging to transport and communication services. There are 3,710 drivers engaged in road transport, of whom 1,147 are cycle rickshaw pullers and 401 are animal drawn vehicle drivers. Motor vehicle drivers are only 1,768 in number.

In the divisions 7-8 i.e., craftsmen, production process workers and labourers, not elsewhere classified, total number of persons returned are 39,368. There are 937 spinners, weavers, knitters, Dyers and related workers, 1,603 tailors, cutters and related workers, 812 jewellers, goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1,962 tool makers, machinists, plumbers, welders,

platers and related workers, 3,770 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and coopers (wood).

There are 1,134 persons of whom 50 are women employed as tobacco preparers and products makers. There are also 2,546 workers whose occupations are unidentifiable or unclassifiable. 1,684 persons have not reported their occupation in the 1961 Census.

1.7 Workers by Age-groups

On an analysis of the age structure of the workers of Jalpaiguri district it is observed that a larger proportion of workers of this district belong to age-group 15-34 in comparison to those in other parts of the State of West Bengal as a whole. Table B-1 in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution of working population by different industrial categories of workers and by broad age-groups. 54 per cent of the total workers of this district belong to the age-group 15-34. The proportion of workers in this age-group is about 52 per cent in the entire State of West Bengal.

The proportion of child workers in this district is higher than the corresponding State's figure. While amongst every 1,000 of the State's working population only 39 are child workers, in the district of Jalpaiguri their proportion is as high as 42 per mille. Generally speaking, this age-group represents the school going age and as such a few of them are expected to come in the working force. With the advancement of primary education this age-group will automatically go out from the working population. Amongst the child workers in this district majority are engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation, some at manufacturing industries or in trade and commerce or in other services. The pattern of employment of the child workers is almost the same in other parts of the State also. Jalpaiguri's employment of child labour is higher than the State average which indicates that Jalpaiguri's children are more on the look out for jobs than being engaged in the pursuit of knowledge. In the urban areas participation by child workers has been very limited in this district where only 9 for every 1,000 of the total child population are workers. In the State the corresponding percentage of child workers in the urban areas is 1.23. The statement below gives the age-group-wise distribution of workers in the district as well as in the State.

STATEMENT 10.5

Age-group	West Bengal			Jalpaiguri District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
All Ages	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0-14	39	36	57	42	40	47
15-24	516	514	523	536	512	517
25-34	538	522	544	578	597	511
35+	37	38	46	44	51	28

1.8 Literacy amongst Workers

Table B-III in Part II A of this volume shows industrial classification of workers by different educational levels both in rural and urban areas separately. In the rural areas both male and female workers, of this district seem to be poorer in attainment of literacy than their counterparts in other areas of the State. Amongst the rural workers of Jalpaiguri 25 out of every one hundred are literate. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the extent of literacy amongst the working rural population is seen to be limited within 34 persons for every one hundred of their total number. Amongst the male workers living in the villages of Jalpaiguri 32.19 per cent are literate, but amongst the female workers of the rural Jalpaiguri illiteracy is very much marked where 97.01 per cent of the total female workers are illiterate. Only 20.36 per cent of the total working men living in the rural areas of the district are literate without having attained any educational level, 9 of them having passed primary or junior basic examination and only 2.78 per cent of the working rural men have passed the Matriculation examination. Majority of the literate working women living in the villages are just literate. More of the illiterate workers, as is expected, are generally engaged in the agricultural sector. A good number of them are also engaged in plantation, household industries, construction, trade and commerce and in other services.

Spread of literacy amongst the urban working force is a bit lesser in the district of Jalpaiguri than in the State of West Bengal taken as a whole. In Jalpaiguri 62.25 per cent of the urban working population are literate, whereas in the State 63.32 per cent of the urban workers are literate. Amongst the male urban workers 36.18 per cent are illiterate against the State percentage of 35. Amongst the females 64.97 per cent of the urban workers are illiterate in this district, whereas in the State, for every 10 females at work 7 are illiterate. Majority of the literate working men of the towns of Jalpaiguri district are without any educational level and majority of literate working women passed primary or junior basic examination. Also a fair proportion of the urban working men passed the primary or junior basic examination. Only 7.70 per cent of the working males living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri passed the Matriculation examination.

1.9 Secondary Occupation

In 1961 Census the entire population were classified by nine broad industrial categories of workers according to a person's principal work. In case of a person engaged in more than one activity the work in which he spent most of his time was considered to be his principal work, and what occupied his second most time was considered the secondary work of that person. Table B-VII in Part II A of this volume gives information on such secondary work.

Amongst the cultivators of Jalpaiguri district 2.70 per cent have a secondary occupation. Most of them are secondarily engaged in the agricultural fields as labourers. Only 1,122 (0.49 per cent) cultivators of Jalpaiguri are engaged in household industries in addition to their principal occupation. Only 4.20 per cent of the total agricultural labourers of this district have some secondary occupation mostly being engaged as cultivators and only 66 (0.43 per cent) agricultural labourers of this district are engaged in household industry in addition to their principal occupation. Of those primarily engaged in household industries about 43 per cent have a secondary occupation, mostly as cultivators and a few (0.59 per cent) as agricultural labourers. The persons who are primarily engaged in various non-agricultural and non-household industries like manufacturing, trade, transport, construction, other services etc., have by a negligible proportion (only 0.09 per cent) some secondary occupation in the household industry.

2. NON-WORKING POPULATION

In 1961 Census as many as 61.56 per cent of the total population of Jalpaiguri district have reported themselves as non-workers. The corresponding figure for the State of West Bengal as a whole is 66.84 per cent. The male non-workers and the female non-workers separately account for 45.13 per cent of the total males and 80.81 per cent of the total females respectively in the district of Jalpaiguri as against 46.0 per cent and 90.6 per cent in the State. The variation between the percentage ratio of male non-workers and female non-workers both in rural and in urban areas is striking. The statement below gives the percentage distribution of total male and female non-workers to total persons, total males and total females respectively for the district and the State for total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 10.6

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Non-workers to Total		
		Persons	Males	Females
West Bengal	Total	66.84	46.02	90.57
	Rural	67.38	46.53	89.88
	Urban	65.84	44.62	94.88
Jalpaiguri District	Total	61.56	45.13	80.81
	Rural	60.66	44.58	79.85
	Urban	70.56	50.80	96.30

In the working age-group 15-59 amongst males, those who are not engaged in any productive activity and thus have been shown as non-workers in the Census 1961 form about 9.25 per cent only of total male population of the same age-group in the rural areas of the district. Amongst females majority about 62.22 per cent of the total female population living in the villages of this district in the working

age-group 15-59 are not in the working force. The corresponding percentages for male and female non-workers in the same age-group are 23.25 and 92.94 in the urban areas of the district. It shows that the percentage of female non-workers of the workable age is much higher than that of the male non-workers both in rural and urban areas. The unusually high percentage of the female non-workers is mainly due to the fact that most of the female non-workers of the workable age are engaged in household duties. The female non-workers of the workable age engaged in household duties form 84.47 per cent and 77.94 per cent of the total female non-workers in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively. The percentage of male non-workers in the workable age seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work together accounts for only 26.74 per cent and 18.75 per cent of the total male non-workers of the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas respectively as compared to 1.82 per cent and 0.34 per cent for the corresponding female non-workers.

In the age-group 0-14 the participation in the working force should be the least. This is more so in the urban areas, where 98.32 per cent of the boys and 99.88 per cent of the girls between the age 0-14 are non-workers. Most of the members of the young folk of the age-group 0-14 in urban areas are school going while in rural areas a significant number of young people belonging to age-group 0-14 are found to be engaged in agricultural pursuits, in plantation or in other services. The statement 10.7 shows the percentage of non-workers in different age-groups to total males and females separately for the different age-groups

STATEMENT 10.7

Age-group	Percentage of Non-workers to Total			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	44.53	79.85	50.80	96.90
0-14	94.17	97.87	98.32	99.88
15-34	11.93	62.04	29.48	93.80
35-59	5.56	61.57	12.89	91.25
60+	26.18	85.36	51.83	98.10

In the urban areas of the district the unemployed persons having educational attainment of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above constitute only 18.44 per cent of the total unemployed in the urban areas as compared to 3.39 per cent in rural areas having the educational level of Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above. In the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district, the maximum number among the unemployed is found to have attained the Primary or Junior Basic Level only. This category alone forms 34.38 per cent in the urban areas. Illiterate unemployed persons constitute 28.79 per cent of the total unemployed persons living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district. The rest of the unemployed persons in the urban areas of the district i.e. 18.39 per cent are literate without any educational standard.

In the rural areas of the district male unemployed persons who are literate without educational levels

STATEMENT 10.8

Type of activities of Non-working Population	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total Non-workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Full time students or children attending school	203	53	178	40	409	170
Household duties	0	381	0	379	0	404
Dependants, infants and disabled	723	540	752	553	481	419
Retired, rentiers or independent means	13	6	11	6	31	2
Beggars, vagrants etc.	6	3	5	3	11	3
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	21	10	24	11	12	N
Persons seeking employment for the first time	17	4	16	6	31	1
Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	17		16		22	

N—Negligible

O—Nil

account for 15.23 per cent of the total unemployed males living in the rural areas of the district as against 69.73 per cent illiterate unemployed males in the urban areas. The unemployed males having educational level of Primary or Junior Basic account for 10.69 per cent of the total male unemployed persons living in different villages of Jalpaiguri district. The unemployed males with educational standard of Matriculation and above constitute only 4.35 per cent. But the picture as to the unemployed females is quite different from that of the unemployed males. 96.41 per cent of the total unemployed females living in the rural areas of the district are illiterate.

The distribution of one thousand non-workers according to the 8 types of activities of the non-workers show that the largest number of male non-workers are found to be dependants, infants or

disabled. More number of female non-workers are also found as dependant, infant or disabled and next in household duties. The number of female non-workers who are full time students or children attending school both in rural and urban areas are far less than such male non-workers. Again, the number of full time students or children attending school both for males and females in urban areas is, as it should be, higher than that in the rural areas of this district. The number of male non-workers who are seeking employment for the first time or employed before but now out of employment and seeking work both in rural and urban areas are much higher than that of their female counterparts. The statement 10.8 showing distribution per thousand of non-workers according to different types of activities will give a clear idea about the non-workers.

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. PROGRESS OF EDUCATION

The progress of education in the district can be viewed more rationally from a study of the Census figures in respect of attainment of literacy by the people of the district. In Census 1961, the enumerator was instructed to record a person as illiterate if that person could neither read nor write or could merely read but was unable to write in any language. A person who could both read and write with understanding, was treated as literate. The test for reading was ability to read any simple letter in print or in manuscript. The test for writing was ability to write a simple letter. If a person could both read and write and also had passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, the highest examination passed by the person was recorded in the enumeration slip.

In the district of Jalpaiguri only 192 persons for every one thousand of its population have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. The percentage of literates in this district is much lower than the State average. On the results of 1961 Census Jalpaiguri occupies the twelfth place amongst the districts of West Bengal in terms of literacy amongst population. In the State of West Bengal as a whole only 293 persons out of every 1,000 population have the rudiments of learning. As regards individual districts, Calcutta is *facile princeps*, 593 out of every 1,000 having sufficient knowledge to pass the Census test. The districts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas have occupied the second, third and fourth position respectively in so far as literacy is concerned.

If literacy amongst male population is considered, it is seen that Jalpaiguri occupies the thirteenth position after Cooch Behar and Purulia. For every five literate men only two women of Jalpaiguri are literate. Amongst the menfolk 27 out of every 100 are literate in Jalpaiguri district against the State literacy figure of 40.08 per cent amongst males. The womenfolk of Jalpaiguri are not at par with their male counterparts in attainment of literacy. Only 10 per cent of the total female population of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate. Jalpaiguri's womenfolk occupy the tenth place in the State after Midnapore and Birbhum in so far as literacy is concerned. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the percentage of literates amongst females is only 16.98.

In the last Census of 1951, 12.40 per cent of the total population living in the district of Jalpaiguri were literate. In the State of West Bengal as a whole the percentage of literates was only 21.5 in the last Census of 1951. It is observed that at the turn of the present century 3.92 per cent of the total inhabitants in the district of Jalpaiguri were

found to be literate. Amongst the menfolk the percentage of literates was 6.98. Amongst the women, literacy and education was a far cry at that time. Only 4 out of every 1,000 of the total female population living in the district of Jalpaiguri were literate in 1901. There was appreciable progress of literacy with the passing out of one decade, as the Census figures of 1911 point out. A little advancement was noticed in 1921. In 1931 improvement was more pronounced amongst the womenfolk of Jalpaiguri in showing a better trend of literacy. In that year 1.08 per cent of the total women of Jalpaiguri district were seen to have known the art of reading and writing with felicity. But in respect of literacy amongst males the position was found to be reverse in 1931. In the next decade Jalpaiguri's population became literate by a better proportion. From 4.79 per cent in 1931, the percentage of literates became 8.77 in 1941. Commendable advancement was particularly noticed amongst the males of this district to take up education. In 1941 the percentage of literates amongst males was 14.15 as against 7.9 in 1931. Amongst both males and in females a little more improvement was observed in the attainment of literacy in 1951. The percentages of male and female literates in 1951 were 18.09 and 5.60 respectively. In the present Census of 1961 both males and females of this district have shown a commendable progress in the taking of education and attainment of literacy. The statement below gives the percentage of literates amongst total population and separately for males and females in the district for each of the Census decades during the last sixty years.

STATEMENT 11.1

Year	Percentage of Literate since 1901		
	Persons	Males	Females
1961	19.29	27.07	10.01
1951	12.40	18.09	5.60
1941	8.77	14.15	3.41
1931	4.79	7.92	1.08
1921	3.67	9.92	0.79
1911	3.57	9.89	0.44
1901	3.92	6.98	0.86

In the rural areas of the district 162 persons per mille are literate. Ten years back only 106 persons per 1,000 of the rural population were literate. Amongst menfolk literacy has gone up from 16.17 per cent in 1951 to 24.03 per cent in 1961. In the entire State of West Bengal literates amongst the rural males are only 32.86 per cent. In 1951 only 3.98 per cent of the total females living in the villages of Jalpaiguri were literate. One decade gone by

this percentage has nearly doubled itself. Female literacy in rural areas, taking the entire State into consideration, is seen to be limited only to 97 women for every 1,000 of their total number.

Education is, as might be expected, far more widely disseminated amongst the urban than rural population. Urban literacy has been increasing from decade to decade. In the last decade it was 48.61 and in the present Census it has become 49.31. Amongst the males living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri the percentage of literates is 55.86. Ten years back their percentage was 53.03. Amongst the womenfolk living in various towns of the district 408 for every 1,000 of their total number have returned themselves as literate in 1961. In respect of literacy amongst the urban females, a little more advancement was noticed in 1951. Their proportion was 421 for every 1,000 of their number in the last decade. Urban literacy of the district is not as bright as is observed in the urban areas of the State taken as a whole. People living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district have given a lesser account than their Urban counterparts in attainment of literacy in comparison to other parts of the State of West Bengal as a whole.

The statement below will show the percentage of literates amongst persons, males and females in the rural and urban areas separately for the district as well as for the State.

STATEMENT 11.2

State/District	Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
West Bengal	Rural	21.64	32.86	9.73
	Urban	52.89	59.59	43.33
Jalpaiguri	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78

2. LITERACY FOR DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Amongst the two subdivisions of Jalpaiguri district, Sadar subdivision has given a fairer account in respect of attainment of literacy amongst its people. In the Sadar subdivision 21 out of every 100 persons are literate in the Census of 1961. In the Alipur Duars subdivision 17.22 per cent of the total population of that subdivision are found to be literate. The urban influence has played a good role in showing such a high percentage of literates in the former subdivision. 29.36 per cent of the total male population and 10.36 per cent of the total female population living in the Sadar subdivision are found to be literate.

Amongst the police stations of the district, Jalpaiguri containing the headquarters town of Jalpaiguri in it has shown the highest literacy figure in the district, where 317 persons per *mille* are literate. Jalpaiguri municipal town being mostly a residential one and being classed as a service town has

shown quite a high percentage of literates amongst its inhabitants. 58.84 per cent of the total population living in Jalpaiguri municipal town have claimed to be literate in 1961 Census. Maynaguri police station of the Sadar subdivision has also given a fair account of literacy, where 22.41 per cent of its people are literate. Next comes Rajganj police station. In Rajganj police station, the percentage of literates is 20.68. Alipur Duars police station comprising the Alipur Duar subdivisional headquarters town has also given a fair account of literacy, where 20.62 per cent of its people are found to be literate. Mal police station containing a non-municipal town is also the place of a fairly high number of literate and educated persons. In Mal police station of the Sadar subdivision 16.63 per cent of its people are found to be literate. The non-municipal town within the jurisdiction of Mal police station shows a percentage of literates as 46.59. In the municipal town of Alipur Duars police station, the literacy figure is 48.24 per cent of its people living in this town. In Kumargram police station, 16.48 per cent of the total inhabitants of this police station are literate. In Dhubguri police station, the percentage of literates is 15.43. In the non-municipal town of Dhubguri police station, 37.68 per cent of its people are found to be literate. In two non-municipal towns of Maynaguri police station 38.56 per cent of the total population living in this town-group are found to be literate. In Jalpaiguri municipal town the literacy of the womenfolk is also quite good. 52.64 per cent of the total female population living in Jalpaiguri municipal town are found to be literate. Everywhere else in the district except 4 police stations *i.e.*, Jalpaiguri, Maynaguri, Rajganj and Alipur Duars police stations, literacy is below the district average. Mitiali police station has shown the lowest literacy figure in the district, where only 14.37 per cent of its people have returned themselves in 1961 Census as literate.

The statement given below will show the percentage of literates for each of the administrative units of the district separately for persons, males and females and for total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 11.3

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Jalpaiguri District	Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Sadar Subdivision	Total	20.63	29.36	10.36
	Rural	16.20	25.75	6.63
	Urban	50.45	56.70	42.27
Jalpaiguri	Total	31.69	40.38	21.27
	Rural	20.94	30.69	9.64
	Urban	58.84	63.59	52.64
Rajganj	Rural	20.68	31.62	7.70

STATEMENT 11.3—*contd.*

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Maynaguri	Total	22.41	33.69	9.25
	Rural	19.28	31.11	5.62
	Urban	38.56	46.60	28.65
Nagrakata	Rural	14.72	19.86	8.70
Dhuburi	Total	15.43	23.49	6.14
	Rural	13.93	21.82	4.93
	Urban	37.68	46.41	25.83
Mal	Total	16.63	24.30	7.45
	Rural	14.47	21.98	5.61
	Urban	46.59	53.78	36.15
Mitiali	Rural	14.37	22.27	5.23
Alipur Duars Subdivision	Total	17.22	23.83	9.53
	Rural	15.26	21.73	7.79
	Urban	46.46	53.75	37.08
Madarihat	Rural	14.62	20.24	8.18
Falakata	Total	16.24	22.60	6.76
	Rural	13.50	20.64	5.31
	Urban	34.45	47.99	26.76
Kalchini	Rural	15.26	22.56	6.67
Alipur Duars	Total	20.62	26.14	14.10
	Rural	15.93	20.93	10.06
	Urban	48.24	55.00	39.45
Kumargram	Rural	16.48	25.01	6.82

3. LITERACY BY AGE-GROUP

In 1951 amongst the children of the age-group 5 to 14 only 10.70 per cent were literate. In 1961 this corresponding percentage of literates amongst the population in the age-group 5 to 14 is 18.69. In the rural sector 203 out of every 1,000 young boys of the age-group 5 to 14 are literate against the corresponding State figure of 289. Amongst the girls for every 1,000 of those within the age-group 5 to 14 only 104 are literate. Amongst the girls of rural areas maximum incidence of literacy is observed in this particular age-group unlike the male population in which case steady rise in relative strength of male literates is observed as they advance in years. The explanation of this apparent anomaly is that the education among women being a development of comparatively recent times, the number of those who have received instruction is naturally greater among the younger generation. A secondary cause is that the education of a girl is rarely continued after she has left her home for her husband's house and has undertaken the duties of a housewife. The same phenomenon is also observed if the entire State is taken into consideration. Amongst the menfolk, majority of the literate males are found in the age-group 15 to 34 which is precisely the working age-group. The percentage of literates amongst the males in the age-group 15 to 34 living in the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri is as high as 34.2.

In the urban areas their percentage is also good. Amongst the urban males in the age-group 15 to 34, the percentage of literates is 68.2. In the urban areas literacy amongst women folk is more pronounced in the middle age-group, i.e., 15 to 34 contrary to that observed in the rural areas of the district. In the rural areas males belonging to the age-group 35 to 59 have given a fairer account in respect of literacy than those in the age-group 60 years and above, but in the urban areas amongst the males those in the age-group 60 years and above, have given a better account in so far as the literacy is concerned than those in the next below age-group 35 to 59. More or less the same trend is observed in the State of West Bengal as a whole in respect of literacy in the various age-groups. The statement below gives distribution of the number of literate males and females per 1,000 of total male and female population of the district in different age-groups above 5 years of age against the corresponding figures for the State of West Bengal as a whole.

STATEMENT 11.4

State/District	Age-group	Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
West Bengal	All persons above 5 years	389	117	660	500
	5—15	289	144	572	498
	15—34	469	140	702	574
	35—59	397	64	661	418
	60+	393	36	689	308
	Age not stated	197	32	302	145
Jalpaiguri	All persons above 5 years	285	88	643	486
	5—14	208	104	550	474
	15—34	342	101	682	571
	35—59	297	50	663	400
	60+	292	33	688	362
	Age not stated	251	23	100	

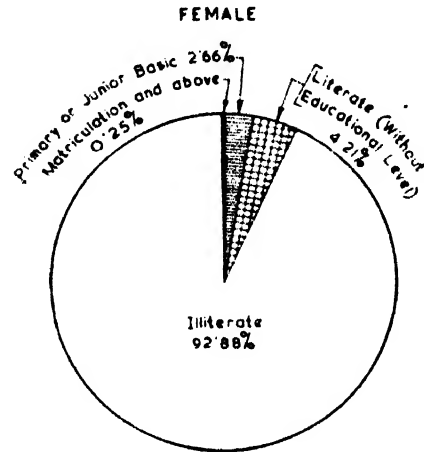
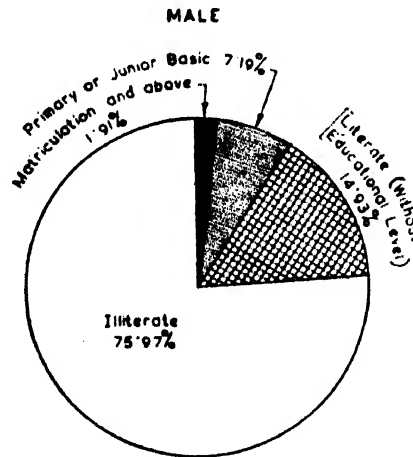
4. DIFFERENT EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Table C-III in Part II A of this volume gives a distribution by different levels of education amongst the population of Jalpaiguri district in rural and urban areas separately. It is seen that amongst the rural population of Jalpaiguri, persons having just passed the test of literacy in Census 1961 and not having come through any recognised written examination, account for 14.93 per cent amongst the total male population. Amongst the females, literates without any educational level account for 4.21 per cent of the total rural female population. Only 72 men per mille living in different villages of Jalpaiguri have passed the primary or junior basic examination. Majority of such men are in the age-group 10 to 14. Amongst the rural female population of Jalpaiguri district, one in every 38 has passed the primary or junior basic examination. A little more than one-third of the

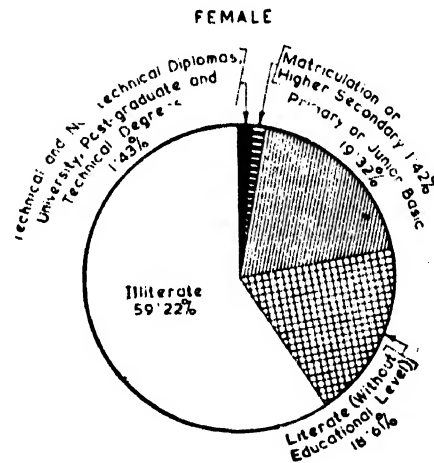
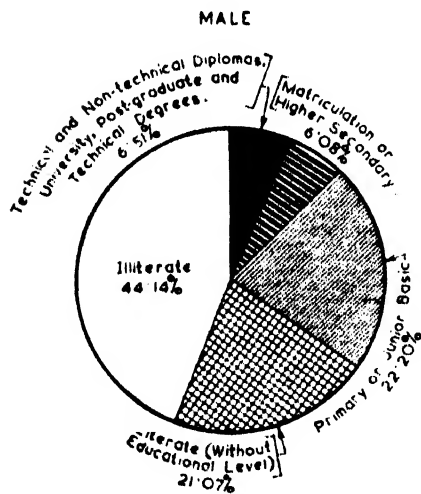
total women having passed the primary or junior basic examination are in the age-group 5 to 14. This evidently indicates that advancement of education amongst the females living in rural interiors has been more pronounced in recent years. Higher education has not very much disseminated amongst the villagers. Only 19 out of 1,000 men-

folk living in different villages of the district have passed the Matriculation or higher examinations. Amongst the females in the rural areas higher education is still a far cry. Nearly 3 amongst every 1,000 of the female population living in the villages of Jalpaiguri have claimed to have passed the Matriculation examination.

RURAL



URBAN



Amongst the persons living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district one in every 5 of the male population is literate but without having any educational standard. He can only read and write but has not passed any recognised written examination. Amongst the female population living in the urban areas of the district, it is seen that about 18.61 per cent of them have been classed as literate without any educational level. Amongst the male population in this class, more persons belong to higher age-groups, but amongst the female population more of such women are in the age-group 5-14 which account for a little more than one-third of the total literate women having no educational level. 222 men per *mille* and 193 women per *mille* amongst the town dwellers of Jalpaiguri have passed the primary or junior basic examination. 61 men and 14 women per 1,000 of total males and females living in the

urban areas of the district have passed the Matriculation or Higher Secondary examination. Amongst those having taken post-Matriculation higher studies, there are 65 men and 14 women for every 1,000 of total males and females living in the urban areas of the district. Quite a number of persons in this district are found to have taken different technical and non-technical diploma not equal to degree. There are 1,745 persons living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district who have taken University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree. Amongst the technical degree-holders a number of persons have taken degrees in engineering, medicine or in teaching. The diagrams given above illustrate the position of different educational levels amongst the people of Jalpaiguri district in its rural and urban areas separately.

NATIONALITY AND MIGRATION

1. NON-INDIAN NATIONALS

Most of the inhabitants of the district of Jalpaiguri are Indian nationals. Only a total number of 9,096 persons enumerated in the district are non-Indian nationals. In 1951 the non-Indian nationals numbered about 29,399 in the district.

As per 1961 Census, majority of the non-Indian nationals are Nepali nationals in Jalpaiguri district. Their number is 5,376 in the present Census. In 1951 their number was 4,432. The Nepali nationals residing in Jalpaiguri district account for 46.90 per cent of their total number in the State. There are 2,504 Pakistani nationals in the district. In 1951 there were 24,156 Pakistani nationals in this district. The Pakistani nationals of Jalpaiguri district account for 16.02 per cent of the total Pakistani nationals in the State. The number of British nationals in the district is 210. They form only 5 per cent of the total British nationals in the State.

2. MIGRATION

The fact that strikes most about the distribution of population over any region is its unevenness, its variation in density from place to place. Changes in the pattern of population distribution in a country are the product of two forces, (a) migratory movements and (b) variations in the rate of natural increase. The later factor above as has already been discussed in earlier chapters, in a country or in a region marked by rural urban differentials in fertility and mortality, would produce a considerable change in the pattern of population distribution. But where economic opportunities exist, migratory movements have a vital role in fixing the population distribution of the region.

As already stated, apart from natural increase, migration plays a predominant role in the growth of population in a region where urbanisation is taking place. People usually migrate from one place to another for higher wage rate, good economic opportunities and good land to settle.

The Census definition of migration must be clarified first. People in a particular region have been enumerated according to their place of birth and duration of stay in that particular region. The place of birth statistics regarding migrants will naturally be a crude measure of inflow and outflow of migrants. But in absence of any other reliable data, they will provide a good picture of the flow-pattern of the migrants and its impact on population growth.

The data on migration as processed in 1961 Census have been fully presented in Census of India 1961, Part II-C (ii), Vol. XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. For want of space any such data could not be presented in this volume.

2.1 Place of Birth

The data on migration have been broadly divided under two classes, (a) all time immigrants into Jalpaiguri district by place of birth (both rural and urban) and (b) immigrants to and outmigrants from the Jalpaiguri district.

An extract Table D-II is given below showing all time immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri by place of birth (rural and urban).

STATEMENT 12.1

EXTRACT TABLE D-II—PLACE OF BIRTH

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Jalpaiguri District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population	Total	1,859,992	798,889	625,953
	Rural	1,235,478	639,298	572,180
	Urban	128,814	70,041	58,773
A. Born in India	Total	1,097,606	588,168	509,438
	Rural	1,021,282	548,866	477,417
	Urban	76,324	44,803	32,091
I. Within the State of West Bengal	Total	938,694	488,821	449,872
	Rural	878,002	456,042	422,020
	Urban	60,692	32,780	27,852
(a) Born in place of enumeration	Total	781,832	392,551	389,781
	Rural	684,181	367,898	316,483
	Urban	47,161	24,853	22,298
(b) Born elsewhere in the district of Jalpaiguri	Total	173,788	70,342	94,441
	Rural	166,969	75,703	91,266
	Urban	6,814	3,639	3,175
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Total	88,579	16,929	16,650
	Rural	26,912	12,641	14,271
	Urban	6,667	4,288	2,379
II. States in India beyond the State of West Bengal	Total	158,912	99,846	59,666
	Rural	143,220	87,828	56,897
	Urban	15,692	11,523	4,169
Some Selected States				
1 Bihar	Total	127,321	79,562	47,769
	Rural	117,083	71,881	45,702
	Urban	10,238	8,171	2,067
2 Assam	Total	18,013	6,819	6,194
	Rural	10,501	5,658	4,843
	Urban	2,512	1,166	1,346
3 Orissa	Total	4,718	2,239	1,474
	Rural	4,581	2,125	1,456
	Urban	132	114	18
4 Uttar Pradesh	Total	4,807	2,518	794
	Rural	2,834	2,247	587
	Urban	1,473	1,266	307
5 Madhya Pradesh	Total	2,754	1,788	1,021
	Rural	2,608	1,599	1,009
	Urban	146	184	12

STATEMENT 12.1—*contd.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Jalpaiguri District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
6 Rajasthan	Total Rural Urban	2,248 1,400 848	1,441 986 456	807 415 392
7 Punjab	Total Rural Urban	2,105 1,927 178	1,442 1,380 112	663 597 66
8 Sikkim	Total Rural Urban	718 715 3	387 387 ..	331 328 3
9 Madras	Total Rural Urban	681 666 15	484 471 13	197 195 2
10 Andhra Pradesh	Total Rural Urban	293 279 14	230 224 6	63 55 8
11 Jammu and Kashmir	Total Rural Urban	204 204 ..	99 99 ..	105 105 ..
12 Tripura	Total Rural Urban	196 123 13	108 105 3	28 18 10
13 Maharashtra	Total Rural Urban	119 81 38	83 57 26	36 24 12
14 Delhi	Total Rural Urban	93 78 15	59 55 3	35 23 12
15 Gujarat	Total Rural Urban	81 32 49	54 14 40	27 18 9
B. Countries in Asia beyond India (includ- ing U.S.S.R.)	Total Rural Urban	259,795 212,309 47,486	144,082 118,348 25,734	115,713 93,961 21,752
<i>Some Selected Countries</i>				
1 Pakistan	Total Rural Urban	218,341 171,617 46,724	120,331 95,129 25,202	98,010 76,488 21,522
2 Nepal	Total Rural Urban	38,142 37,453 689	21,720 21,216 504	16,422 16,237 185
3 Bhutan	Total Rural Urban	2,186 2,182 4	1,082 1,082 ..	1,104 1,100 4
4 Tibet	Total Rural Urban	734 734 ..	696 696 ..	38 38 ..
5 Burma	Total Rural Urban	169 128 41	54 50 4	115 78 37
6 China	Total Rural Urban	134 106 28	113 89 24	21 17 4

STATEMENT 12.1—*concl'd.*

Country/State where born	Total Rural Urban	Enumerated in Jalpaiguri District		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
7 Afghanistan	Total Rural Urban	86 86 ..	84 84 ..	2 2 ..
C. Countries in Europe (exclu- ding U.S.S.R.)	Total Rural Urban	166 166 ..	117 117 ..	49 49 ..
<i>Some Selected Countries</i>				
1 U.K. (including N. Ireland)	Total Rural Urban	141 141 ..	105 105 ..	36 36 ..
2 Italy	Total Rural Urban	8 8 ..	8 8..	......
3 Spain	Total Rural Urban	4 4 ..	.. .. ..	4 4 ..
D. Countries in Two Americas	Total Rural Urban	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	1 1 ..
E. Countries in Oceania	Total Rural Urban	3 3 ..	2 2 ..	1 1 ..
F. Unclassifiable	Total Rural Urban	1,721 1,717 4	970 966 4	751 751 ..
<i>Total Migrants</i>	<i>Total Rural Urban</i>	<i>454,177 344,328 69,849</i>	<i>261,446 219,897 41,549</i>	<i>192,731 164,431 28,300</i>

If the number of persons born anywhere in the district of Jalpaiguri as given in items 1 (a) and (b) in the statement above are excluded, it is revealed that the total number of immigrants into Jalpaiguri district is 454 thousand of which 261 thousand are males and a little less than 193 thousand are females.

2.2 Migrants from other States

Of those total immigrants to the district of Jalpaiguri, 158,912 persons have come from other parts of India outside West Bengal. They make nearly 35 per cent of the total immigrants to the district. Amongst all the States, Bihar's contribution to immigration to the district of Jalpaiguri is the largest. Bihar has sent a little more than 127 thousand people to the district of Jalpaiguri. They account for 80 per cent of the total immigrants coming from other States of India. Assam has the second largest contribution to immigrants to this district. 13,013 persons born in Assam have been enumerated in the district of Jalpaiguri in 1961 Census. They make 8.19 per cent of the total immigrants from other States of India. Nearly 3 per cent of such immigrants have come from the

neighbouring State of Orissa. Uttar Pradesh's contribution is of the extent of 2.71 per cent. The immigrants coming from Madhya Pradesh account for 1.73 per cent, those born in Rajasthan form 1.41 per cent and the Punjab-born immigrants form 1.32 per cent of the total immigrants from other States of India. The rest of the other States have contributed to the extent of even less than one per cent each.

The proportion of sexes amongst the total immigrants in the district is seen to be 737 females per one thousand males. The females coming from Jammu and Kashmir State are 195 against their male counterparts numbering 99. For every one thousand males coming from Assam, 908 females have come to Jalpaiguri district. The sex ratio for the migrants is 600 for Bihar and 589 for Madhya Pradesh. The

sex ratio for the migrants coming from Rajasthan is 560. The proportions of sexes for those born in Punjab and Orissa, but enumerated in the district of Jalpaiguri are 460 females and 465 females for every one thousand each of their males respectively. The sex ratio is least amongst those coming from Uttar Pradesh, in which case it is only 226.

2.3 Inflow and outflow by other Districts

The immigrants coming from other districts of West Bengal are 33,579 in number. Of the total number of 454,177 all time immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri, they comprise 7.39 per cent. The statement below gives an idea of the extent of immigration into and outmigration from the district of Jalpaiguri by other districts of the State.

STATEMENT 12.2

Name of District	Immigrants	Percentage of immigrants from different districts	Outmigrants	Percentage of outmigrants to different districts	Net migrants
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	33,579	100.00	32,105	100.00	+ 1,474
Darjeeling	6,758	20.11	5,077	15.81	+ 1,676
Cooch Behar	15,362	45.75	7,265	22.63	+ 8,097
West Dinajpur	1,099	3.27	1,425	4.44	- 326
Malda	1,476	4.40	226	0.70	+ 1,250
Murshidabad	990	2.95	284	0.89	+ 706
Nadia	1,687	5.02	682	2.12	+ 1,005
24-Parganas	1,388	4.13	5,272	16.42	- 3,884
Calcutta	2,107	6.27	5,203	16.21	- 3,096
Howrah	688	2.05	1,499	4.65	- 741
Hooghly	561	1.67	1,628	5.07	- 1,067
Burdwan	543	1.62	1,980	6.17	- 1,437
Birbhum	257	0.76	440	1.37	- 183
Bankura	197	0.59	203	0.63	- 6
Midnapore	348	1.04	623	1.94	- 275
Purulia	123	0.37	368	1.15	- 245

Of the total immigrants into this district from other districts of West Bengal, Cooch Behar has contributed the highest, 15,362 persons, comprising 45.75 per cent. Darjeeling and Calcutta come next with 20.11 per cent and 6.27 per cent respectively. The percentage figures for the district of Nadia, Malda, 24-Parganas and West Dinajpur are 5.02, 4.40, 4.13 and 3.27 respectively. In this respect, Murshidabad comes next. 2.95 per cent of the total immigrants from other districts of the State have come from Murshidabad to Jalpaiguri district. Most of the inflow of migrants into the district Jalpaiguri have been restricted to the above mentioned districts. Now coming to the case of outflow, it is seen that because of heavy pull factor in the districts of 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly, emigrants from the district of Jalpaiguri outnumbered the immigrants. The net migrational increase is 1,474 persons. Five districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Malda, Murshidabad and Nadia have a contributing factor in increasing the total popula-

tion of Jalpaiguri district. The four districts, viz., 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Burdwan and Hooghly, which being a tremendous attracting centre of economic opportunities, have dragged away more people instead of pushing them into the Jalpaiguri district.

The influx of immigrants and outflow of emigrants from the contiguous districts can be seen from the following statement.

STATEMENT 12.3

	Immigrants	Percentage	Outmigrants	Percentage	Net migrants	Percentage
Contiguous Districts	23,214	69.13	13,767	42.88	+ 9,447	+ 640.91
Other Districts	10,365	30.87	18,338	57.12	- 7,973	- 540.91

Of the total immigrants, 23,214 (69.13 per cent) came from the contiguous districts and 10,365 (30.87

per cent) came from other districts. The percentage for emigrants from Jalpaiguri district to the contiguous districts is about 42.9 per cent (13,767 persons). Here contiguous districts mean the districts of Darjeeling, Cooch Behar and West Dinajpur.

Does it tend to show that pressure on agriculture has been reaching the maximum? Production of tea in plantation works have been creating a favourable employment for the immigrants into this district. This view has been further seconded by an analysis of the economic activities of the immigrants into this district later in this chapter.

STATEMENT 12.4

SEX RATIO OF MIGRANTS IN AND FROM THE DISTRICT OF JALPAIGURI FROM AND TO OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

(Females per 1,000 Males)

Name of Districts	Immigrants			Outmigrants		Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,129	555	984	1,137	682	863
Darjeeling	1,188	271	981	998	231	715
Cooch Behar	1,146	436	1,080	1,375	1,117	1,353
West Dinajpur	1,110	2,034	1,220	1,211	989	1,124
Malda	2,249	488	1,694	970	684	877
Murshidabad	1,216	465	889	2,796	157	1,135
Nadia	807	893	690	657	1,455	960
24-Parganas	740	664	697	404	604	573
Calcutta	788	939	428	..	582	582
Howrah	1,368	1,483	1,440	2,018	1,406	1,464
Hooghly	1,227	2,414	1,737	5,429	1,483	2,186
Burdwan	897	394	780	450	626	576
Birbhum	718	244	586	601	346	492
Bankura	1,038	1,667	1,855	152	171	160
Midnapore	809	148	468	1,000	1,189	1,171
Purulia	4,706	180	2,075	863	3,300	1,244

On an analysis of the sex ratio of immigrants and outmigrants of Jalpaiguri district by different districts of West Bengal, it is observed that there is a preponderance of females for both rural and urban areas. Though mobility of population is generated through economic opportunities and consequently age-sex-selective migration takes place, the high number of female migrants (in and out) can be accounted for by marriage. Of course, the shift of the male population is mainly due to seeking employment in other places.

2.4 Economic activities of the Migrants

Participation in any economic pursuit by the migratory population is, as expected, higher in proportion than that by the people in general in the

district of Jalpaiguri. Every 553 persons per *mille* among the immigrants into the district of Jalpaiguri have been returned as workers in 1961 Census and the remaining 447 persons as non-workers. But in the district of Jalpaiguri only 384 persons per *mille* of its general population have been classed as workers and the rest of 616 persons have been recorded as non-workers. Amongst the male migrants, participation is also higher than that of general males in this district. Labour participation ratio among male migrants in the district of Jalpaiguri is 75.98, while the percentage of workers among general males is 54.87 only. Amongst the female migrants of Jalpaiguri district, 27.14 per cent of those born outside the district have been classed as workers, while participation by general females at work in this district is of the extent of 19.19 per cent only.

Majority of the working immigrants of Jalpatguri district are engaged in production of tea in plantation. 38.71 per cent of the total working immigrant are engaged in plantation. Amongst their males at work 29.11 per cent are found to be engaged in plantation. Every 3 out of 4 working women immigrants have been engaged in this category.

The agricultural pursuit has been taken by the working immigrants as a second major economic pursuit in this district. 25.16 per cent of the total workers among the immigrants are engaged as cultivators and 2.91 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Amongst the male migrants at work, the percentages of workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers are 27.67 and 3.43 respectively. 15.63 per cent of the women workers among the immigrants are engaged as cultivators and 0.95 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. So it is observed that in the agricultural sector, participation by the male migrants at work is higher than that of their female counterparts.

In household industries, male labour participants among the immigrants are a little higher than their female counterparts. 1.81 per cent of the male migrants at work have been engaged in household industries, while this percentage among the migratorial female workers is only 1.78. Participation is least in construction. Only 1.62 per cent of the total working immigrants are engaged in construction.

In manufacturing industries, the workers among the immigrants into this district, have not been

engaged in good proportion as per 1961 Census. Only 2.63 per cent of the total workers among the immigrants are found to be absorbed in manufacturing industries. Male labour participants among the immigrants are more pronounced than their female counterparts in manufacturing industries. 3.18 per cent of the male migrants at work have been engaged in manufacturing industries, while this percentage among the migratorial female workers is only 0.52. In transport and communications participation by female labour participants among the immigrants has been to a much lesser extent than that by their male components. While 4.54 per cent of the male migrants at work are found to be engaged in transport and communications, among the migratorial female workers this percentage is only 0.09 per cent.

9.32 per cent of the total migratorial workers have been engaged in trade and commerce. 11.55 per cent of the male workers among the immigrants are found to be engaged in this sector of industry. Female migrants at work are engaged in trade and commerce by 0.85 per cent only. In other services the proportion of workers among immigrants is also good. 14.23 per cent of the total migratorial workers are engaged in other services. The proportion of male workers among immigrants is such higher than that of their female labour participants in other services. Amongst the male workers belonging to immigrants, participation in other services is marked by a percentage of 16.68, while this percentage among the female migrants at work is only 4.95.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

1. SCHEDULED CASTES

From the first Indian regular Census of 1872 caste and tribe denominations of the population have been regularly recorded till 1941, though variations exist in the extent of detailed tabulation. Beverley's Report of 1872 is a pioneer and painstaking study of the castes. In 1881 the statistics relating to 66 castes having a population of not less than one hundred thousand were tabulated for every district of Bengal. In the Census of 1891 every caste having a population of more than one thousand in any district was tabulated down to the thana.

In 1901 Risley, then Census Commissioner of India, attempted for the first time to classify the Hindu castes according to their social standing. This according to Mitra (Preface to the Tribes and Castes of West Bengal, 1951) resulted in 'incidentally sowing the dragon's tooth of depressed and scheduled tribes and castes'. Risley's monumental 'Tribes and Castes of Bengal' was published in 1891, which, in fact, determined the fate of the next three Censuses. 'This apparently limitless and ever widening horizon was, however, circumscribed in 1911 with the confining of tabulation only to those castes which subscribed 50,000 or more to the population of the Province, or 25,000 to the population of a district, and to those others of special local importance or ethnological interest'. The Census of 1921 seems to have paused for breath. In 1931, 141 castes and tribes were tabulated districtwise. In 1941, the scheduled castes were defined by the Government of India Orders of 1936 based on the Government of India Act, 1935. This list contained the names of 62 scheduled castes and 14 scheduled tribes, but in the Census a total of 118 castes and 17 tribes, scheduled as well as non-scheduled were tabulated down to the district. For the first time castes, as such, were not recorded in the Census of 1951. The caste or tribe of a person was entered if he belonged to the scheduled castes or scheduled tribes or backward classes.

The recording of castes for the general population was dispensed with in the 1961 Census also. The caste or tribe of a person was only entered in the individual slip, if a person belonged to any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, the names of which have been listed by the President of India as belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the appropriate order passed by him. The list of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the State of West Bengal has been given in the Preface to Part II-A, General Population Tables, Census 1961, Volume XVI, West Bengal and Sikkim. In better fulfilment of the Constitutional responsibilities a more detailed tabulation of the data relating to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been undertaken in this Census. The collective population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for individual villages in any police station

of the district have been shown in the Village Directory in Part III of this volume, other tables of significance have been given in the SCT-Series in Part II A of this volume. The Census of India 1961, Volume XVI, Part V-A(i) and A(ii)—Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for West Bengal will give a more elaborate picture of the different aspect of the people belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the different districts of West Bengal.

1.1 Concentration of Scheduled Castes

The scheduled caste population inhabiting the district of Jalpaiguri comprise 30.80 per cent of its total general population. This percentage is higher than the State average. In the State of West Bengal almost every fifth person belongs to a scheduled caste. In the rural sector of the district, 32.41 per cent of its people are scheduled castes as against the State rural average of 23.6 per cent. In the urban sector of the district, the percentage of scheduled caste population is also higher than that in the urban areas of the State. In the district 14.74 per cent of the urban population are scheduled castes, whereas they make only 7.9 per cent of the urban population of the State of West Bengal. Of the total scheduled castes in the State as a whole, those living in the district of Jalpaiguri account for only 6.08 per cent. This percentage is 6.44 in respect of rural areas and 2.71 in respect of urban areas.

Amongst the male population of the district of Jalpaiguri 30.52 per cent are scheduled castes and amongst the females, their percentage is 31.13. In the rural sector 32.18 per cent of the male population have returned themselves to be belonging to the scheduled castes and amongst the females, their percentage is 32.67. In the urban areas of the district 14.75 per cent of the male population are scheduled castes, whereas amongst the females, their percentage is 14.71. The male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 6.22 per cent of the total male scheduled castes in the entire State of West Bengal. In case of females this percentage is 5.92. In the rural and urban sectors the male population amongst the scheduled castes of this district account for 6.65 per cent and 2.66 per cent respectively of the total male scheduled castes in the rural and urban areas of the State. In the case of females in the rural areas they comprise 6.21 per cent and in the urban areas 2.78 per cent.

The scheduled castes are fairly distributed in both the subdivisions of the district of Jalpaiguri. In the Sadar subdivision of this district majority of the total scheduled castes are found to live. They comprise two-thirds of the district's total

scheduled caste population and the rest one-third live in Alipur Duars subdivision.

Amongst the police stations of Jalpaiguri district, maximum concentration of the scheduled castes is found in Maynaguri police station in the Sadar subdivision. 17.92 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are found in Maynaguri police station. Jalpaiguri police station of the Sadar subdivision comes next in order of habitation of the scheduled castes in the district. This police station accounts for 16.62 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. The third position goes to Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision, where this percentage is 15.65. Dhubguri police station of the Sadar subdivision ranks fourth accounting for 14.49 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. 64.68 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district are accounted for by these four police stations of Jalpaiguri district. Next in order comes Rajganj police station of the Sadar subdivision, where this percentage is 8.75. In Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision and Mal police station of the Sadar subdivision, they comprise 7.87 per cent and 6.05 per cent respectively of the district's total scheduled caste population. 5.36 per cent of the scheduled caste population of the district reside in Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision.

The scheduled caste inhabitants of Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision account for 3.07 per cent of the total scheduled castes of this district. 1.54 per cent of the district's total scheduled caste population are found to live in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. 1.49 per cent and 1.19 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the district are found to live in Mitiali and Nagrakata police stations of the Sadar subdivision respectively.

The following statement gives the percentage of scheduled caste population to total population of the police stations and other administrative units of the district of Jalpaiguri.

STATEMENT 18.1

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Castes
Jalpaiguri District	30.80
Sadar Subdivision	35.00
Jalpaiguri	40.49
Rajganj	45.34
Maynaguri	60.87
Nagrakata	8.52
Dhubguri	36.03
Mal	18.75
Mitiali	10.80

STATEMENT 18.1—contd.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Percentage of Scheduled Castes
Alipur Duars Subdivision	24.88
Madarihat	7.92
Falakata	35.84
Kalchini	10.95
Alipur Duars	32.86
Kumargram	30.44

1.2 Strength of Individual Castes

Rajbanshi forms the major scheduled caste in the district of Jalpaiguri. This caste forms 75.48 per cent of the total scheduled castes of the district. In the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri this caste accounts for 76.95 per cent of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. Numerically Namasudra comes next to Rajbanshi. In the villages of Jalpaiguri district, 10.24 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district belong to the Namasudra community. Next to the Namasudras, Lohars have the largest share among the rural scheduled castes of the district. In the rural areas of the district, 3 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of Jalpaiguri district are Lohars. Kami (Nepali) and Jalia Kaibartta are next in order in the rural sector in terms of numerical predominance. They form 1.50 per cent and 1.24 per cent respectively of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Next place goes to the Chamars and they account for 1.09 per cent of the total rural scheduled castes of the district. Numerically Dhobas or Dhobis, Damais (Nepali), Turis and Sarkis (Nepali) are next in order in the rural sector. They form 0.64 per cent, 0.51 per cent, 0.48 per cent and 0.43 per cent respectively each of the total rural scheduled caste population of the district. All other castes of the rural areas account for even less than one per cent of their total number in rural Jalpaiguri.

In the urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri also Rajbanshi community forms the major scheduled caste. Rajbanshis account for 43.30 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Namasudras occupy the next position. They account for 14.51 per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population. Next place goes to the Chamars and this community accounts for 8.06 per cent of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Jalia Kaibarttas and Dhobas or Dhobis come next to the chamars. They form 3.10 per cent and 2.58 per cent respectively of the total urban scheduled castes of the district. Lohar community comes next in position. This caste accounts for 1.62 per cent of the total urban scheduled caste population. Bagdi or Duley comes next to Lohar community. Bagdi or Duley caste accounts for 1.43 per cent of the district's urban scheduled caste population. Jhalo Malo or Malo caste accounts for 0.71 per cent, Haris account

for 0.61 per cent and Bhuiyas account for 0.47 per cent each of the total scheduled castes living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district. All other castes except Bauri, Mal and Mehtor castes, also account for even less than one per cent each of the total urban scheduled caste population of the district of Jalpaiguri.

The statement below shows some selected individual scheduled castes as percentage of the total scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri separately.

STATEMENT 19.2

PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN SELECTED SCHEDULED CASTES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED CASTES FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

Name of Scheduled Caste	Total	Rural	Urban
1 Bagdi or Duley	0.33	0.33	1.43
2 Bhuiya	0.39	0.39	0.47
3 Chamar, Charmakar, Moohi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas, or Rishi	1.39	1.09	8.06
4 Damai (Nepali)	0.49	0.51	0.05
5 Dhoba or Dhobi	0.72	0.64	2.58
6 Ghasi	0.28	0.30	..
7 Hari	0.25	0.23	0.61
8 Jalia Kaibartta	1.32	1.24	3.10
9 Jhalo Malo or Malo	0.37	0.35	0.71
10 Kami (Nepali)	1.43	1.50	..
11 Khairia	0.32	0.33	..
12 Lohar	2.94	3.00	1.62
13 Namasudra	10.43	10.24	14.51
14 Rajbanshi	75.48	76.95	43.30
15 Sarki (Nepali)	0.41	0.43	..
16 Turi	0.46	0.48	0.02

In rural sector, maximum number of Rajbanshi population live in Maynaguri police station where they account for 19.64 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Jalpaiguri police station holds the next position as it accounts for the habitation of a little more than 17 per cent of the Rajbanshi population of the rural district. The third position goes to Alipur Duars police station where the Rajbanshis account for 16.56 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. Dhubguri police station occupies the fourth place. In this police station the Rajbanshis account for 16.09 per cent of their total number living in the rural district. The fifth position goes to Rajganj police station where they account for 10.76 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. 7.03 per cent of the Rajbanshis living in

the rural district are found to live in Falakata police station. Mal police station comes next to Falakata police station in this respect. In Mal police station the Rajbanshis account for 5.18 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. In Kumargram police station 4.93 per cent of the Rajbanshis of the rural district are found to live. In Madarihat, Mitiali, Nagrakata and Kalchini police stations the Rajbanshis account for even less than one per cent each of their number living in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district.

Majority of the Namasudras live in Jalpaiguri police station where they form 20.34 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. Falakata police station occupies the next place as it accounts for the habitation of a little less than 18 per cent of the Namasudra population of the rural district. Alipur Duars police station's share of Namasudra population is 17.18 per cent. 12.17 per cent of the Namasudras live in the rural police station of Maynaguri. In Mal police station the Namasudras account for 7.41 per cent of their total number living in the villages of the district. In Kumargram police station also they live in almost an equal proportion as that of Mal police station. 6.48 per cent of the Namasudras living in the rural areas of the district, are found to live in Kalchini police station. In Dhubguri police station the Namasudras account for 5.12 per cent of their total number living in the rural district. In Rajganj police station 4.92 per cent of the total Namasudras living in the rural areas of the district are found to live. In other police stations of the rural district Namasudra's contribution is very poor.

Majority of the Lohar community live in Kalchini police station. 41.51 per cent of the Lohar population are found in the rural police station of Kalchini. Next place goes to Mal police station where the Lohars account for 15.66 per cent of their total number of the rural district. Dhubguri police station comes next to Mal police station in this respect. In Dhubguri police station they form 13.60 per cent of their total number living in the villages of this district. 7.56 per cent of the Lohar population are found in the rural police station of Mitiali. 6.47 per cent in Kumargram police station and 6.07 per cent in Nagrakata police station. The Lohars of the Alipur Duars thana form 3.66 per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district. Next position of the Lohar caste goes to Madarihat police station where they account for 2.60 per cent of their total number living in the villages of this district. The share of the Lohar population of Jalpaiguri, Rajganj and Maynaguri police stations each is 1.40 per cent, 0.96 per cent and 0.51 per cent respectively.

A little more than 25 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Kami (Nepali) caste are found to live in the rural police station of Kalchini. In Madarihat police station they account for 20.98 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Mitiali police station holds the next

position. 17.77 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) population live in the rural police station of Mitiali. Mal thana's Kami (Nepali) population form 14.77 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Dhubguri and Nagrakata police stations they account for 12.01 per cent and 6.60 per cent respectively of their total number living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district. In Rajganj, Kumargram, Alipur Duars and Maynaguri police stations, the Kamis (Nepali) account for even less than one per cent each of the total Kamis (Nepali) living in the rural areas of the district.

38.71 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta community of the rural district live in the villages of Falakata police station. In the rural areas of the Maynaguri police station the Jalia Kaibarttas account for 23.08 per cent of their total number in the rural district. Jalpaiguri police station holds the next position as it accounts for the habitation of 13.77 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta population living in the rural areas of the district. 10.33 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibarttas of the rural district are found to live in the different villages of the Alipur Duars police station. Kumargrams thana's Jalia Kaibartta population form 7.12 per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district. In the rural police station of Rajganj they form 4.06 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Dhubguri and Kalchini police stations, the Jalia Kaibarttas account for 1.58 per cent and 1.03 per cent respectively of their total number living in the villages of this district. The shares of Jalia Kaibartta population of Mal and Madarihat police stations are very poor.

Maximum number of the Chamars living in the different villages of Alipur Duars police station account for 21.77 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. Jalpaiguri police station ranks second accounting for 15.07 per cent of their total number in the rural sector. Next position goes to Kalchini police station where they account for 13.92 per cent of the total Chamars of the rural district. In the rural police stations of Dhubguri and Maynaguri, they comprise 11.37 per cent and 10.35 per cent respectively of their total number living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district. 8.38 per cent of the total Chamars living in the rural district are found to live in Kumargram police station. The shares of rural Chamar population of Mal, Falakata and Rajganj police stations are 5.15 per cent, 4.88 per cent and 4.12 per cent respectively. In Madarihat police station they comprise 2.81 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. 1.63 per cent of the total Chamars of the rural district are found to live in the villages of Mitiali police station. In Nagrakata police station the Chamar caste accounts for even less than one per cent of their total number in the rural areas of the district.

A little less than 24 per cent of the Dhoba or Dhobi castes of the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district are found to live in Falakata police station. 15.51

per cent of them are found in different villages of Alipur Duars police station. In Jalpaiguri police station the Dhobas account for nearly 10 per cent of the total Dhobas living in the rural areas of the district and 9.58 per cent of them are found to live in Dhubguri police station. In Kumargram police station the Dhobas comprise 9.50 per cent of their total number in the rural district. In Kalchini, Mitiali, Mal and Rajganj police stations the Dhobas account for 7.81 per cent, 6.36 per cent, 5.38 per cent and 4.36 per cent respectively of the total Dhobas living in the rural areas of the district. The shares of Dhoba population of Madarihat, Nagrakata and Maynaguri police stations are 3.81 per cent, 2.75 per cent and 1.10 per cent respectively.

Majority of the Damai (Nepali) caste live in Kalchini police station where they account for 30.43 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district. 27 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Damai (Nepali) caste are found to live in the rural police station of Mitiali. 16.80 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) castes of the rural district are found in Kumargram police station. In Madarihat police station they comprise 11.27 per cent of the total Damais (Nepali) in the rural district. In Dhubguri, Mal, Nagrakata and Alipur Duars police stations the Damais (Nepali) account for 6.03 per cent, 3.97 per cent, 2.25 per cent and 1.57 per cent respectively of the total Damais (Nepali) living in the different villages in this district. In the rural police station of Rajganj, the share of Damai (Nepali) caste is below one per cent.

In the urban sector, as has already been seen, scheduled caste population mostly live in the town-groups of Maynaguri police station. In the case of individual castes, Bagdi or Duley, Bhuiya, Damai (Nepali), Hari, Namasudra and Rajhanshi castes are mostly found in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Majority of the Chamars live in Jalpaiguri municipal town of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 87.56 per cent of their total number living in the towns of Jalpaiguri district. Nearly 6 per cent of the total Chamars living in the urban areas of the district are found to live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Maximum number of Dhoba or Dhobi population live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 57.54 per cent of the total Dhobas living in the urban district. Nearly 30 per cent of the Dhobas of the urban district live in Alipur Duar municipal town. In the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station, the Jalia Kaibartta population form 61.13 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district. Nearly 38 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibarttas living in the towns of the district are found to live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station. Maximum number of Jhalo Malo or Malo population live in Alipur Duar municipal town where they comprise 41.54 per cent of their total number in the urban areas of the district. In the urban areas of Falakata police station also they live in an equal proportion as that

of Alipur Duar municipal town. 10.77 per cent of the Jhalo Malo or Malo caste of the urban district are found to live in Jalpaiguri municipal town. Lohars are mostly found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station where they account for 45.95 per cent of their total number living in the towns of Jalpaiguri district. 26.35 per cent of the Lohars living in the urban areas of the district live in Alipur Duar municipal town. In the urban areas of Mal and Maynaguri police stations the Lohars account for 18.24 per cent and 9.46 per cent respectively of the total Lohars living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district. The Turis are found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri and Maynaguri police stations only. 75 out of every 100 persons belonging to the Turi caste are found to live in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri police station. The rest of 25 per cent of the total Turis living in the urban areas of the district live in the urban areas of Maynaguri police station.

1.3 Sex Ratio

1961 Census returns have shown a fair proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled castes in the district of Jalpaiguri. Amongst the general population of Jalpaiguri district for every one thousand males, number of females is 854, but amongst the scheduled caste population the sex ratio is 871. In the rural sector, the proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled caste population is higher than that amongst the general population of the district. While it is 876 amongst the scheduled caste population in the rural areas of the district, it is 863 amongst the general population. For every one thousand scheduled caste males residing in different towns of Jalpaiguri, there are 766 females, whereas amongst the general urban population there are 768 females to one thousand males. Most of the scheduled caste population are engaged in the agricultural sector.

The proportion of sexes, while studied for the individual scheduled castes in the district, shows that the Bagdis or Duleys have more women than men. They have 1,096 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas also the Bagdis have more women than men. For every one thousand of the Bagdi male population living in the different villages of this district there are 1,199 females. In the urban areas of the district the proportion of sexes among the Bagdis is 695 females for 1,000 males.

The Lohars have also more women than men. The Lohars have 1,041 females for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas this caste has also more women than men. In different villages of Jalpaiguri district, there are 1,086 females of the Lohars for every one thousand of their male population. In the urban sector the proportion of sexes amongst the Lohars is very poor. There are only 96 females of the Lohars for every

one thousand of their male population living in the urban areas of the district.

All persons of the Kami (Nepali) castes are found to live in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. This caste shows a higher proportion of sexes than the district average. The Kamis (Nepali) have 586 females for every one thousand of their male population living in the different villages of this district.

Namasudras show a higher proportion of female sex than the average sex ratio of scheduled castes of the district. In this caste there are 961 females for every one thousand of their male population against 871 as the district's sex ratio of Scheduled castes. In the rural areas the sex ratio is 977 and in the urban areas it is 746.

Jhalo Malos or Malos have also quite a good number of women. This caste has about 934 females for every one thousand of their male population in the district. In the rural areas there are 899 females of this caste for every one thousand of their total males. Female Jhalo Malos or Malos outnumber their male counterparts in the towns of Jalpaiguri district, their proportion being 1,407 females to one thousand males.

Rajbanshis have also a good proportion of women. In this caste there are 872 females for every one thousand of their male population of the district. In the rural areas the sex ratio of this caste is 875 and in the urban areas it is 759.

Jalia Kaibarttas show a better sex ratio in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the former case it is 893, while in the latter it is 564.

Female Bhuiyas outnumber their males in the urban areas of the district. There are 1,150 females of the Bhuiya caste for every one thousand of their males living in the different towns of the district. In the district as a whole there are only 825 females of this caste for every one thousand of their male population. In the rural areas of the district the sex ratio of this caste is only 810.

The Turis have 813 females for every one thousand of their male population of this district. In the different villages of the district, there are 811 females of the Turis for every one thousand of their total males. But a better proportion of females of the Turi caste is found in the urban areas of the district in comparison to their males. In the urban sector, the proportion of sexes amongst the Turis is 3,000 females for every one thousand of their male population.

All persons of Sarki (Nepali) castes are found to live only in the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district. There are 799 females of the Sarkis (Nepali) for every one thousand of their male population living in the villages of this district.

The Mehtors have 781 females for every one thousand of the total Mehtor males living in the district. In the rural areas, there are 667 females of the Mehors for every one thousand of their male population. In the urban areas the Mehtors have more women than men. They have 1,373 females for every one thousand of their male population living in towns of this district.

The Chamars have 749 females for every one thousand of their male population in this district. In the rural sector, the proportion of sexes of the Chamars is better. There are 761 females of this caste for every one thousand of their males living in the rural areas of the district. In the urban sector, the sex ratio is only 714.

The Haris have 684 females for every one thousand of their male counterparts of the district. In the urban sector the Haris show a higher proportion of female sex than that in the rural sector. When the Haris have 850 females for every one thousand of their total males living in the urban areas of the district, the sex ratio of this caste is only 667 in the rural areas. Damai (Nepali) castes show a better sex ratio in the rural areas than in the urban areas. In the former case it is 653, while in the latter it is only 250.

1.4 Literacy

The scheduled castes of Jalpaiguri district have not given a fair account of themselves in so far as the attainment of literacy and education is concerned. They seem to be quite lagging behind others in the district in taking up education. This district does not form one of the most advanced parts of the State from the view point of progress of literacy and education. In 1961 Census 192 persons for every 1,000 of its population have passed the test for literacy in the district. But amongst the scheduled caste population the state of literacy is even worse. Only 98 persons out of 1,000 belonging to the scheduled castes could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in 1961 Census. Amongst the general male population 27.07 per cent have been shown as literate in the district. Amongst the male scheduled castes the percentage of literates is only 15.36. Amongst the general female population 10.01 per cent have passed the test for literacy in the district. But amongst the scheduled castes, female literacy portrays even a gloomier picture. Only 33 amongst 1,000 of their womenfolk have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate.

In the rural sector 9.48 per cent of the scheduled castes are found to be literate. Amongst the scheduled caste males living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district, the percentage of literates is 15.00, while for general male population it is 24.03 per cent. Amongst the women belonging to the scheduled castes and living in the rural areas of the

district, literacy is seen to be confined within only 32 out of every one thousand of their total number.

In the urban areas of the district 49.31 per cent of the general population are literate, while this percentage for scheduled castes in the urban areas is only 16.16. The percentage of male literates among scheduled castes living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district is only 22.67, whereas for general male population it is 55.86. Amongst the womenfolk 7.65 per cent of the scheduled castes living in the urban areas of the district are seen to be literate, while their percentage for general women is 40.78 for the urban sector of Jalpaiguri district.

The statement given below shows the comparative statement of percentage of literates amongst the general population and the scheduled caste population in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 19.3

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
	Rural	16.20	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Scheduled Caste	Total	9.77	15.86	3.34
	Rural	9.48	15.00	3.16
	Urban	16.16	22.67	7.65

In the rural areas of the district of Jalpaiguri, the Bagdi or Duley has been found to be the most literate caste. 22.93 per cent of the total Bagdis or Duleys living in the different villages of this district, are found in the 1961 Census as literate. Amongst their males, literacy is more pronounced. 411 for every 1,000 of their male population are found to be literate. Amongst their females, literacy is not quite good. Only 77 for every 1,000 of their female population are literate. The Dhobas or Dhobis come next in order of literacy in the rural sector. The percentage of literates for this caste is 15.19. Their males are more advanced in this respect, 20.40 per cent of them being literate. The percentage of literates among the female Dhobas or Dhobis is 4.82. The Hari caste comes next to Dhobas in order of literacy. 14.62 per cent of the Haris living in the rural areas of the district, are found to be literate. Amongst their males, literacy is also good. 18.82 per cent of the male Haris of the rural district are literate. Amongst their females, the percentage of literates is 8.33. Members belonging to Lohar and Kami (Nepali) come next in so far as attainment of literacy is concerned. In the former case, the percentage of literates is 11.74, 19.48 for their males and 4.62 for their females. In case of the latter community it is 10.94, for their males it is 16.89 and for their females it is 4.90. The Chamars are the next major literate community in the rural areas of the district. The percentage of literates amongst this caste is 10.58. Amongst their males, the percentage of literates is 15.48. But their

females are not quite advanced in this respect, 4.15 per cent of them being literate. Namasudras hold the next position to the Chamars in attainment of literacy and education in the rural sector. 9.55 per cent of Namasudras living in the different villages of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced in this respect. 15.57 per cent of the Namasudra males living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate. For their females, the percentage of literates is only 3.39. The next literate community in the rural areas of the district are the Rajbanshis. 9.13 per cent of their total number have been found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. While 14.59 per cent of their males are found to be literate, for their females, the percentage of literates is only 2.90. The Damai (Nepali) caste comes next in order of literacy in the rural sector. 8.87 per cent of their total number living in the rural Jalpaiguri, are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their women in respect of literacy. 12.06 per cent of their males are literate, while their literate womenfolk are only 3.97 per cent. The Jalia Kaibarttas follow next in the rural areas of this district. 8.17 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta community have passed the test for literacy laid down in 1961 Census. The Jalia Kaibartta males are more advanced in this respect, 11.94 per cent of them being literate, while literate womenfolk are only 3.94 per cent. The Turi caste holds the next position in attainment of literacy in the rural sector. The percentage of literates amongst the Turis is 7.75. For their males, the percentage of literates is 11.60, and for their females the extent of literacy is poor, only 3 per cent of them being literate. In the case of the Bhuiya community, 6.37 per cent of their total number living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district, have passed the test for literacy. Males of this community are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. 8.50 per cent of their males are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their females is only 3.74 per cent.

In the urban areas of the district of Jalpaiguri, maximum literacy is found amongst the Khatik caste. 512 for every 1,000 of the Khatik males living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate. The female Khatiks are totally absent from the urban areas of this district as per 1961 Census. The Bauri caste comes next in order of literacy in the urban sector. Every 4 out of 10 Bauris living in the urban areas of the district have passed the test for literacy. Female Bauris are more advanced than their male counterparts in this respect. 46.67 per cent of the female Bauris of the urban Jalpaiguri are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their males is 39.81 per cent. The Lohar caste holds the next position in attainment of literacy and education in the urban sector. 31.76 per cent of their population are literate. Amongst male Lohars in the urban sector, the percentage of literates is as good as 34.44. Female literacy amongst female Lohars

portrays even a gloomier picture. Only 3.85 per cent of the total female Lohars living in the urban areas of the district have been enumerated in the Census of 1961 as literate. The Mals come next in this respect. In the urban areas of this district, 28.97 per cent of their total number are literate. Amongst their males, the percentage of literates is 29.55, but none of the female Mals living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district is literate. Next position goes to the Dhoba or Dhobi caste in order of literacy in the urban sector. The percentage of literates for this caste is 25.48. The Dhoba or Dhobi males are more advanced in this respect, 28.42 per cent of them being literate, while literate womenfolk are only 14.29 per cent. The Namasudras hold the next position in attainment of literacy in the urban sector. 16.77 per cent of the total Namasudras living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Males of this community are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. 21.83 per cent of the total male Namasudras living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be literate, while the extent of literacy amongst their females is nearly 10 per cent. The Bagdi or Duley caste in the urban areas of the district is also found to follow the Namasudras very closely in the attainment of literacy. 16.09 per cent of them are literate. 23.38 per cent of the total Bagdi males living in the urban district are found to be literate. Amongst the females, the percentage of literates is only 5.61. The Chamars come next in order of literacy in the urban sector. 15.36 per cent of their urban population have passed the test for literacy. Their males are more advanced in this respect, 24.13 per cent of them being literate, while their literate women are only 3.10 per cent. The Jalia Kaibarttas come next to the Chamars in attainment of literacy in the urban sector. 13.60 per cent of their population living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. 18.78 per cent of their males are literate, while their literate womenfolk are only 4.41 per cent. The Rajbanshi caste holds the next position in this respect. 12.86 per cent of the Rajbanshis living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their women in respect of literacy, 17.50 per cent of their males being literate, while amongst their womenfolk, the percentage of literacy is only 6.78. Amongst the Damais (Nepali), only 10 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district are literate. The Bhuiyas living in the different towns of this district have not been able to show an appreciable extent of literacy. Only 23 persons for every 1,000 of their population are found to be literate.

1.5 Economic activities

Labour participation is proportionately lesser amongst the scheduled castes than the general population in the district of Jalpaiguri. While for every one thousand of scheduled caste population of

Jalpaiguri district, 354 are found to be workers, among the general population every 384 persons per *mille* are workers as per 1961 Census. In the rural areas of this district, participation by scheduled castes at work is seen to be lesser than that of the general population. Male component of the scheduled caste labour participants, is much higher than the corresponding female component. Amongst every one thousand male scheduled castes living in this district 568 are actively engaged in any sort of productive occupation, while among their females only 108 per *mille* are engaged as workers. The proportion of male workers amongst scheduled castes in the district is higher than that amongst general male population, but proportion of scheduled caste female workers is lesser than that of general female workers. Participation by scheduled caste females at work is more pronounced in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Amongst the scheduled caste females living in the different towns of this district, the percentage of workers is only 4.93, while amongst the scheduled caste females living in the villages of Jalpaiguri district, the percentage of workers is 11.03. In the urban sector of Jalpaiguri district, amongst the general female population the proportion of female workers is 3.70 per cent. In the urban areas as a whole, labour participation is also lesser among the scheduled caste population than that among general population. In case of scheduled caste population, percentage of workers in the urban areas is 26.56, while for the general population, this percentage is 29.44. Participation by the general male population in the urban areas is also higher than that of scheduled caste male population. In case of scheduled caste male population, percentage of workers is only 43.11, while for the general males this percentage is 49.20.

Labour participation in the primary sector amongst the scheduled castes is more pronounced than that amongst the general population in the district of Jalpaiguri. For every one thousand of general workers 435 are engaged as cultivators and 30 as agricultural labourers. Amongst the scheduled castes 765 for every one thousand of their working population are engaged as cultivators and 40 as agricultural labourers. In the rural areas of the district, 783 to every 1,000 of the scheduled caste workers are engaged as cultivators and 40 per *mille* as agricultural labourers.

In the field of plantation the females amongst the scheduled castes are more active than their male counterparts. While 28.12 per cent of the scheduled caste female workers are engaged in the plantation work, amongst their male workers only 6.09 per cent are found to be engaged in that sector of economy.

In household industries 1.25 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged. In household industries participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled caste females than the females in general. Only 14 for every one thousand of

the general female workers are engaged in household industries, while 36 to every 1,000 of the scheduled caste female workers are found to be engaged in this category.

In manufacturing industries workers amongst the general population do not have a significant role in the economic activities of this district. The scheduled caste workers also have the same position in the field of manufacturing industries. Only 15 for every one thousand of general workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. Among the scheduled castes, only 10 for every one thousand of their working population are found to be absorbed in manufacturing industries. In the urban sector, participation among the scheduled castes is better. 9.45 per cent of the scheduled caste workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries. Female participation in manufacturing industries is more pronounced among the scheduled castes than the general females of Jalpaiguri district. In trade and commerce participation is higher amongst the general population than that amongst the scheduled castes. 1.82 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are seen to be engaged in trade and commerce, while this percentage among general population in the district is 5.25. In the urban sector 14.08 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in trade and commerce. But participation is more pronounced amongst the scheduled caste female workers than that amongst general female workers in trade and commerce in this district. In trade and commerce 1.34 per cent of the scheduled caste female workers are engaged in this district, while this percentage among general female workers is only 0.65. In transport and communications 66 for every one thousand of the scheduled caste workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged.

In other services participation by scheduled caste workers has been to a lesser extent than among the general workers of the district. While 8.97 per cent of the total workers of Jalpaiguri district are engaged in other services, among the scheduled caste workers this percentage is only 4.89. Male participation by scheduled castes in other services is also much below that amongst the general male workers of the district. 52 for every 1,000 working scheduled caste males are engaged in other services, against the figure 107 for general male workers. In the urban sector 30.84 per cent of the scheduled caste workers are engaged in other services. 28.67 per cent of the scheduled caste male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services. Amongst the female workers belonging to scheduled castes, participation in other services is marked by a percentage of 55.64 in the urban areas of the district.

Amongst the individual major scheduled castes of the district, it is seen that those belonging to Rajbanshi, Namasudra, Jalia Kaibartta and Bagdi or

Duley communities are primarily engaged in agricultural sector. 89.40 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged as cultivators and 4.09 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In plantation works, the Rajbanshi female workers are better employed than their male counterparts. While 4.69 per cent of the Rajbanshi women workers are engaged in plantation works, only 0.44 per cent of their male workers are found to be engaged in this sector. In household industries, participation by the Rajbanshi female workers is higher than that of the male labours. While 4.16 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers are found to be engaged in household industries, the percentage of their male workers in household industries is only 0.39. Participation by the Rajbanshi caste in manufacturing industries has been seen to be very poor. Only 0.39 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. Only 1.03 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. 2.67 per cent of their workers are seen to be engaged in other services. Amongst the Rajbanshi women workers 1.11 per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries. 1.62 per cent of the Rajbanshi female labour participants are engaged in trade and commerce. 1.74 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers are found to be engaged in other services. In the urban sector, 59.62 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.78 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 9.46 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. The participation by the Rajbanshi female workers living in the urban areas of the district is higher than that of their male counterparts in manufacturing industries. While 22.08 per cent of the Rajbanshi female workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries, only 8.79 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban male workers are absorbed in this category. 9.48 per cent of the Rajbanshi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. 4.53 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban male workers are engaged in transport and communications. In other services 8.35 per cent of the Rajbanshi workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be employed. Amongst their males, 8.10 per cent of the Rajbanshi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be employed in other services. Nearly 13 per cent of the Rajbanshi urban female labour participants are found to be engaged in other services.

Participation by the Namasudra castes in the agricultural sector has been seen to be quite good. 78.60 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged as cultivators and 4.45 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 2.05 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in plantation works. The Namasudra female workers are more in number than their male counterparts in plantation works.

While 9.16 per cent of the Namasudra women workers are engaged in plantation work, the percentage of their male workers is only 1.73 in this sector. 2.12 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in household industries. Amongst their females, 6.30 per cent of the Namasudra women workers are found to be engaged in household industries. 3.84 per cent of the Namasudra workers are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. Participation by the Namasudra female workers in manufacturing industries is more marked than that of their male workers. While 5.92 per cent of the Namasudra female workers are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries, the participation of their male workers in this category is only 3.74 per cent. Nearly 3 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged in trade and commerce. In other services their participation is marked by a percentage of 5.17 only. 4.89 per cent of the Namasudra male workers and 11.26 per cent of the Namasudra female workers are found to be employed in other services. In the urban sector, 22.45 per cent of the Namasudra workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.44 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 15 per cent of the Namasudra male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in plantation works. 12.67 per cent of the Namasudra urban workers are engaged in household industries. 13.56 per cent, 5.78 per cent, 1.33 per cent and 23.11 per cent of the Namasudra workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries, in trade and commerce, in transport and communications and in other services respectively. Amongst their females, 16.67 per cent, 12.50 per cent and 62.50 per cent of the Namasudra female workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in household industries, in manufacturing industries and in other services respectively.

Maximum Lohar workers are found to be engaged in plantation work. In this category 83.80 per cent of the total Lohar workers are engaged. Lohar female workers are better absorbed than their male counterparts in plantation works. While 93.12 per cent of the Lohar women workers are engaged in plantation works, the participation by their male workers in this sector is only 77.59 per cent. Only 3.46 per cent of the total Lohar workers are engaged as cultivators. Participation by the Lohar workers in the household industries is very poor. In manufacturing industries only 2.12 per cent of the Lohar workers are found to be employed. Only 1.88 per cent of the Lohar labour participants are engaged in trade and commerce. In other services 6.45 per cent of the Lohar workers are found to be engaged. Participation by the Lohar male workers is higher than that of their female labour participants in other services. While 9.29 per cent of their male working population are engaged in other services, the percentage of their female workers in other services is only 2.17. In the urban sector, majority of the Lohar workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce and next in manufacturing industries. 36.15 per cent of the Lohar workers

living in the urban areas of the district are employed in trade and commerce. In manufacturing industries 30.52 per cent of the Lohar urban workers are found to be engaged. 6.57 per cent of the Lohar urban workers are found to be absorbed in household industries. Only 2.82 per cent of the Lohar workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications. In other services 22.53 per cent of the Lohar workers living in the different towns of this district are seen to be employed.

Participation by the Kami (Nepali) workers in the plantation and allied works is very marked. 80.52 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are seen to be engaged in plantation works. The agricultural sector has occupied the next place in the economic life of the Kami (Nepali) caste in this district. 8.29 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.45 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Only 1.57 per cent and 1.83 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are seen to be engaged in household industries and in manufacturing industries respectively. In other services 5.02 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) workers are found to be engaged. Amongst their females, maximum workers are also found to be engaged in plantation works. 89.47 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) female workers are engaged in plantations, 7.32 per cent of them are engaged as cultivators and 1.51 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In other services only 1.40 per cent of the Kami (Nepali) women workers are found to be employed. As per 1961 Census not a single person of the Kami (Nepali) caste has been enumerated in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district.

Nearly 15 per cent of the total Chamar workers are engaged as cultivators and 5.38 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 18.82 per cent and 3.76 per cent of the total Chamar workers are found to be engaged in plantations and in household industries respectively. In manufacturing industries 3.50 per cent of the total Chamar workers are found to be employed. 5.23 per cent of them are engaged in construction works. 9.69 per cent and 4.60 per cent of the total Chamar workers are engaged in trade and commerce and in transport and communications respectively. In other services their participation is by 5.02 per cent. Majority of the Chamar women workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In this category 56.49 per cent of the Chamar female labour participants are found to be engaged. 18.07 per cent of the Chamar female workers are engaged as cultivators and 10.43 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In manufacturing industries only 2.80 per cent of the Chamar female workers are found to be employed. 1.27 per cent, 3.56 per cent and 6.87 per cent of the Chamar female workers are engaged in constructions, in trade and commerce and in other services respectively. In the urban sector, majority of the Chamar workers are found to be employed in other services. 77.19 per cent of the Chamar workers living in the urban areas of the

district are engaged in other services. 12.10 per cent of the Chamar urban workers are engaged in trade and commerce. 4.21 per cent of the Chamar urban workers are found to be engaged in transport and communications. 1.58 per cent and 1.23 per cent of the Chamar workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in construction works and in manufacturing industries respectively. Amongst their females 53.85 per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in other services. In manufacturing industries 23.08 per cent of the Chamar urban women workers are found to be employed. 15.38 per cent of the Chamar female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in plantations and 7.69 per cent of them are engaged in construction works.

Participation by the Jalia Kaibartta people in the agricultural sector has been fairly good. 51.54 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibartta workers are engaged as cultivators and 8.01 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 11.05 per cent of the total Jalia Kaibartta workers are engaged in plantations. Jalia Kaibartta female workers are more advanced than their male labour participants in household industries. While 23.08 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta female workers are engaged in household industries, the percentage of their male workers in this sector is only 1.17. 2.95 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta male workers are found to be engaged in construction works. 5.88 per cent and 1.52 per cent of the total workers of Jalia Kaibartta castes are engaged in trade and commerce and in transport and communications respectively. In other services 15.84 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta workers are found to be employed. In the urban sector majority of the Jalia Kaibartta workers are found to be engaged in other services. 52.36 per cent of their workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services. 18.85 per cent and 13.09 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta urban workers are engaged in trade and commerce and in plantations respectively. Amongst their females 38.46 per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in plantations. In manufacturing industries 30.77 per cent of the Jalia Kaibartta women workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged and 23.08 per cent of them are engaged in other services.

29.31 per cent of the Dhoba workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.64 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 29.52 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In household industries 1.15 per cent of the total workers of Dhoba or Dhobi castes are engaged. 1.68 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be employed in manufacturing industries. In trade and commerce 5.53 per cent of the Dhoba workers are found to be engaged. In other services participation by the Dhoba workers is marked by a percentage of 27.56. Amongst their females majority of the workers are engaged in plantation works. 57.56

per cent of the Dhoba female workers are engaged in plantations. 13.95 per cent of the Dhoba women workers are engaged as cultivators. In other services 23.26 per cent of the total female workers of Dhoba castes are employed. In the urban sector, the workers of this community are proportionately better engaged in other services. 75.33 per cent of the Dhoba workers living in the urban areas of the district are seen to be employed in other services. Amongst their females cent per cent of the workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged in other services.

Nearly 6 out of 10 Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in the field of plantations. Nearly 30 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators. 2.58 per cent and 1.75 per cent of the total workers of Damai (Nepali) castes are engaged in household industries and in manufacturing industries respectively. Only 1.57 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are employed in transport and communications. In other services 3.79 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers are found to be engaged. Amongst their females maximum workers are found to be engaged in plantations. In this category 92.82 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) women workers are engaged. 4.42 per cent of the total female workers of Damai (Nepali) castes are engaged as cultivators. In other services 1.93 per cent of their female workers are engaged. In the urban sector, Damai (Nepali) workers are engaged in only two economic sector. In transport and communications 66.67 per cent of the Damai (Nepali) workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged and the rest (33.33 per cent) of the urban workers are found to be engaged in construction works.

Majority of the Turi workers are found to be engaged in plantations. 69.10 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged in plantation works. 16.83 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.32 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 4.43 per cent of the total workers of Turi caste are engaged in household industries. Participation by Turi castes in manufacturing industries has been seen to be very poor. Only 1.11 per cent of the Turi workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Nearly 4 per cent of the Turi workers are found to be employed in other services. Amongst their females maximum workers are also found to be engaged in plantations. 79.63 per cent of Turi women workers are engaged in plantations. 13.58 per cent of the total female workers of Turi caste are engaged as cultivators and 2.47 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.23 per cent and 1.85 per cent of Turi female workers are engaged in household industries and in other services respectively. In the urban sector, 75 per cent of the workers are engaged in trade and commerce. 25 per cent of the Turi workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications.

The Sarki (Nepali) workers are mostly engaged in plantations. 83.60 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged in plantations. 10.18 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.07 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 3.65 per cent of the total workers of Sarki (Nepali) caste are employed in other services. Amongst their females, maximum workers are found to be engaged in plantation works. 90 per cent of the Sarki (Nepali) female workers are engaged in plantations. 8.42 per cent of the total women workers of Sarki (Nepali) caste are engaged as cultivators and 1.05 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. In other services the participation by the Sarki (Nepali) females is found to be very poor. As per 1961 Census Sarki (Nepali) people are totally absent in the urban areas of Jalpaiguri district.

The Bhuiyas are the maximum plantation workers. 76.45 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged in plantations. 11.47 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged as cultivators and 2.71 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.23 per cent and 2.22 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are engaged in construction works and in transport and communications. In other services 4.93 per cent of them are employed. The Bhuiya female workers are mostly engaged in plantations. 82.20 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers are engaged in plantations. 12.50 per cent of the Bhuiya women workers are engaged as cultivators. 1.13 per cent and 2.65 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers are engaged in construction works and in transport and communications. In the urban sector, 48.39 per cent of the Bhuiya workers are found to be absorbed in transport and communications. 25.81 per cent of the Bhuiya workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in construction works. 9.68 per cent of the Bhuiya urban workers are employed in manufacturing industries. 6.45 per cent of the Bhuiya workers living in the different towns of the district are engaged as cultivators. 3.22 per cent of them are engaged in trade and commerce. 6.45 per cent of the Bhuiya urban workers are found to be employed in other services. Amongst their females, majority of the workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in transport and communications. 70 per cent of the Bhuiya female workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in transport and communications. The rest (30 per cent) of the urban female workers of this community are employed in construction works.

39.37 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged as cultivators. 5.51 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. 39.06 per cent of the total workers of Bagdi castes are found to be engaged in plantations. In manufacturing industries only 1.42 per cent of the Bagdi workers are employed. Nearly 6 per cent of the Bagdi workers are engaged in construction works. 6.46 per cent of the Bagdi workers are employed in other services. The Bagdi female workers are mostly

engaged in plantations. 95.89 per cent of the Bagdi female workers are found to be engaged in plantations. 2.74 per cent of the Bagdi women workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.37 per cent of them are engaged in household industries. As per 1961 Census no Bagdi female in the urban sector has returned herself as worker. All Bagdi females are non-workers in the urban areas of the district. In the urban sector, majority of the Bagdi male workers are engaged as cultivators. 59.72 per cent of the Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 20.83 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 1.39 per cent of the Bagdi male workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in plantations and the same percentage of the Bagdi male urban workers is found to be engaged in trade and commerce. The Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in equal proportions in manufacturing industries and in construction works. 2.78 per cent of the Bagdi male urban workers are engaged in manufacturing industries and the same percentage of the Bagdi male workers living in the urban areas of the district is found to be engaged in construction works. 4.17 per cent of the Bagdi male urban workers are engaged in transport and communications. In other services, the participation by the Bagdi male urban labour participants is 6.94 per cent.

2. SCHEDULED TRIBES

In the district of Jalpaiguri, 354,741 persons have returned themselves as belonging to nineteen different types of scheduled tribes. Of them 11,263 persons have been recorded as belonging to the scheduled tribes, but they could not be classified in any particular category. As per 1961 Census, it is remarkable that of all the districts of the State, Jalpaiguri has contributed the longest number of the scheduled tribes to the State of West Bengal. The scheduled tribes of this district account for 26.10 per cent of the total inhabitants of Jalpaiguri district. In the rural sector scheduled tribes are predominantly found. 28.47 per cent of the villagers of Jalpaiguri district belong to the scheduled tribes. In the urban sector the scheduled tribes form only 2.40 per cent of the total urban population of the district, their absolute number being only 2,967. The scheduled tribes of the State of West Bengal make 5.88 per cent of the total population of the State. In the rural areas of the State, the proportion of scheduled tribes is 7.60 per cent, while in the urban sector it is as low as 0.56 per cent. Thus the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of Jalpaiguri district is much higher than that in the State as a whole.

Scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district account for 17.27 per cent of the total scheduled tribes in the State of West Bengal. In the rural areas they account for 17.54 per cent of the total rural scheduled tribes in the State. In the urban areas they account

for 6.17 per cent of the total urban scheduled tribes in the State.

Amongst the male population of the district 25.28 per cent belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the females, the percentage of scheduled tribes is 21.06. In the rural sector scheduled tribe males account for 27.61 per cent of the total male population living in the different villages of Jalpaiguri district. The proportion of rural female scheduled tribes is 29.47 per cent of the total rural females of this district. In the urban areas of the district 3.20 per cent of the male population belong to scheduled tribes and amongst the urban females, the percentage of the scheduled tribes is only 1.36. The male scheduled tribes of this district account for 17.77 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in Jalpaiguri district form only 16.75 per cent of the total scheduled tribe women in the State of West Bengal. The male scheduled tribes of the rural district account for 18.04 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males in the rural areas of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in the rural areas of the district form only 17.02 per cent of the total rural scheduled tribe females in the State. In the urban sector, the male scheduled tribes of the district account for 8.12 per cent of the total scheduled tribe males in the urban areas of the State and the female scheduled tribes living in the different towns of the district comprise 3.55 per cent of the total scheduled tribe women in the urban areas of the State of West Bengal.

Majority of scheduled tribe population are found in the Alipur Duars subdivision which alone accounts for 51.95 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The rest of the tribes (48.05 per cent) are found in Sadar subdivision. Mal police station of Sadar subdivision alone accounts for 15.66 per cent of the total tribal population of this district. Next comes Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision which accounts for 14.17 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district. Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision occupies the third position in this respect. Here 11.96 per cent of the total tribes of the district are found to inhabit. Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision occupies the next place. In Dhubguri police station, they comprise 11.01 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes in the district. Next comes Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. 9.34 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station. In Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision also they live in almost an equal proportion as that of Kumargram police station. In Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision, they account for 8.44 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes in the district. 7.80 per cent and 7.20 per cent of them are found in Mitiali police station of Sadar subdivision and in Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision respectively.

Jalpaiguri police station of Sadar subdivision accounts for 3.01 per cent of their total number living in the district. Only 1.32 per cent of the total scheduled tribes of the district are found to live in Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision. In Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision, the number of scheduled tribe inhabitants is very poor. Here below one per cent of the total scheduled tribe population of this district are found to inhabit. In the urban areas, Jalpaiguri municipal town located in Jalpaiguri police station alone accounts for 82.51 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. Mal non-municipal town of Mal police station accounts for 6.17 per cent of their total number living in different towns of this district. The group of two non-municipal towns located in Maynaguri police station account for 4.11 per cent of the total urban tribal population of the district. Alipur Duars municipal town of Alipur Duars police station accounts for 3.33 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the urban areas of the district. Dhubguri non-municipal town of Dhubguri police station accounts for 2.26 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. Only 1.62 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to live in Falakata non-municipal town of Falakata police station.

2.1 *Distribution of Individual Tribes in different Administrative Units*

Oraons mostly live in the Sadar subdivision which alone accounts for 54.69 per cent of the total Oraon population of Jalpaiguri district. The rest of the Oraon communities (i.e., 45.31 per cent) are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. They mostly live in Mal police station of Sadar subdivision where they form 18.88 per cent of their total number in this district. The next position goes to Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. 13.95 per cent of the Oraons are found to live in Kalchini police station. Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision holds the third place in this respect. In this police station they account for 12.09 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision and in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision the Oraons account for 10.46 per cent and 10.39 per cent respectively of the total Oraon population of the district. In Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision 9.89 per cent of the Oraons are found to live. A little less than 8 per cent of the total Oraon population are found to live in Kumargram police station. 7.40 per cent of them live in Mitiali police station and 3.95 per cent of them live in Jalpaiguri police station. In Falakata police station they form 3.16 per cent of their total number living in this district. Only 1.87 per cent of the total Oraon population of the district are found to live in Rajganj police station. In Maynaguri police station the Oraons account for much less than one per cent of the total Oraon population of the district.

Mundas also mostly live in the Sadar subdivision. 57.48 per cent of the total Munda population are found to live in Sadar subdivision and the rest (i.e., 42.52 per cent) of the Munda tribe are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. In Sadar subdivision they mostly live in Dhubguri police station where they form 17.43 per cent of their total number living in this district. The second and third places go to Mitiali and Mal police stations of Sadar subdivision respectively. In Mitiali and Mal police stations they account for 13.88 per cent and 13.78 per cent respectively of their total number living in this district. Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision holds the fourth place in this respect. In this police station 13.13 per cent of the total Munda population are found to live. In Madarihat and Nagrakata police stations they account for 9.33 per cent and 8.83 per cent respectively of their total number in this district. In Alipur Duars police station 7.39 per cent of the total Munda population of the district are found to live. 6.83 per cent of the Mundas are found to live in Falakata police station and 5.84 per cent live in Kumargram police station. In Jalpaiguri police station they account for 2.75 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Rajganj and Maynaguri police stations their percentage is very poor.

Santals mostly live in the Alipur Duars subdivision which alone accounts for 67.96 per cent of the total Santal population of the district. The rest of the Santal communities (i.e., 32.04 per cent) are found to live in the Sadar subdivision. In Alipur Duars subdivision they mostly live in Falakata police station where they account for 35.14 per cent of their total number in this district. Next position goes to Alipur Duars police station of Alipur Duars subdivision where Santals make 20.70 per cent of the total Santal population of the district. Nagrakata police station of Sadar subdivision holds the third place in this respect. In Nagrakata police station they form 7.66 per cent of their total number in the district. 6.87 per cent of the total Santal inhabitants of the district are found to live in Mal police station of Sadar subdivision. In Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision and in Mitiali police station of Sadar subdivision Santals form 6.47 per cent and 5.73 per cent respectively of the total Santal tribes of the district. 4.70 per cent of the district's total Santal population are found to live in Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision. In Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars Subdivision they account for 4.35 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Dhubguri and Jalpaiguri police stations of Sadar subdivision their percentages are 3.80 and 2.66 respectively. A little more than one per cent of the total Santal population of the district are found to live in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. In Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision Santals account for less than one per cent of their total number living in this district.

Lodhas also mostly live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. 72.41 per cent of the total Lodha commu-

nities of the district are found to inhabit this subdivision. The rest of the Lodha communities (*i.e.*, 27.59 per cent) are found to live in the Sadar subdivision. In Alipur Duars subdivision Lodhas mostly live in Kalchini police station where they account for 30.24 per cent of their total number in this district. The next position goes to Madarihat police station. 15.02 per cent of the Lodhas are found to live in Madarihat police station. Alipur Duars police station holds the third place in this respect. In this police station they account for 13.37 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Sadar subdivision Lodhas mostly live in Mitiali police station where they account for 11.18 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision Lodhas account for 9.62 per cent of the total Lodha population of the district. In Mal police station of Sadar subdivision and in Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision they account for 8.84 per cent and 4.16 per cent respectively of their total number in this district. In Nagrakata and Dhubguri police stations of Sadar subdivision their percentages are 3.77 and 3.44 respectively. In Rajganj, Maynaguri and Jalpaiguri police stations of Sadar subdivision Lodha tribes live in a very poor number.

Maximum Mech tribes are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. 93.05 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to inhabit this subdivision. Four police stations of Alipur Duars subdivision occupy the first, second, third and fourth places. Of those police stations, Kumargram holds the first place. 33.93 per cent of the total Mech inhabitants of this district are found to live in Kumargram police station. Alipur Duars police station occupies the second position. In Alipur Duars police station they account for 31.46 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kalchini police station which holds the third place, nearly 23 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live. Madarihat police station holds the fourth place. 4.67 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live in Madarihat police station. In Sadar subdivision only 6.95 per cent of the total Mech population of the district are found to live. In Sadar subdivision, Mech tribes are found to live in only four police stations. Of those four police stations Mal accounts for 2.88 per cent of the total Mech population of the district. In Rajganj, Dhubguri and Nagrakata police stations of Sadar subdivision, the Mech tribes account for 1.58 per cent, 1.42 per cent and 1.07 per cent respectively of the total Mech population of the district.

Mahalis mostly live in the Sadar subdivision. 56.54 per cent of their population are found to live in this subdivision. The rest of the Mahali tribes (*i.e.*, 43.46 per cent) are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision and Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision occupy the first and second

places respectively. In Dhubguri police station Mahalis account for 20.93 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district. 20.49 per cent of the total Mahalis of the district are found to live in Kalchini police station. In Mal and Nagrakata police stations of Sadar subdivision the percentages of the Mahalis are 12.95 and 12.54 respectively. 9.40 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district are found to live in Mitiali police station of Sadar subdivision. 7.13 per cent and 6.92 per cent of the total Mahali population of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station and in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision respectively. In Alipur Duars police station they account for 4.47 per cent of their total number living in this district. In Falakata police station their percentage is 4.45. In Rajganj police station of Sadar subdivision Mahalis account for less than one per cent of the total Mahali population of the district.

Koras mostly live in the Sadar subdivision which alone accounts for 82.87 per cent of the total Kora population of the district. The rest of the Kora communities (*i.e.*, 17.13 per cent) are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. 63.35 per cent of the total Koras living in this district are found to live in Mal police station of Sadar subdivision. In Maynaguri police station of Sadar subdivision Koras make 16.81 per cent of their total number in this district. In Falakata police station of Alipur Duars subdivision and in Jalpaiguri police station of Sadar subdivision the Koras account for 14.74 per cent and 1.40 per cent respectively of the total Kora inhabitants of the district. In other police stations of the district their percentages are very poor.

Every 9 out of 10 Rabha tribes are found to live in the Alipur Duars subdivision. In this subdivision Rabhas mostly live in Alipur Duars police station where they comprise 38.46 per cent of their total number in this district. In Kalchini police station of Alipur Duars subdivision Rabhas make 25.46 per cent of their total number living in this district. 21.44 per cent of the total Rabha population of the district are found to live in Kumargram police station of Alipur Duars subdivision. In Dhubguri police station of Sadar subdivision they account for 9.37 per cent of their total number in the district. A little less than 5 per cent of the total Rabha population of the district are found to live in Madarihat police station of Alipur Duars subdivision.

2.2 *Strength of Individual Scheduled Tribes*

Oraons form the major scheduled tribe in the district of Jalpaiguri. They account for 51.23 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. The next major tribe in the district are the Mundas. They form 15.19 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Santals account for 10.87 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the district. The Lodha communities account for 6.77

per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Mech and Mahali tribes form 3.72 per cent and 3.69 per cent respectively of the total scheduled tribe population living in the district. Koras account for 1.57 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Rabhas form 1.16 per cent of the total number of scheduled tribes residing in Jalpaiguri district.

In the urban areas of the district Oraons also form the major scheduled tribe. They account for 70.14 per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. Next to the Oraons are the Mundas. They account for 2.43 per cent of the total urban tribal population of the district. Mahalis account for 1.52 per cent of the total scheduled tribes living in the different towns of the district. Santals account for a little less than one per cent of the total tribal population living in the urban areas of the district. The statement below shows the percentage of certain selected scheduled tribes to the tribal population of the district in the total, rural and urban areas separately.

STATEMENT 13.4

PERCENTAGE OF CERTAIN SELECTED SCHEDULED TRIBES TO TOTAL SCHEDULED TRIBES FOR TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

Name of Tribe	Total	Rural	Urban
1 Kora	1.57	1.58	0.13
2 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	6.77	6.82	0.40
3 Mahali	3.69	3.71	1.52
4 Meeh	3.72	3.75	..
5 Munda	15.19	15.30	2.43
6 Oraon	51.28	51.07	70.14
7 Rabha	1.16	1.17	0.20
8 Santal	10.87	10.95	0.98

2.3 Sex Ratio

The proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes of this district is higher than that observed amongst the scheduled caste population. For every one thousand of male scheduled tribe population in the district, there are 913 scheduled tribe females. The sex ratio in the rural areas of the district amongst the tribal population is also higher than that observed amongst the scheduled caste rural population. In the rural areas of the district the sex ratio amongst the scheduled tribe population is 921. But the proportion of sexes amongst the scheduled tribes in the urban areas of the district is much lower than that observed amongst the scheduled caste population living in the different towns of the district. In the urban areas of the district for every one thousand tribal male population there are only 326 females.

The proportion of sexes amongst the Oraon tribe of this district is seen to be fairly good. There are 954 females to every one thousand male Oraons in the district. In the rural areas of the district the proportion of sexes amongst the Oraons is seen to be very good. For every one thousand of male Oraons living in the different villages of the district, there are 975 females. In the urban areas of the district the sex ratio amongst the Oraons is very low. There are only 24 females for every one thousand of male Oraons living in the urban areas of the district. In case of the Mundas for every one thousand of their male population there are 883 females. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Mundas is 884. In the urban sector there are only 440 females for every one thousand of male Mundas. Amongst the Santals there are 766 females for every one thousand of their males in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Santals is also 766. Though the absolute figure of the male Santals living in the urban areas of the district is only 10, the female Santals are 19 in number. Amongst the Lodha communities there are 982 females for every one thousand of their male population in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Lodhas is 981. As per 1961 Census not a single male Lodha is found to live in the urban areas of this district. The absolute figures of female Lodhas are only 12 in the urban areas of the district. In the present Census all Meeh population of the district have been enumerated in the rural areas of the district.

There are 869 females for every one thousand of male Mech tribes living in the different villages of this district. In case of the Mahalis the proportion of sexes is also good. The sex ratio amongst the Mahalis is 940 in the district. In the rural sector the proportion of sexes amongst the Mahalis is better. There are 941 females to every one thousand male Mahalis in the rural areas of the district. For every one thousand of male Mahali tribes living in the urban areas of the district, there are only 552 females. Amongst the Koras there are 834 females for every one thousand of their male counterparts in the district. In the rural sector the sex ratio amongst the Koras is 835. Female Koras are totally absent from the urban areas of the district in the Census of 1961. The absolute figures of Male Koras are only 4 in the urban areas of the district. Rabhas have more women than men in the district. They have 1,360 females for every one thousand of their males. Female Rabhas also outnumber their male counterparts in the villages of Jalpaiguri district, their proportion being 1,356 females to one thousand males.

2.4 Literacy

The scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district have given a very poor account of themselves so far as the attainment of literacy and education is concerned. Only 75 of the scheduled tribes for every one thousand of their total population in the district, have been able to pass the Census enumeration test

laid down for literacy in 1961 Census. The position of female literacy among the scheduled tribes is all the worse. Female education amongst the tribal population of this district seems to be a far cry. Only 35 amongst every one thousand of the tribal women in this district have been recorded in the 1961 Census as literate. In the rural areas of the district only 7.45 per cent of the total rural tribal population are found to be literate. In the urban sector 106 persons for every one thousand of the total tribal population living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district, are found to be literate. Literacy amongst the tribal male population living in this district is found to be fairly good. 11.09 per cent of the total tribal male population of the district have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. Tribal male literacy also in the rural sector is, as expected, slightly better than that in the urban areas of the district. Amongst the tribal male population living in the villages of this district, the percentage of literates is found to be 11.10 and in the urban sector this percentage amongst the tribal males is only 10.68. Amongst the tribal women living in the urban areas of the district, 10.29 per cent are found to be literate. In the rural sector, the percentage of female literacy is only 3.48. The statement given below shows the comparative statement of the percentage of the literates amongst the general population and the tribal population in the total, rural and urban areas of the district.

STATEMENT 18.5

		Percentage of Literates		
		Persons	Males	Females
Total Population	Total	19.22	27.07	10.01
	Rural	16.90	24.03	7.12
	Urban	49.31	55.86	40.78
Scheduled Tribe	Total	7.47	11.09	3.51
	Rural	7.45	11.10	3.48
	Urban	10.54	10.68	10.29

In the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district Mech people seem to be the most literate tribal community of the district. 19.43 per cent of the Mech tribes living in the rural areas of the district have passed the test for literacy in the Census of 1961. Their males are more advanced than their females in respect of literacy. 26.91 per cent of the male Mech tribes living in the different villages of this district could come out successfully in the literacy test laid down in the present Census, while amongst the Mech women living in the rural areas of the district, percentage of literates is only 10.84. Next to them Bhumij tribes are the most literate in the rural district. 18.88 per cent of the total rural Bhumij tribes are found to be literate. Bhumij females are more advanced than their male counterparts in this district. While 24.33 per cent of the female Bhumij tribes living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate, the percentage of literates amongst their males is only 13.28. Lepchas hold the third position in respect of literacy. 11.03

per cent of the total Lepchas living in the different villages of this district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their females in this respect. While 14.29 per cent of the male Lepchas living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate, amongst their females the percentage of literates is only 7.58. The Garo tribes occupy the fourth place in this respect. 9.67 per cent of the total Garo tribes living in the rural areas of the district are literate. Their males are more advanced than their womenfolk in respect of literacy. While 13.47 per cent of the male Garo tribes living in the different villages of this district are found to be literate, only 4.60 per cent of their rural females are literate. Mahalis come next to the Garo community in this respect. 8.72 per cent of the total number of Mahalis in the rural areas of the district are literate. 13.94 per cent of the male Mahalis living in the different villages of this district have been able to pass the test for literacy. The percentage of literates amongst their females is 3.18. Amongst the Oraons, a little less than 8 per cent of their total number living in the rural areas of the district are found to be literate. Male Oraons are more advanced than their female counterparts in this respect. While 11.85 per cent of the total rural male Oraons have passed the test for literacy, only 4 per cent of their female population are found to be literate. Only 7.46 per cent of the Mru communities living in the rural areas of the district are literate. Amongst other scheduled tribes, literacy is limited between 1.72 per cent to 6.60 per cent of their respective total number living in the rural areas of this district.

In the urban sector, the Ho communities are found to be the most literate one in the district. 50 per cent of the Ho tribal inhabitants living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Next to them Koras are the most literate community in the urban sector. 25 per cent of the Koras living in the different towns of this district are found to be literate. Mahalis occupy the third place in respect of literacy. 17.78 per cent of the total urban Mahalis are literate. 27.59 per cent of the male Mahalis living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Amongst the female Mahalis in the urban sector, all of them could neither read nor write. Amongst the Mundas, 15.28 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district are literate. Though their females are illiterate, their male literacy is very good. 22 per cent of the male Mundas living in the different towns of this district have passed the test for literacy. 10.34 per cent of the total Santals living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Every 3 out of 10 Santals who are town dwellers, have returned themselves as literate, but their females do not know how to read and write. Amongst the Oraons, 8.84 per cent of their total number living in the urban areas of the district are found to be literate. Their males are more advanced than their womenfolk in this respect. While 9.01 per cent of the male Oraons living in the different towns of this district are literate, the percentage of

literate amongst their females is only 2.04. Amongst other scheduled tribes, literacy is limited between 5.20 per cent to 8.33 per cent of their respective total number living in the urban areas of this district.

2.5 Economic activities

Labour participation is more pronounced amongst the tribal population of Jalpaiguri district. 46.74 per cent of the total tribal population have been shown as workers in 1961 Census. The male component of the scheduled tribe labour participants is higher than the corresponding female component. While 54.10 per cent of the tribal male population are actively engaged in any sort of productive occupation, only 38.68 per cent of their female population are engaged as workers. In the rural areas of the district also 46.74 per cent of the tribal rural population are workers. Their males are also more advanced in this respect. 54.03 per cent of the tribal males living in the rural areas of the district are workers and amongst their females, the percentage of workers is only 38.81. In the urban areas of this district 46.65 per cent of the tribal urban population are engaged as workers. The participation by male tribal population living in the urban areas of this district is more pronounced than that of their female population. While 59.20 per cent of the male scheduled tribes living in the different towns of Jalpaiguri district are found to be workers, the percentage of workers amongst their womenfolk is only 8.09.

The tribal workers have a significant role in the field of production of tea in plantation and in other plantation works. 59.69 per cent of the total tribal workers are engaged in plantation works. The tribal women workers are better engaged in plantation works. 67.66 per cent of the total tribal female workers are so engaged. In the rural sector of course, 60.16 per cent of the tribal workers are engaged in plantation works. Amongst their male workers 55.16 per cent are found to be engaged in plantation works, but amongst the females more workers are proportionately engaged in the field of plantations. Their participation is marked by a percentage of 67.73. Next, the agricultural sector has engaged majority of the tribal workers in this district. 33.34 per cent of the total tribal workers are engaged as cultivators. As cultivators the tribal male workers are higher in number than the corresponding female components. While a little less than 36 per cent of the tribal male working population are engaged as cultivators, amongst their female workers 29.30 per cent are found to be engaged as cultivators. 2.16 per cent of the total tribal working population are seen to be engaged as agricultural labourers. 2.81 per cent of the tribal male workers are engaged as agricultural labourers and amongst their female workers 1.16 per cent are found to be engaged as agricultural labourers. In other services 3.57 per cent of the total tribal workers are seen to have been engaged in the district. In the urban sector, majority of the tribal workers are engaged in

other services. 60.19 per cent of the total tribal working population living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services. The tribal male workers living in the urban areas of the district are much higher than their female counterparts in other services. While 61.66 per cent of the tribal male workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in other services, only 27.12 per cent of their women labour participants are so engaged. Next, the transport services have absorbed majority of the total urban tribal workers of the district. 12.93 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in transport and communication services. 8.31 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are engaged in trade and commerce. In this economic pursuit the participation by the tribal female workers living in the urban sector is more pronounced than that of their male components. While 25.42 per cent of the tribal female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce, amongst their male workers only 7.55 per cent are engaged in this category. Only 4.41 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries. Only 3.40 per cent of the total tribal workers living in the urban areas of the district are absorbed in construction works. The participation by the tribal female labour participants as construction workers is much higher than that of their male labour participants. While 15.25 per cent of the tribal female workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged as construction workers, only 2.87 per cent of their male workers are found to be engaged in construction works. Only 3.68 per cent and 2.24 per cent of the total urban tribal workers are found to be engaged in plantations and in household industries respectively.

Amongst the individual scheduled tribes of Jalpaiguri district, it is seen that majority of all the tribal workers except the Bhutia, Mech, Rabha and Santal tribal workers, are found to be engaged in production of tea in plantation and in other plantation works. 79.48 per cent of the Mahali tribal workers are engaged in the field of plantations. The Mahali women labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 85.25 per cent of the Mahali female workers of the district are found to participate in plantation works, amongst the Mahali male workers 74.77 per cent are so engaged. 10.98 per cent of the Mahali workers are engaged as cultivators. 3.93 per cent of the Mahali workers are found to be engaged in other services. 3.16 per cent of the Mahali workers are engaged as household industrial workers. In the urban sector the Mahali workers are mostly engaged in other services. 66.67 per cent of the Mahali workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services. 11.11 per cent of the total urban Mahali workers are engaged in construction works and also in the same proportion they are found to be engaged in transport and communication services. 5.56 per cent of the town

dwelling Mahali workers are engaged in trade and commerce. Cent per cent of the Mahali women workers living in the different towns of this district are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. Only 5.55 per cent of the total urban Mahali workers are engaged as cultivators.

Majority of the Munda workers are also engaged in plantations. 74.18 per cent of the Munda workers are found to be engaged in plantation works. The participation by the Munda female labour participants in plantation works is higher than that of their male labour participants. While 82.69 per cent of the Munda female labour participants are found to be engaged in the field of plantations, amongst their male labour participants 68.30 per cent are so engaged. Next, the agricultural sector has absorbed majority of the Munda workers. 21.74 per cent of the Munda workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.11 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Munda male workers as cultivators are higher than their female counterparts. While a little less than 26 per cent of the Munda male workers are engaged as cultivators, only 15.61 per cent of their women labour participants are cultivators. Only 2.57 per cent of the Munda workers are seen to be engaged in other services. In the urban sector majority of the Munda workers are found to be engaged in other services. 37.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are found to participate in other services. The participation by their male workers in other services is higher than that of their female components. While 39.40 per cent of the Munda male workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in other services, only 28.57 per cent of their female workers are so engaged. 32.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged as cultivators. Their female labour participants as cultivators are more in number than their male counterparts. While 42.86 per cent of the Munda female workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged as cultivators, amongst their male labour participants only 30.30 per cent are cultivators. Only 10 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in plantations. Only 9.09 per cent amongst their male workers and 14.29 per cent amongst their female workers are engaged as plantation workers. 7.50 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in transport and communication services. 5 per cent of the total urban Munda workers are engaged in manufacturing industries. The Munda female urban labour participants as manufacturing industrial labourers are much higher than their male labour participants. While 14.29 per cent of the total urban Munda women workers are engaged in manufacturing industries, only 3.03 per cent of their male workers are engaged in this category. 5 per cent and 2.50 per cent of the Munda workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged in construction works and in trade and commerce respectively.

Thy Kora tribal workers are mostly engaged in the field of plantations. 72.83 per cent of the Kora

workers are engaged in plantations. The Kora female labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 88.15 per cent of the Kora women workers are engaged as plantation labourers, amongst their male workers 68.93 per cent are found to be engaged in plantations, 15.07 per cent of the Kora workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.13 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Amongst the Kora male workers 16.82 per cent and 1.02 per cent are cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Only 8.19 per cent of the Kora female workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.57 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 9.84 per cent of the Kora workers are seen to be engaged in other services. The participation by the Kora male workers in other services is more pronounced than that of their female counterparts. While 11.94 per cent of the Kora male workers are engaged in other services, only 1.57 per cent of their female workers are so engaged. In the urban sector, all the Kora workers are seen to have actively participated in only two sorts of productive occupations. Majority of them are engaged in manufacturing industries. 75 per cent of the Kora workers living in the urban areas of the district are found to be engaged in manufacturing industries. The rest of the total urban Kora workers (*i.e.*, 25 per cent) are engaged as agricultural labourers.

In case of the Lodha communities, all tribal workers are seen to have actively participated only in various economic sectors of the rural areas of the district. Majority of the total rural Lodha workers are also engaged as plantation labourers. 65.86 per cent of the village dwelling Lodha workers are engaged in the field of plantations. The Lodha women labour participants as plantation labourers are higher than their male labour participants. While 71.21 per cent of the Lodha women workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as plantation labourers, only 62.51 per cent of their male labour participants are so engaged. 29.42 per cent of the total rural Lodha workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.84 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 31.07 per cent of the Lodha male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 2.54 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 26.80 per cent of the Lodha female workers living in the different villages of this district are cultivators and only 0.72 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. Only 2.41 per cent of the total rural Lodha workers are found to be engaged in other services.

Majority of the Oraon workers are also engaged in the field of plantations. 62.93 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The Oraon women labour participants as plantation labourers are more advanced than their male labour participants. While 70.75 per cent of the Oraon female workers are engaged in the field of plantations, amongst their male workers 57.44 per cent are so engaged. Next majority of the Oraon workers are found to be engaged in the agricultural sector. 30.78 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged as

cultivators and 1.60 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Only 3.72 per cent of the Oraon workers are engaged in other services. In the urban sector, the Oraon workers are mostly engaged in other services. 65.94 per cent of the town dwelling Oraon workers are found to be engaged in other services. The participation by the Oraon male urban workers in other services is more pronounced than that of their female counterparts. While 66.49 per cent of the Oraon male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in other services, the percentage of their female workers in other services is 25 only. 13.91 per cent of the total urban Oraon workers are engaged in transport and communication services. 3.96 per cent and 3.54 per cent of the Oraon workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries and in plantations respectively. 3.12 per cent of the total urban Oraon workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.18 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Oraon female workers living in the urban sector as cultivators are much higher than their male counterparts. 75 per cent of the Oraon women workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as cultivators, while amongst their male workers only 2.14 per cent are engaged as cultivators. Only 1.20 per cent of the Oraon male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as agricultural labourers. 3.04 per cent, 2.70 per cent and 2.61 per cent of the town dwelling Oraon workers are engaged in trade and commerce in construction works and in household industries respectively.

Majority of the Nagesia tribal workers are also engaged in the field of plantations. 57.43 per cent of the Nagesia workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The Nagesia female labour participants as plantation workers are more in number than their male labour participants. 71.98 per cent of the Nagesia women workers are engaged in plantations, while amongst their male counterparts only 47.29 per cent are so engaged. 38.82 per cent of the Nagesia workers are engaged as cultivators and 1.59 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Nagesia male workers as cultivators are much more in number than their females. While 49.19 per cent of the Nagesia male workers are engaged as cultivators, only 23.93 per cent of their female workers are cultivators. Only 1.76 per cent of the Nagesia male workers and 1.36 per cent of the Nagesia female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers. The participation by the Nagesia workers in other economic activities is very low. In the urban sector, only two sorts of productive occupation have engaged the Nagesia workers. In trade and commerce their participation is maximum. 87.50 per cent of the town dwelling Nagesia workers are found to be engaged in trade and commerce. Only 12.50 per cent of the Nagesia workers living in the different towns of this district are engaged as manufacturing industrial workers.

In case of the Mech scheduled tribe, it is seen that all Mech tribal population have been enumerated

in the rural areas of the district in the Census of 1961. The Mech tribal workers are mostly engaged in the agricultural sector. 87.82 per cent of the total rural Mech workers are engaged as cultivators and 3.85 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 86.62 per cent of the Mech male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 5.67 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. Nearly 90 per cent of their female workers are engaged as cultivators. Nearly 3 per cent of the village dwelling Mech workers are engaged in other services. Only 2.76 per cent and 2.33 per cent of the Mech workers living in the different villages of this district are engaged in plantations and household industries respectively. The Mech women labour participants as household industrial workers are greater in number. 5.97 per cent of the Mech women workers living in the rural areas of the district are found to be engaged in household industries.

In case of Rabha communities, all tribal workers are found to be engaged in the various sorts of productive occupation of the rural areas of the district. Majority of the Rabha workers are engaged in the field of agriculture. 65.52 per cent of the Rabha workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged as cultivators and 3.06 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. The Rabha female workers as cultivators are greater in number than their male counterparts. While 85.80 per cent of the Rabha female workers living in the rural sector are found to be engaged as cultivators, only 48.33 per cent of their male workers are cultivators. Amongst their male workers 4.81 per cent are engaged as agricultural labourers. 27.63 per cent of the total rural Rabha workers are engaged as plantation labourers. The participation by the Rabha male workers in the field of plantations is more pronounced than that of their female components. 40.90 per cent of the Rabha male workers living in the rural areas of the district are engaged in plantation works, while amongst their female workers only 11.98 per cent are so engaged. Only 3.51 per cent of the Rabha workers living in the different villages of this district are found to be engaged in other services. 5.44 per cent of their male workers and only 1.23 per cent of their female workers are engaged in other services.

Majority of the Santal tribal workers are engaged in cultivation. 53.71 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.44 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 55.39 per cent of the Santal male workers are engaged as cultivators and 6.36 per cent of them as agricultural labourers. 50.66 per cent of the Santal women workers are cultivators and 6.58 per cent of them are agricultural labourers. 34.51 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged in plantation works. The participation by the Santal female workers in plantation is better than that of their male labour participants. While 40.92 per cent of the Santal women workers are engaged as plantation labourers, amongst their male labour

participants only 30.97 per cent are engaged in the field of plantations. Only 3.74 per cent and 1.01 per cent of the Santal workers are found to be engaged in other services and in household industries respectively. 4.90 per cent of the Santal male workers and 1.65 per cent of the Santal female workers are engaged in other services. In the urban sector, 38.10 per cent of the Santal workers are engaged in construction works and 23.81 per cent of them are engaged in trade and commerce. 19.05 per cent of the town dwelling Santal workers are engaged in other services and 9.52 per cent of them are engaged in plantations. 4.76 per cent of the Santal workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged in manufacturing industries and also by the same per

cent age they are engaged as cultivators. Amongst the town dwelling Santal male workers 50 per cent, 20 per cent and 10 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce, in other services and in manufacturing industries respectively. The rest (i.e., 20 per cent) of the Santal male workers living in the urban areas of the district are engaged as plantation labourers. The Santal female workers living in the urban sector are mostly engaged in construction works. 72.73 per cent of the town dwelling Santal female workers are found to be engaged in construction works. 18.18 per cent and 9.09 per cent of the Santal women workers living in the different towns of this district are found to participate in other services and in cultivation respectively.

Appendix I
GAZETTEER

ALIPUR DUAR—The headquarters station of the subdivision of the same name. It is situated on the north bank of the Kaljani river, in 26° 29' N. and 89° 32' E. Its population in 1961 was 28,927. Alipur Duar is named after the late Colonel Hedyat Ali Khan, who did good service in the Bhutan war and was the first Extra-Assistant Commissioner to be stationed there. It is the centre of a large and increasing trade, and an important railway colony. It is a station on the Assam Railway, and is connected by a good road with Jalpaiguri; another road runs north to Buxa. Alipur Duar is not a healthy place; it is situated on low-lying ground where rice used to be cultivated before the annexation of the Western Duars. There are several old beds of the Kaljani river in the neighbourhood and one of these, now a stagnant *jheel*, runs right through the civil station. During the rains, water lies about freely, and though much is being done to keep the roads and drains free from jungle, the inhabitants suffer from diseases due to this. The rains are heavy and last from May to September. In these months when rain is not falling the heat during the day and often during the night is most oppressive; at such times there seems a want of sufficient air to breathe, and the steamy atmosphere renders it difficult to summon enough energy to do any work.

THE ALIPUR DUARS SUBDIVISION—The eastern subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, lying between 26° 24' and 26° 51' N. and 89° 3' and 89° 53' E. and extending over 1,078.5 square miles. Its population was 563,669 in 1961.

It is still sparsely peopled, the density to the square mile being only 523, but it includes large areas of reserved forest and tea, and the waste land available for settlement is being steadily taken up and brought under cultivation. The subdivision forms part of the Western Duars and has increased in numbers and prosperity since it came under Bengal Province. The rise of the tea industry has led to the introduction of a large foreign population and many immigrants from Cooch Behar and the district of Rangpur have made their homes in it. The subdivision contains the former military cantonment of Buxa and 357 villages, at one of which, Alipur Duar, its headquarters are situated. The chief markets are at Alipur Duar, Buxa, Falakata, and Madari Hat; there are also large private markets on some of the tea gardens.

AMبارI FALAKATA—Formerly called the Bengal Duars, a small Government estate, or *tahsil*, lying to the west of the Tista, and bounded on all sides by the Baikunthapur *pargana*. It was annexed from Bhutan in 1865 at the same time as the Western Duars and takes its name from a mango grove which stands on one of its *jots*. The Karatoya

runs through the centre of the *tahsil*. The land on both sides of the river is high and sandy, but grows crops of mustard and *aus* rice; the soil is generally inferior to that east of the Tista, and there is a tendency for the people to move into the Western Duars. The area of Ambari Falakata is 9,837 acres or 15½ square miles, of which 9,370 acres were settled by D.H.E. Sunder in 1889-95. There is an airstrip here.

BAGRAKOT—The terminus of the western branch of the previous Bengal-Duars Railway. It is situated near the foot of the hills close to the Darjeeling border, and is always much cooler than Dam-Dim, 6½ miles distant.

BARNES JUNCTION—A station on the old Bengal-Duars Railway. It is connected by a branch line, about a mile in length, with Barnes Ghat on the left bank of the Tista opposite Jalpaiguri, with which it is connected by a ferry under the control of the railway company. Barnes Ghat used to be the terminus of the Bengal-Duars Railway and passengers and goods were ferried across the river and joined the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Jalpaiguri. The construction of the southern branch of the railway in 1898-1900 to Lalmanir Hat on the Dhubri extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway gave through communication and avoided the troublesome crossing of the Tista river. There is a bazar at Barnes Junction.

BHUTAN DUARS—The tract of country lying along the foot of the Himalayas which was ceded by the Bhutias after the Bhutan war. It was divided into two portions; the Western Duars, which now forms part of the Jalpaiguri district, and the Eastern Duars, which is included in the district of Goalpara. The Bhutan Duars comprises a strip of country about 180 miles in length with a breadth of from 20 to 30 miles.

BUXA—Formerly a military cantonment and later a political prisoner's detention camp and now the Tibetan refugee Lama Ashrama. Situated on a small gravel plateau 1,800 feet above sea level, in a valley in the lower range of the Bhutan Hills, in 26° 46' N. and 89° 35' E. It commands one of the principal passes into Bhutan and is two miles from Santrabari, at the foot of the hills and six miles from the frontier. A good road, maintained by the Central Works and Buildings Department, leads to it from the Buxa Road station on the Assam Railway; for three miles this road runs through the reserved forest to Santrabari whence a hill road, with gradients too steep for carts, winds in and out to the cantonment. Before the railway was constructed troops had to march from Cooch Behar, 32 miles away, and the road was then kept

in excellent repair. The cantonment, which was established during the Bhutan war in 1864, consisted of a rough fort with 3 pickets called the right, left, and Magdala, on spurs at a higher elevation. Water is obtained from two perennial streams, one of which issues from the base of the plateau. The average annual rainfall is 209 inches. Though it is not situated at a high elevation, the climate of Buxa is salubrious and there is little illness. During the rains the place swarms with leeches, and it is impossible to move off the roads without getting covered with them. Buxa lies on one of the trade routes from Bhutan, whence ivory, wax, wool, musk, rhinoceros horns, cotton cloth, *endi* silk cloth, blankets, honey and brick, tea were imported and bought by local merchants, who paid for them in cash or barter rice, tobacco, English cloth, betelnut, etc., for these commodities. Large quantities of indigenous wool from Bhutan, Tibet and Central Asia entered India by this route for export to Europe.

CHALSA—A station on the eastern extension of the old Bengal-Duars Railway. A metalled road leads from it to Matrali Hat, one of the largest markets in the teagarden area.

CHOTA SINCHULA—A peak of the Sinchula range situated about 7 miles north of Buxa cantonment in 26° 47' N. and 89° 34' E. It is the highest point in the Jalpaiguri district and has an elevation of 5,695 feet above sea level. This peak separates Indian from Bhutan territory.

DAM-DIM—A station on the Bengal-Duars Railway and the terminus of the original line. It is surrounded by tea gardens and a weekly market is held which is largely attended by labourers. The Dam-Dim police station was formerly notoriously unhealthy and the men stationed there suffered severely from malarious fever; it was removed to Mal in 1908.

DHUPGURI—A village on the Jalpaiguri-Alipur road about half way between Mainaguri and Falakata. It is the centre of a fertile tract of rice growing country and is connected by good roads with Gaikata on the north and Naothoa on the north-west, at both of which places there are large markets through which supplies reach the tea gardens. The market at Dhupguri is of considerable importance and much jute is brought to it for sale. There is a police station here, but the men suffer much from fever and the place is one of the unhealthy stations in the Western Duars.

DOMOHANI—A station on the Bengal-Duars Railway about nine miles north of Barnes Junction. The railway workshops are situated here and there is a large market. A good road connects Domohani with Mainaguri, three miles to the north-east, and there is a ferry across the river Tista to Paharpur on the Jalpaiguri-Dam-Dim road.

DUARS, WESTERN—The tract of country, lying along the foot of the Himalayas between the Tista and Sankos rivers. It includes some outlying spurs in the north-east of the district, on one of which the former Buxa cantonment is situated, and has an area of about 1,968 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the Darjeeling district and Bhutan, on the east by the Sankos river, on the south by Cooch Behar and *pargana* Baikantpur, and on the west by the Tista river. This tract, with the Eastern Duars, which now forms part of the Goalpara district, was annexed to Bengal in 1865 at the time of the Bhutan war. The Western Duars slopes from north-west to south-east, and is intersected by numerous rivers and streams, which drain the Himalayas. In the north, a series of well wooded plateau, rising to between twelve and fifteen hundred feet, form the connecting link between the hills and the plains. Their soil, a reddish loamy clay, in places of great depth, their climate, and the rainfall which reaches 180 inches in the year, are all well adapted to the growth of the tea plant, and the gardens extend throughout their entire area except where the land is occupied by the reserved forests, the area of which is 509 square miles. At the foot of these plateau used to stretch a belt of grass jungle, which gradually gave way to the ordinary cultivation of the plains, but as far east as the Torsa river nearly all the grass has been cleared away and the land brought under the plough. East of Alipur Duar the country is thinly peopled and there is still a good deal of waste land available for settlement. The closest tillage is to the west between the Tista and Torsa rivers, where rich fields of rice, jute, tobacco and mustard stretch up to the Cooch Behar boundary. Owing to the development of the tea industry, the population, which was very small when the Western Duars was first acquired, is rapidly increasing; large numbers of immigrants, mainly from Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas, have come into the district to work in the tea-gardens and many of them have settled down in it. For administrative purposes the Western Duars is divided into four *tahsils*, viz., Mainaguri, Alipur, Falakata, and Bhalka. The principal Government markets are Mainaguri, Ramshai Hat, Matiali Hat, and Amguri in the Mainaguri *tahsil*; Falakata, Gaikata, and Madari Hat in the Falakata *tahsil* and Alipur Duar in the Alipur *tahsil*. Many of the tea gardens have *hats* of their own and there are several private markets, the most important of which are Baradighi, Naothoa, Dhupguri and Silitorsa.

FALAKATA—A village, the headquarters of a police station, situated on the east bank of the Mujnai river close to the boundary of Cooch Behar in 26°31' N. and 89°13' E. It is also the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name which comprises the tract of country between the Jaldhaka and Torsa rivers. Falakata was formerly the headquarters of what is now the Alipur Duar subdivision. It has an important market at which some of the best jute, tobacco and mustard grown in the Western

Duars are sold and is connected by a good, well bridged road with Madari Hat, the eastern terminus of the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is 32 miles from Jalpaiguri and 22 miles from Alipur Duar, the main road between which places passes through it. The Majaai river is navigable up to Falakata by boats of 50 maunds burden throughout the greater part of the year. An annual fair, lasting about a month, is held in February on the occasion of the Sripanchami festival. Bhutias used to visit the fair in large numbers but few of them do so now.

GAIRKATA—A village on the Angrabasha river, a tributary of the Duduya; it has a large Government market and is the centre of a series of roads, maintained by the Works & Buildings Department, which connect it with the rice growing country on the south, and the tea gardens on the north. There is a large tea gardens here.

JALDAPARA WILD LIFE SANCTUARY*

There are eight wild life sanctuaries in existence, at present, in the State of West Bengal, of which the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary, with its splendid collection of wild life, occupies the pride of place. The sanctuary is situated within the limits of Alipurduar civil sub-division of Jalpaiguri district in the northern part of Bengal. The sanctuary constituted a part of the Buxa Forest Division at the time of its creation. The total area of the sanctuary is 10,474.40 hectares (25863 acres = 40.44 sq. m.). This area is distributed over 9 Blocks namely—Hasimara, Jaldapara, Malangi, Barodabri, Mendabari, Bania, Chilapata, Torsa and Salkumar. This sanctuary, though created primarily to preserve the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*), which inhabited the savannah forests of North Bengal, is delightfully rich in various other forms of wild life.

CREATION OF THE SANCTUARY—During the early third of the present century, a deep necessity was felt by the then foresters of Buxa reserves, to protect the grass-land fauna of the savannah forests of Chilapata and Malangi blocks, as the same was perilously heading towards extinction, with the extension of tea cultivation in these areas, and consequent shrinkage of the grass lands. In the early thirties, Mr. E. O. Shebbeare, the then Conservator of Forests, was greatly concerned about the fate of the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros, inhabiting this tract. The animal, as he described, being "condemned to carry a horn worth half its weight in gold" and consequently, "bound to be a target for poachers". Accordingly he initiated a determined effort, with the help of a special patrol party headed by Mr. T. V. Dent, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to lay the poachers' hands off this precious asset of this tract.

Ultimately, in 1932, the Bengal Rhinoceros Preservation Act came into force providing for complete protection to this solo-horn pachyderm. It was only in 1940, that, this favourite haunt of rhinoceros was declared a "Game Sanctuary", under the Bengal Government notification No. 10694-For., dated 18th Nov. 1940, amended later through notification Nos. 10549-For., dated 13th November, 1941 and 5238-For., dated 3rd April, 1943. Subsequently, the Jaldapara Game Sanctuary Range was created in the year 1954, with the headquarters at Jaldapara, comprising the whole of Jaldapara Game Sanctuary. The idea was to entrust the management of this tract to a separate set of personnel, to be busy with the welfare and maintenance of the sanctuary alone. The Sanctuary which constituted a part of the Buxa Forest Division at the time of its creation, came under the management of Cooch Behar Forest Division, with the creation of the latter in 1951. In the year 1959, the name of "Jaldapara Game Sanctuary" was officially altered to "Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary".

THE TRACT AND ITS VEGETATION—The tract is more or less flat, with a gentle slope from north to south, and is strewn with a number of perennial streams, which render the area suitable for permanent abode of various forms of wild life. The rivers Malangi and Torsa flank the East and the West of the sanctuary respectively. The average altitude is 76 metres (250 ft.) above mean sea level.

Major part of the sanctuary area bears a riversain forest, which conforms to Champion's subtype 6/IS-2 and contains *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Simul* (*Salmalia malabarica*) interspersed in a sea of tall grasses. However, the savannahs of Chilapata and Malangi blocks come under champion's subtype 2S-7 (b) of Moist Tropical forests. The common grasses which occur in the tract are *Saccharum procerum*, *S. ravennae*, *S. spontaneum*, *Phragmites karka*, *Rotiboeilia exaltata*, *Narenga porphyrocoma*, *Themeda arundinacea*, *T. villosa*, *T. quadrivalvis*, *T. strigosa*, *Neyraudia reynaudiana*, etc. Patches of dry mixed forests characterised by *Tatar* (*Dillenia pentagyna*), *Parai* (*Stercospermum chelonoides*), *Tanki* (*Bauhinia purpurea*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Sidha* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Udal* (*Sterculia villosa*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*) etc. and wet mixed forests characterised by *Kalnjal* (*Bischofia javanica*), *Chalta* (*Dillenia indica*), *Gineri* (*Premna bengalensis*), *Chaitwan* (*Alstonia scholaris*), *Jam* (*Syzygium cumini*), *Kawla* (*Machilus* spp.), etc. occur on stabler banks. *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) occurs sporadically near the western border. However, the Salkumar block, belonging to the sanctuary, bears *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) along with its usual associates like *Sidha* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *Bahera* (*Terminalia belerica*), *Udal* (*Sterculia villosa*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Kawla* (*Machilus* spp.), *Gineri* (*Premna bengalensis*) etc.

*This is reproduced from an article on the subject appearing in the centenary volume of the West Bengal Forests (1984) by Shri P. K. Das., Assistant Conservator of Forests.

FAUNA OF THE SANCTUARY—Besides the famous Indian one horned rhinoceros, which marks the principal interest, the sanctuary abounds in various other forms of wild life such as gaur, elephant, tiger, leopard, sambhar, hog deer, barking deer, spotted deer, swamp deer, pig, sloth bear, various species of cat and a rich and varied population of reptiles, birds and fishes.

(I) Mammals :—

Common name	Scientific name	Number of individuals	Remarks
(1) Rhinoceros	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i>	72	
(2) Gaur (Indian Bison)	<i>Bos gaurus gaurus</i>	14+	Includes calves
(8) Goyal	<i>Bos spp.</i>	6	Artificially introduced Sometimes in herds of 10—20
(4) Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	2+	
(5) Sambhar	<i>Cervus unicolor niger</i>	20	
(6) Swamp deer	<i>Cervus duvauceli</i>	4	
(7) Spotted deer (Chittal)	<i>Axis axis</i>	11	
(8) Hog deer	<i>Axis procius</i>	141+	
(9) Barking deer (Kakar)	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>	168+	
(10) Wild pig	<i>Sus scrofa cristatus</i>	88+	
(11) Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris tigris</i>	2+	

+ indicates that presumably there are more number of individuals of the species.

Apart from those enumerated above there are plenty of other mammals like monkey (*Macaca spp.*), civet (*Viverra zibetha*), jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), leopard cat (*Felis bengalensis*), fishing cat (*Felis viverrina*), Jackal (*Canis aureus*), rabbit (*Lepus nigricollis ruficaudatus*), squirrel (*Petaurista spp.*) sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) etc.

During the year 1963-64, 6 Gayals (4 female and 2 male) were purchased and released among the wild gaur herd of the sanctuary. It may be of interest to study the origin and exact status of this species. To quote from Mr. E. P. Gee's Wild Life of India :—

"The gyal is much the same as the "bison" or gaur in appearance, the chief difference being that the horns of the gyal are straight while those of the gaur are curved. They were at one time regarded as two distinct species *Bos frontalis* and *Bos gaurus*, but now-a-days only the gaur is regarded as wild species and the gyal is thought to be a domestic or domesticated animal. It would seem, then, that the gyal is either the domestic survival of an extinct wild species or else a cross between the wild gaur and the domestic cow—a hybrid which breeds true".

(II) BIRDS—During the enumeration, 91 peacocks (*Pavo cristatus*) and 115 jungle fowls (*Gallus gallus*) were noticed.

While, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the exact number of individuals of each species of animal in the sanctuary, a comprehensive enumeration of the fauna was conducted by the Forest Directorate in May, 1964 (21.5.64). This gives a rough idea of the animal population of the sanctuary. The figures of enumeration conducted in May, 1964 and subsequent observations stand as below :

However, it may be mentioned here that the figures of direct enumeration of only a few species of birds are likely to bring about a sense of under estimate regarding the avian population. There are many more number of individuals of the two species mentioned above, together with an abundance of various other species of birds such as Wood cock (*Scolopax rusticola*), Pie (*Dendrocygna spp.*), Tit (*Parus spp.*), Nuthatch (*Sitta spp.*), Babbler (*Turdoides spp.*), Slatyheaded Scimitar Babbler (*Pomatorhinus schisticeps*) Iora (*Aegithina spp.*), Chloropsis (*Chloropsis spp.*), Bulbul (*Pycnonotus spp.*), Redstart (*Phoenicurus spp.*), Flycatcher (*Muscicapa spp.*), Cuckoo-Shrike (*Carcinia spp.*), Minivet (*Pericrocotus spp.*), Drongo (*Dicrorus spp.*), Tailor bird (*Orthotomus spp.*), Wren Warbler (*Prinia spp.*), Oriole (*Oriolus spp.*), Grackle (*Gracula spp.*), Swallow (*Hirundo spp.*), Wagtail (*Motacilla spp.*), Barbet (*Megalaima spp.*), Parakeet (*Psittacula spp.*), Bee eater (*Merops spp.*), Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle spp.*), Horn bill (*Tockus spp.*), Hoopoe (*Upupa spp.*), Nighthjar (*Caprimulgus spp.*), Owl (*Bubo spp.*), Vulture (*Gyps spp.*), Fishing Eagle (*Haliaeetus spp.*), Imperial Pigeon, Green pigeon (*Treron spp.*), Dove (*Streptopelia spp.*), Emerald dove (*Chalcophaps spp.*), Peafowl (*Pavo spp.*), Quail (*Coturnix spp.*), Black Partridge (*Francolinus spp.*), Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax spp.*), Cotton Teal (*Nettapus spp.*), Common Teal (*Anas spp.*), Grebe (*Podiceps spp.*), etc.

(III) REPTILES—The sanctuary abounds in various kinds of snakes and big and small lizards.

The snakes commonly found in the sanctuary are the enormous fangless Python (*Python molurus*), the Cobra (*Naja naja*), the King cobra (*Ophiopagus hannah*), Kraits (*Bungarus spp.*), Vipers (*Vipera spp.*) Cat snakes, Common green whip snakes, Indian Rat snakes, etc. Amongh the lizards most common are Gecko (*Gecko verticillatus*), Monitor (*Varanus spp.*), Blood sucker (*Calotes versicolor*) etc.

(IV) FISHES—The aquatic fauna of the sanctuary is also very rich, the species commonly noticed being *Labeo spp.*, *Barbus spp.*, *Callichorus spp.*, *Barbus spp.*, *Callichorus spp.*, *Macrones spp.*, etc.

HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT—The forest areas within the limits of the present Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary have been under the control of the Forest Department since 1866. For the period 1866 to 1875, however, no records are available regarding the management of these forests. A scheme of systematic management of these areas was outlined for the first time in 1874-75 by Dr. William Schlich, the then Conservator of Forests, in this administration report for the year. The Borojhar and Salkumar forests were declared reserves in 1876 and 1885 respectively and the Torsa reserve was declared as such only in 1923.

Mr. C. C. Hatt, in his working plan of Buxa reserves for the period from 1905-06 to 1919-20, prescribed selection felling to be backed up by natural regeneration, for these forests. However, the area coming within the present limits of the sanctuary remained practically untouched, being rather poorly stocked. Removal of thatch was the only significant operation carried out in these forests, with the exception of the Salkumar block, where some *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) were removed under selection felling.

From 1910 onwards, extensive trials on artificial replacement of the valueless standing crop by planting *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and other valuable species were undertaken. Success in these trials accounted for Mr. E. O. Shebbeare's prescription of clear-felling followed by planting of *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) in these areas under *Sal* Working Circle in his working plan of Buxa Division for the period from 1920-21 to 1923-29. In Mr. Shebbeare's plan, Salkumar, Barodabri, Bania and Mendabari blocks were taken up under *Sal* Working Circle, although only in Salkumar block 54.22 hectares (134 acres) were clear felled and re-stocked with *sal* (*Shorea robusta*), *Kainjal* (*Bischofia javanica*) and *Jarul* (*Lagerstroemia flos-reginae*). The rest of the present sanctuary area was taken up under Stable Sissoo Working Circle and Unstable Sissoo Working Circle, selection removal of *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), being the major operation in both these working circles. Under the prescription of clear felling of 1/40th of the total area followed by artificial regeneration, in the Stable Sissoo Working Circle, 103.60 hectares (256 acres)

in Jaldapara block were planted up with miscellaneous species like *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), *Simul* (*Salmalia malabarica*), *Kainjal* (*Bischofia javanica*), *Gamar* (*Gmelina arborea*), *Toon* (*Cedrela toona*) etc., during the period. Excluding the felled patches, the present area under plantation in Jaldapara block is 98.74 hectares (244 acres).

It was only in 1929-30, that Mr. C. K. Homfray in his working plan for Buxa Division for the period from 1929-30 to 1948-49 laid stress on the maintenance and improvement of the savannahs, which used to shelter the rich grass land fauna of this tract. Under his plan, excepting removal of thatch and certain other minor forest produce, all cultural and other operations including early burning were stopped in the grassy savannahs, in order to maintain them in their natural state.

Grazing was totally banned. In Torsa and Jaldapara blocks, removal of dry *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) and *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), on a selection basis was prescribed in the riverain tracts. The rest of the present sanctuary area came under *Sal* Uniform Working Circle, under which another 96.32 hectares (238 acres) were clear felled and planted up with *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) and its valuable associates in Salkumar block. Casual selection fellings together with dry felling at a 5 years cycle and fuel felling at a 20 years cycle were also prescribed. For the first time, at this stage, the possibility of creating a 'National Park' in this tract, "leaving aside the so called amenity forests" was conceived by Mr. Homfray, in view of the impoverishment of the grass land fauna, on account of shrinkage of grass lands, resulting in scarcity of land for such animals as rhinoceros, buffalo, swamp deer and even hog deer to live in.

In 1940, the tract was declared a Game Sanctuary. In 1945, in the fifth working plan of Buxa Division, a separate Game Sanctuary Working Circle was constituted, comprising the entire game sanctuary excluding the Salkumar block, which continued to be worked under *Sal* Conversion Working Circle with a conversion period of 100 years. Under this set up, a further 48.56 hectares (120 acres) of the Salkumar block were planted up with *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) after clear felling. Thus at the end of 1955, there were 199.10 hectares (492 acres) of plantation in Salkumar block, the 98.74 hectares (244 acres) of miscellaneous plantation in Jaldapara block remaining as such, so as to make the total area of plantation 297.84 hectares (736 acres) within the limits of the Sanctuary.

The object of creating a separate Game Sanctuary Working Circle was described as the preservation and improvement of the indigenous fauna. With the exception of sporadic felling of timber trees by departmental agency, all forms of exploitation oriented operations, including manufacture of *cutch*, were prohibited. To maintain the savannahs in their natural status and to enhance grass growth, control

burning in alternate years together with removal of scattered evergreen trees invading the grass lands were to be carried out. Measures were also prescribed for eradication of *Eupatorium*, which is a serious pest in these forests. All forms of hunting and shooting were prohibited, but there was a provision to destroy wild dogs, otters etc., by foresters specially deputed for the purpose. Fishing with rod and line by license holders was permissible. Grazing remained totally prohibited. Measures for fire control and tending of plantations were also prescribed.

From 1951 onwards, with the constitution of the Cooch Behar Forest Division, the management of the Wild Life Sanctuary has been entrusted with the Divisional Forest Officer, Cooch Behar Division.

PRESENT SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT—The principal object of management of the wild life sanctuary continues to be the same, namely preservation and improvement of the indigenous fauna. The entire scheme of management is oriented towards providing the most favourable living conditions for the indigenous fauna and to give maximum facilities to the visitor, intending to watch and study wild life in their natural habitat. With this in view, the present scheme of management may be outlined as follows :

(i) The Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary Range, which is in charge of a Forest Ranger, with headquarters at Jaldapara, has been divided into 9 beats, each in charge of a forester, with two forest guards under him. The location and names of these beats may be seen in the map.

(ii) The sanctuary remains closed to grazing and all forms of forestry operations oriented towards exploitation.

(iii) There are 12 firelines each 15 metres wide evenly distributed over the sanctuary area, and these cover a total length of about 32 k. m. These firelines are maintained clean by cutting and burning jungles every year to protect the area against accidental fires, and also to provide open space for the wild animals to move about freely or to bask.

(iv) The tall grasses and reeds are annually burnt sectorwise all over the range, during the winter with a view to enhance growth of green soft grass, which is the staple fodder for the entire herbivorous population. This also helps in easy watching of wild life during the visiting season.

(v) There are, at present, 12 glades in the sanctuary, of which seven are situated in the North-East Corner beat and the remaining five in the Jaldapara beat. Each such glade is provided with an artificially created salt lick, so as to attract animals for the tourists to watch without any difficulty. The salt licks consist of pits filled with

alternate layers of earth and common salt, the same being renewed annually.

(vi) Although the sanctuary area is drained by a number of perennial streams, several wallowing pools have been artificially created at suitable places in the sanctuary.

(vii) A well furnished tourist lodge has been constructed at Barodabri, for the visitors to stay comfortably. Trained elephants are maintained by the Forest Department with a view to provide facilities for the visitors in watching wild life and for the scientific men intending to study wild animals in their natural environment.

CONCLUSION—It is really encouraging to note that with a patient and persistent effort, the population of various kinds of fauna of the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary is on the increase, and chances of the rare species of animals, inhabiting the tract, being extinct, are gradually receding. Even the population of the habitually slow breeding rhinoceros has grown considerably fatter during the last 25 years. Population of various kinds of deer has also increased perceptibly.

It makes no overstatement to say that the Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary has contributed immensely towards the growing need for the preservation of fauna of the State of West Bengal and perhaps will continue to do so in future.

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JALPAIGURI—Formerly the administrative headquarters of the Rajshahi division and now Jalpaiguri of the division, and of the Jalpaiguri district, situated on the right bank of the Teesta river in 26°32' N. and 88°43' E. Its population at the Census of 1961 was 48,738. The town

derives its name from the olive trees which used to exist in some numbers ; even as late as 1900, many of them were to be seen near the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry. The town is divided into two parts by the Karla river over which there are three bridges, two near the Deputy Commissioner's offices, and the other higher up stream, near the market place. Jalpaiguri is a well wooded town, the main roads being shaded by avenue of trees ; in May and June when the *ajar* trees are in flower, the effect is very pretty. A fine view of the snowy peaks of the Himalayas can be seen in clear weather from the iron bridge across the Karla river.

Jalpaiguri has always been a bad place for fires and floods owing probably to the inflammable nature of most of the buildings, and their lowness of elevation. In 1878 the whole of the Government offices, except the treasury, including the Commissioner's office, the Deputy Commissioner's offices, the Judge's Court house and the Munsif's Court were burnt to the ground. In consequence of this fire the Commissioner removed to Rampur Boalia, but Jalpaiguri again became the headquarters of the division in 1888 when Lord Ulick Browne was Commissioner. In 1897 the Munsif's court was again burnt down, in 1898 the Circuit House, in 1905 the market and surrounding shop, in 1906 the Deputy Commissioner's offices, and in 1907 the Zilla School. The temporary buildings, in which the Deputy Commissioner's offices were housed were destroyed by fire in 1908.

The town though small does a considerable trade ; it is served by the Assam Railway and is connected with Barnes Ghat on the east bank of the Tista by a ferry.

A Municipality was constituted in 1885 and the Board consisted of 13 Commissioners of whom 3 were *ex-officio* members, the Deputy Commissioner being the Chairman, while the rest were nominated by Government.

THE JALPAIGURI SUBDIVISION—The western subdivision of the Jalpaiguri district, lying between 25° 16' and 27° N. and 88° 25' and 89° 7' E. and extending over 1,296 square miles. Its populations in 1961 was 795, 623 giving a density of 610 persons to the square mile. The subdivision includes two distinct tracts—the permanently settled *parganas*, which once formed part of Rangpur, and the Mainaguri, Nagrakata, Dhupguri, Mal and Mitiali police stations west of the Tista. The subdivision contains five towns, including Jalpaiguri, and 431 villages. There are interesting archaeological remains at Jalpes. The chief centres of trade are Jalpaiguri town, Mainaguri, Amguri, Matiali Hat, and Dhupguri, and several of the tea estates have large weekly markets of their own. Recently a number of silver coins have been found in Sarugaon Tea Estate on the Dima River. The writing on the coins are : (1) Obverse—'Abadul Imam Ali

Mustafizul Mussalmin' and on the (2) Reverse—'Sultan-ul Axam Nasirrezzahman waled Abul Zafar Muhammad'. This may throw new light on the history of this tract

JALPES—A village in *pargana* South Mainaguri, situated in 26° 31' N. and 88° 52' E. It contains a temple of Siva, which was built on the site of an earlier temple by Pran Narain, one of the Cooch-Bihar Rajas about three centuries ago. The temple is a massive white washed building, surmounted by a large dome, with an outer diameter of 34 feet, round the base and top of which run galleries ; it stands on a mound near the bank of the river Jhorda and is surrounded by a moat. A flight of steps leads down to the basement which is sunk some depth in the mound and which contains a very ancient Siva *linga*.

This *linga* is called Anadi without beginning in the hymns of Siva and is also referred to in the Kalika Puran which relates how "somewhere in the northwest of Kamrup, Mahadeo appeared himself in the shape of a vast *linga*." An old established fair is held at Jalpes in February at the time of the Sivaratri festival ; it lasts for about three weeks and is attended by people from all parts of the district as well as from Rangpur, Dinajpur, and other parts of Northern Bengal. Bantias come from Darjeeling, Buxa and Bhutan with cloth, blankets, ponies and skins and take away cotton and woollen cloths, betelnut and tobacco. The fair has increased considerably in size during recent years.

KUMARGRAM—A small village at which are situated the headquarters of the Bhalka *tahsil*. Roads run from it to Alipur Duars and to Chakchaka, on the Cooch Behar boundary. A market is held here twice a week.

MADARIHAT—A village on the west, or right, bank of the river Torsa and the terminus of the eastern branch of the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is connected by a good road with Falakata on the south, and the Hantapara tea garden and bazar on the north. Madari Hat is of some importance as a seat of trade and its market, which is held once a week, is growing rapidly. Nearly all the land in the vicinity has been brought under cultivation, much of it by Oraons and Nepalis ; jute is a large crop.

MAINAGURI—A village situated on the Jhorda river seven miles from Jalpaiguri. The main road from Jalpaiguri to Alipur Duar passes through it and several other roads run from it, the principal of them connecting it with Domohani railway station and Ramshai Hat. The Jalpes temple is four miles from Mainaguri. Mainaguri is the headquarters of the *tahsil* of the same name and a police station is located here. The small civil station has been laid out carefully ; a pretty flower garden has

been made round the tank near the *tahsil* office, trees have been planted and the roads and drainage much improved. The public buildings are all good; the *tahsil* office, the school house, and the hospital being the most noticeable. There is a good inspection bungalow on the other side of the river which is bridged at Mainaguri. The market is one of the best in the Western Duars; the sheds have corrugated iron roofs and masonry platforms; it is well drained and a plentiful supply of water is obtained from wells.

MAL—A junction on the Bengal-Duars Railway from which branches run east to Madari Hat, west to Bagrakot on the border of the Darjeeling district, and south to Barnes junction, and Lalmanir Hat. A large market is held once a week at Bataigol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away on land belonging to the Hahaipatha tea garden; it is attended by numbers of labourers from the neighbouring tea gardens. The Dam-Dim police station was removed to Mal and an Inspector of Police will have his headquarters here.

MATIALI HAT—A small bazar in the centre of the Chalsa group of tea gardens. A metalled road, maintained by the Works & Buildings Department, connects it with the Chalsa railway station five miles to the south. A large market is held here once a week, and is attended by thousands of tea garden labourers; the trade is mainly in the hands of Marwari merchants, several of whom have shops at Matiali Hat and do a flourishing business. There is a police outpost in the bazar, subordinate to the Mal police station.

NAGRAKATA—A station on the eastern extension of the Bengal-Duars railway. There is a police station here. Nagrakata derives its name from Nagra Bhutia who used to live here.

RAJABHATKHAWA—A station on the Assam Railway north of Alipur Duar. A road runs west from it to the Torsa river and all the traffic from the gardens between the Torsa and the railway line comes to this station. Rajabhatkhoa is the headquarters of the Buxa forest division; the place is little more than a large clearing in the Buxa forest but at times it has quite a large population owing to the amount of timber exported from it. There is a small market here.

RAJGANJ—A village in *pargana* Baikunthpur on the main road between Jalpaiguri and Siliguri. Another road from Bhajanpur on the Titalya road passes through it and connects it with the railway station at Belakoba on the Assam Railway; this road carries heavy traffic particularly during the jute season. Rajganj is in the Baikunthpur estate, the Raikat of which owns the large market to which jute of excellent quality is brought for sale. There is a police station at Rajganj, the jurisdiction of which coincides with that of the old Sanyasikata police circle.

RAMSHAI HAT—The terminus of a short branch line from Latiguri station on the Bengal-Duars Railway. It is situated on the right bank of the Jaldhaka river with the Lower Tondu forest on the west and the Daina forest across the river on the east. Before the construction of the eastern extension of the railway to Madari Hat, traffic to and from the tea gardens east of the Jaldhaka had to use this station and, after the disastrous floods in 1906, this traffic returned temporarily to its old route. Ramshai Hat is connected by road with Chalsa, Nagrakata, Mainaguri, and Gaikata. There is excellent big game shooting close to the forests and particularly in the jungle between the Jaldhaka and Daina rivers which is a favourite resort of tigers.

Appendix II

GLOSSARY OF THE BETTER KNOWN ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

(Reprint of Table 10.1 from the District Census Handbook of Jalpaiguri, 1951 by A. Mitra, I. C. S.)

There are few ancient monuments in Jalpaiguri district dating before 1800. The most interesting archaeological remains used to be the fort of Bhitargarh now in East Pakistan. There are three important ruins: Jalpesh (J. L. 43 Gattali Jalpes, P. S. Maynaguri), 4 miles south-east of Maynaguri; the temple of Huchlurdanga (J. L. 64 Hasludanga, P. S. Maynaguri) about 8 miles east of Maynaguri, and the ruins of Mendabari fort (J. L. 44, Barajhar, P. S. Alipur Duars). The following note on Jalpesh by the Director General of Archaeology and on Mendabari by the Subdivisional Officer of Alipur Duar, Sri J. C. Sengupta, I. A. S., are reproduced by kind permission. The Huchlurdanga temple is a ruin of massive stones and was evidently a temple.

I Maynaguri :

1 mile from Maynaguri behind the Government hospital and on the other bank of the Jarda river

- (1) a stone image,
- (2) a broken Siva temple in a place called Sodar Khai, resembling the Jalpeswar temple,
- (3) a stone cistern, a filled up well, and a half dug in pillar in a place called Kathna,
- (4) a little distance from Maynaguri, remains of an old house called Nalrajar Deul. This is in a forest.

II A stone image in Domohoni.

III Debigarh in Shikarpur :

Remains of an ancient temple said to have been built by Debi Chaudhurani.

IV A debi image found near Bhelakopa.

V One mile from Pandapara there is a dried up tank, resembling the tank at Adarpara. It has stairs of brick and was probably edged all round with brick. There are two structures like two temples. A little way off is the bed of the Gadadhar river. There is a dried up tank in Biswas Para.

VI There are two *dighs* near the Raj Kutchery close to the bridge across Panga river. Traces of brick heaps are to be seen in these tanks.

VII Nearby, in a place called Garal Bari, an image, a bell, and a brass box have been found from a dry tank. A few miles further away is Bhitar Garh.

Inspection Note on the Jalpesh temple at Jalpesh, District Jalpaiguri, by M. S. Vats, Director General of Archaeology, India, on 4th March, 1952.

The temple of Jalpesh, which is originally said to have been constructed by the king of Bhutan in the 12th century A. D., was more or less completely repaired later by Maharaja Prana Narayana in or about the year 1665 A. D. It is mostly this later construction that has survived internally in the major part of the temple. Maharaja Prana Narayana's temple would appear to have been 72' 8" square. The construction was that at the ground floor there were two series of *dalans*, one behind the other, and at the centre the *garbhagriha*, which was a square of 29 ft. The walls of the *garbhagriha* are 6' 2" thick, but the thickness of the wall between the outer and the inner *dalans* as seen from the second storey is 3' 6" only. On the second storey the outer series of *dalans* form the terrace in front of the inner series. The inner series of *dalans* on the second storey consist of an oblong central apartment (32' by 16') with a strong vaulted roof and a 16 ft. square room at each corner covered by a dome, which is carried by filling up the corners and converting the room into a circle. The facade of the second storey from outside shows five arches 7' 4" wide and 10' high, three of these piercing the oblong compartment in the centre of each side and one the corner room. These arches both inside and out are either multifoil or pointed and typical of the latter part of the 17th century. So are also the numerous chases and niches in the walls of the various *dalans* and the sanctum.

Coming to the inner square of the sanctum it is now seen to rise vertically to the height of two storeys, above which the restoration is entirely new. Originally, however, the square portion of the cella rose vertically to the full height of the first storey and to about half the height of the second storey, as down to that level the corner pendentives would have come and reduced the inner compartment from a square to an octagon on which the circle carrying the drum would have rested and which in turn carried the upper dome on the top of which rested the lotus necking whereon stood the metal pinnacle. The present height from the ground floor of the cella to the pinnacle is said to be 127 feet. The cella, however, is some 10 feet lower than the ground floor outside which corresponds roughly to the floor level of the outer series of the *dalans* round the sanctum.

The old photograph of the temple in the possession of Shri G. Sarbadhakshya, Pleader, Jalpaiguri, who is now the most effective member of the Temple Committee, shows that above the two storeys of *dalans* round the sanctum stood vertically an octagonal figure, and it was above the height of this two storeyed octagon that the outline of the structure receded back to provide a small terrace round the octagonal figure, and this space was naturally emphasised at the corners above the second storey of the *dalans*. At this level, that is to say, at the top of the octagonal figure round the sanctum rose a tall drum, which was ultimately covered by a semicircular dome on which traces of the lotus necking can be made out. The original pinnacle would have risen from the centre of the lotus necking.

The shrine of Jalpesh is consecrated to Mehadeva in which there is a *swayambhu lingam*, the top of which is now visible about 2 feet below the marble *gaurlipatta* now built into the centre of the sanctum.

Mendabari Ruins

I went round the boundary wall once and found several openings for gates on the northern, southern and the western side of the boundary wall. It is rather curious to note that there was no gate in the eastern side of the enclosure. The walls which are built of bricks measuring 18" by 12" by 2" approximately with very little mortar, must have been more than 20' ft. high, as at some places, the height of the broken wall is about 15' ft.

The main gate must have been very massive, as the thickness of a certain length of the wall on either side of the openings were more than ten feet, as compared to the thickness of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet at all other places.

I also noticed two openings in the boundary wall, one on the western and the other on the southern side. These openings are rather low, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and almost of equal width and supported by pointed arches. I also noticed marks of other such openings. From a survey of the neighbourhood of the openings, it appears that those were built for

the passage of water, the openings serving as the inlets for canals.

I went round the course of one canal, which is probably the biggest in the enclosure. The canal enters the enclosure by an opening at the northern side of the wall and leaves by another opening at the eastern side of the wall.

The constructional details of this canal shows the high degree of engineering skill which the builders of that period had attained. The canal is about 8 to 10 feet deep and about 20 to 30 feet wide. The sides of the canal, from the bottom to the surface is built up of brick and mortar which have marvellously withstood the ravages of time.

At different points, flights of steps, leading to the water, had been constructed.

An idea of the age of the Mendabari ruins can be had from the fact that at the eastern end of this canal, a 'gigantic' Chap tree stands on the boundary wall, the trunk of the tree measuring 19' feet round the circumference.

The Bania river passes along the eastern side of the ruins.

The Mendabari ruins are surrounded by moats on all sides. From my observations, I am of the opinion that the structure now known as the Mendabari ruins, must have been a castle of a King or a fort or, which is equally likely, a walled city.

In conclusion, I would request you to move the proper authorities to sanction the excavation of the area under the direction of archaeologists, as in my opinion, interesting lights may be thrown on Ancient Indian History as a result of the excavation, since this area might have been included in the ancient Kingdom of Kamrup. In this connection, I would like to point out that a comparison of the architectural peculiarities of the Mendabari ruins with those of the one at Bhitargarh in Sadar subdivision may help in fixing the age of the Mendabari ruins.

Appendix III

THE DOOARS WAR : 1864-65

(A Leaf from Forgotten History)

by

S. P. MAITIK, I. A. S.

INTRODUCTION

The Dooars War is one of the less known wars in Indian history ; a few skirmishes on some sub-himalayan passes (dooars) opening into the plains ; capitulation of the Bhutan stockades one by one at the advancing British columns ; the war was almost over before it could begin. This is indeed an apt if snappy description of the war which is more well-known by the Treaty of Sinchula which ended it. The district of Western Dooars formed as a result of this annexation ultimately merged itself with Jalpaiguri subdivision of the Rangpur district and transformed into a distinct administrative entity known as Jalpaiguri district which reached its hundredth year on 1st January, 1969.

2. It is indeed difficult to reconstruct the narrative of the war for paucity of source-materials ; whatever papers are available from 1780 onwards are possibly lying in the dusty archives of the Bengal Government monthly Proceedings, Assam Proceedings and the old records of the then Foreign department. White ants cannot destroy history. We, however, know nothing of any Bhutanese record. Apart from various travelogues left by the political missions sent to Bhutan one has to fall back on the secondary sources like Alexander Mackenzie's History of the Relations of the Government with the Hill Tribes of the North Eastern Frontier of Bengal and more on the excellent account left by David Field Renne in his Bhutan and the Dooars War. The impact of the British colonialism on the sub-himalayan kingdom of Bhutan forms an essential prelude to the Dooars War.

3. The pattern of relations evolved out of this contact with an imperial power had administrative, economic and political undertones : The administrative problem mainly devolved on the law and order question cropping up out of various raids and counter-raids, carrying off elephants and also Cooch Behar and British subjects as captives, etc. The first phase of this intercourse had primarily a Commercial character. Expansion of trade was one of the essential planks of Hasting's commercial policy which led to exploring of routes to Tibet by various missions. Out of considerations of trade and commerce a British policy of appeasement is discernible towards Bhutan in the early phase of this contact. To placate the Bhutanese intransigence the Baykunta-

pore Raj—not reconciled to the British Raj yet—were made to part a portion of their territory to Bhutan. But peace could not be purchased.

4. Considering the various records, travelogues and narratives it is possible to construct two theories on the *casus-belli* :

(i) The theory of Bhutanese intransigence and aggression as made out by Alexander Mackenzie mainly basing his views on the reports left by Captain R. B. Pemberton in 1837-38 ("Report on Bhutan", Calcutta 1905), Ashley Eden in 1864 ("Report on the state of Bhutan"; Calcutta 1865) and Dr. William Griffith's Journal of the Mission which visited Bhutan in 1837-38 under Captain R. B. Pemberton (Calcutta 1839).

(ii) The theory of misgovernment and colonial expansionism, David Field Renne who was a contemporary witness to the scene spotlighted many facts which found its sustenance from the accounts of George Bogle ("Narratives of the Mission of George Bogle to Tibet and of the Journey of Thomas Manning to Lhasa"—London, 1876) and Turner ("An account of an Embassy to the court of Teshee Lama in Tibet containing a narrative of the journey through Bhutan and part of Tibet"—London 1906).

5. Mackenzie who is the exponent of the theory of Bhutanese aggrandisement could not free himself from the traditions of British historiography that the Indian Empire was "a standing miracle in English politics, only to be explained by the heroic qualities of the English race" which was also so forcefully enunciated by Sir William Wilson Hunter, the administrator-historian, that the history of British rule in India is "an epic of the British nation—the fibre of its fibre, the express image of its inmost character" (Philip's Historians, etc. 403, 399) In his tract Mackenzie has described the Bhutanese as "uncouth race" (page 9), "savages" (page-11) "barbarous State" (page-11) which not only smacks of a lack of poise and historical objectivity but also shows that the account was too much coloured by partisan

accounts of Pemberton and Eden. This suffers from the taint of evangelical thought that God and truth are only on their side.

6. On the other hand Surgeon Renne who himself took part in the military campaigns in the Dooars left a refreshing first-hand account of the episode. His is a balanced view on the whole course of events when he writes : "The remark about faults being equal on both sides as regards aggression against property, has very likely a fair amount of truth in it—at least such is my opinion, in as much as in compiling the narrative of the train of events which gradually brought matter to a climax, I found the conviction that in the official sources from which my information was obtained, but one side of the case was prominently shown and that "every medal has its reverse". So in all probability had the Bhutanese a story of complaint also. Several occurrences which are casually alluded to in the documents referring to our troubles with Bhutan tend to favour the impression that a series of raids and counter raids have been going in for many years—the state of matters, in fact, on the north-eastern frontier, having been somewhat similar to that which was for so long characteristic of the English and Scotch borders (page—158-159)." To understand the war one must have a glimpse into the historical past.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

There is no political record prior to 1772 ; the Bhutanese excursion into Cooch Behar and the consequent appeal to Warren Hastings, the then Governor General by the Cooch Behar family brought the British in contact with Bhutan. Bhutan's cause was taken up by the Rigent Teshee Lama of Tibet who addressed a letter which was conveyed by one Perungher Gossein an 'Hindoostanee pilgrim' to Calcutta along with presents for Governor General like sheets of gilt leather stamped with Russian eagle showing commercial intercourse between Russia and Central Asia. In 1774 Sir Joseph Banks was already advocating cultivation of tea to the East India Co. For a variety of reasons Hastings thought it was a good opportunity for opening trade contacts with Tibet. Thus followed in the last quarter of the 18th Century a series of reconnaissance missions to Bhutan.

The first mission under George Bogle of the Bengal Civil Service accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, a Medical attendant, left Calcutta on 6th of May 1774 and proceeded through Cooch Behar to Bhutan and then to Phagri—a frontier post. No records are left except a few notices on the trade of Tibet and a single letter written from Desheripgay addressed to the Governor of Bengal showing readiness of Lama for uninterrupted commercial intercourse. The Mission failed for Bogle died in 1780 at Peking from small-pox. Friendly relations were however,

maintained through exchange of letters. Re-incarnation of Grand Lama in Tibet necessitated despatch of another mission under Captain Turner who left Calcutta with Lt. Davis of Bengal Engineers, as surveyor and Mr. Robert Sunnders as Surgeon. The mission traversed Moorsshedabad, Rungpore and Cooch Behar and arrived at Chichacotta—a frontier post in Bhutan. From there he followed the same route as Bogle took in 1774 and reached Tassishujung through Buxa Dooars. Although commercial facilities were extended questions of a territorial nature (boundary disputes) were arising even in 1780. Captain Turner was asked to cede Ambaree-Fallacottah and the district of Jelpaish (now known as Jalpesh). In 1792 Bhutan tried again to exercise a controlling influence in the affairs of Bijnee, a State without any reference to India although both have dual control but this was not pressed further.

This period is also marked by the emergence of two historic institutions—Dharma Raj and Deb Raj—in Bhutan the evolution of which shaped its future course of history. In 1815 Babu Kishen Kanto Bose was sent by Mr. David Scott, a Judge of Rungpore for resolving some boundary disputes. His account of Bhutan though not accurate reveals interesting details of inside Bhutan. From the time of Bose's visit in 1815 there ensued a period of comparative lull till the First Burmese War (1825-26) when the startling discovery was made about the occupation of the Dooars by the Bhutanese in the Darang district. The frontier offices in Bhutan were continuously embroiled in a series of incidents. There were counter-claims for arrears of tribute for Ambaree. It was therefore, decided to send another mission, Captain Pemberton accompanied by the distinguished Botanist Dr. Griffith and escort of 25 sepoys left for Bhutan. The mission was not successful either.

In a Minute (dated 5th March, 1857) Sir F. Halliday suggested an ultimatum to Bhutan for continued depredations failing which annexation of the territory ceded in 1780, 1784 and 1787, viz. Ambaree, Fallacottah and Jelpaish. He thought it to be "easy, simple and on our side very popular measure". Jenkins and Major Hopkinson were already giving proposals to occupy Dooars. Lord Canning was also thinking of placing an Agent in Bhutan. Sending of another mission was finally decided and a messenger named Mokundo Singh was sent in July, 1862 from Assam to the Court of Deb Raj. The reply was evasive. Hon'ble Ashley Eden was selected as envoy on August 11, 1863. Eden started organising in Darjeeling along with Captain Godwin Austen of the Bengal Staff Corps, as Assistant to the Envoy and Surveyor, Captain Lance of the same Corps to command this escort and Dr. Simpson of the Bengal Army as Medical Attendant and Cheebee Lama as a Tibetan interpreter. Eden was insulted in Bhutan and made to sign a document purporting to assign over to Bhutan Assam Dooars. On his return on 21st April Eden wrote on the choice

of measures against Bhutan and submitted a lengthy Memorandum dated 7th May advocating the following :

- (i) The permanent occupation of the whole country.
- (ii) The temporary occupation of the country to be followed by the withdrawal of the occupying force after destroying all the forts and letting the people see and feel our power to reach them at any future time.
- (iii) The permanent annexation of that tract at the foot of the hills called the Dooars and Jelpaish which formerly and naturally belonged to Bengal but which was partly wrested from the Mahamedan Rulers of Bengal and partly ceded by us at the end of the last century.

British Government, however, decided to act more leniently and in the first instance to annex Ambaree Fallacottah withholding the annual compensation for the Assam Dooars and to demand surrender of all British and Cooch Behar subjects. All these having failed annexation of Dooars was decided. Early in November, 1864 the military preparations for the annexation of the Bengal Dooars and capture of forts in the lower range of the hills were completed. A Proclamation was issued by the Governor General as a preliminary to the commencement of hostilities from Fort William on 12th November 1864.

STRATEGY AND SKIRMISHES

A force of 10 thousand men was collected on the Bengal, Cooch Behar and Assam frontiers and divided into four columns so as to advance independently from four different points. The command was entrusted to Brigadier General Mulcaster, then commanding in Assam who was to operate from the right—the two columns on the left being under the command of Brigadier General Dunsford, C.B. The base of operations for the four columns were as follows :

- (i) Right Column to start from Gowhattya against Dewangiri,
- (ii) Right Centre Column to march from Goalpara against Bishen Singh,
- (iii) Left Centre Column to assemble at Cooch Behar and march against Buxa and Balla,
- (iv) Left Column to move from Jalpaiguri against Dhalimkote and Chamoorchee.

The original intention of moving all the four columns simultaneously was not carried out. The

movement of right and right centre columns were delayed. The Dooars war, therefore, commenced by the two columns on the left assembled at Julpigorie and Cooch Behar under Brigadier General Dunsford, C. B. who accompanied left column while Col. Watson commanded the left centre.

On 28th November an advance party consisting of a detachment of Royal Artillery with two mortars and a detachment of Native Cavalry and Infantry under the command of Major Gough, V. C. of the 5th Bengal Cavalry accompanied also by a detachment of the Bengal Native Police Battalion under Major Pughe crossed Teesta near Julpigorie and marched to Bakulu, Dhamonee stockade fell on 30th November, a bridge of boats to Dhamonee near Paharpore transhipped the marching columns to Kyrantee and which encamped at Chayle river near Dhalimote. On the 6th December a Cavalry with Armstrong guns and mortars moved on to the ascent of valley at Ambick where they met with stones and matchlock shots. Captain Macgregor (the Brigade Major) and Lt. Loughman (18th Native Infantry) were wounded. An 8-hour fight led finally to the capture of the fort. Captain Perkins with a few Sebundy sappers took possession of Dhumsong fort. The left column descending on the plains reached Tandoo and with the help of the force of Major Garstein and Major Mayness captured Chamoorchee pass. Left centre column under Col. Watson took possession of the posts of Balla and Buxa. The Chickakotta, a Bhutanese frontier fort in the Buxa was already abandoned. The main column under Col. Watson then advanced to the Dooars into the hills and on the 7th December took possession of Passakha or Buxa. The columns now descended on the plain and marched westward to the Balla pass commanding the Luckee Dooar which was taken possession of and a small force kept in a sort of stockade. Requiem to the Bhutanese Dooars was sounded with the Treaty of Sinchula signed on 11th November, 1865.

THE TREATY AND THE AFTERMATH

Article II of the Treaty laid down :

"It is agreed that the whole of the tract known as the 18 Dooars bordering of the districts of Rongpur, Cooch Behar and Assam together with the taluk of Ambaree Fallacottah and the hill country on the left bank of the Teesta upto such point as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose is ceded by the Bhutan Government to the British Government for ever."

Apart from territorial gains colonial adventurism led further to economic penetration of a region where the autochthonous population came into contact with the western sojourner. The clash led to the growth of plantation agriculture. The westerner who claims for climatic reasons not to be capable of any hard physical labour in the humid tropical

lowlands for prolonged periods, therefore, had to look for ways and means of organising agricultural production in such a manner that he himself would not have to do the physical labour but could limit himself to management and supervision. The answer to this was the plantation. The annexation paved the way for cultivation of tea in the Dooars. Growth of tea led to steady colonisation and

eradication of *A. minimus*—one of the most dangerous malaria carriers which prefers clear, unpolluted, slowly-moving streams and brooks with grassy edges from the Dooars—a hyperendemic malaria area and to the rise of an indigenous plantation bourgeoisie. More important than this the Treaty set the pattern of a unique international behaviour between the two countries.

Appendix IV

by

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Even a casual study of the district of Jalpaiguri will not be complete unless it includes in some measure the variegated Tribes inhabiting the district and important aspects of their life. Jalpaiguri not only contains the largest Scheduled Tribe population among all the districts of West Bengal but also occupies the highest rank in the State in terms of percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to the total population.

Thus in the 1961 Census while the Scheduled Tribe population of Midnapore, the biggest as well as a tribal concentrated district of the State, was recorded as 329,736, the corresponding figure for this district was 354,741. Similarly, bearing in mind that the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to the total population of West Bengal being only 5.88, the percentage for Jalpaiguri is as high as 26.10. It is also of interest to note that in no other district of West Bengal one will find conglomeration of such a wide variety of Scheduled Tribes. There are altogether more than 20 Scheduled Tribes in this district. It is really curious to know why of all the districts Jalpaiguri contains the largest concentration and the widest admixture of Scheduled Tribes.

The following factors possibly contributed to this unusual development. First, large forest area and hilly tracts. Hunting, fishing, collection of fire wood and forest products played an important role in the life of tribals and were by far their most important occupations. Vast tract of forest provided an excellent opportunity to them for pursuing these pre-occupations. Forest also ensured them a care-free seclusion from the din and bustle of towns and villages and the busy stream of general Indian life. Secondly, moderately heavy rainfall which is a pre-condition for *jhum* cultivation practised by most of the tribes in the past, accompanied by availability of vacant land in forest and slopes of hills attracted a good number of tribes. They used to shift their cultivation and homestead from place to place so as to derive the full benefit of the virgin soil. Thirdly and most importantly tea plantation in the Dooars introduced a large number of tribal labourers in this district from Ranchi, Chotnagpur, Santal Parganas and other tribal belts of neighbouring States.

Tea plantation on an industrial level started in this district around 1874-75 and the leases were first issued to 22 gardens in 1877. Consequently we notice a spectacular increase in population in the district during the period 1872-1881, by 114,916

persons. This increase of population went on almost steadily during the subsequent census years due to gradual development of Tea Industry and natural growth of population. The increase in population during the earlier census years, beginning from 1881 were primarily due to influx of tribal labourers in the tea gardens. D.H.E. Sunder in his Survey Report of Western Dooars, 1895 attributed the large rise of population (116,759) between 1881-1891 to immigration from neighbouring districts of Darjeeling, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Cooch Behar on the one hand and from Bihar, Orissa, Chotonagpur and other provinces on the other. The statistics given in his report indicates that the former immigration figure (44,418) was small in comparison with the latter (70,000 approx.) which mostly represented tribal labourers who migrated to this district during that period.

Sunder's report which was published in 1895 mentions three concentrated tribal settlements or colonies in the district namely, Mech and Garo colony at Satali now in Kalchini police station, Santal Colony at Santalpur in Alipur Duars police station and Toto settlement at Totopara now in Madarihat police station. A block of land approximating 20,000 acres comprising present Satali groups of villages, was set apart by Mr. Sunder as a reserve for Meches and Garos. He settled 766 jots covering 20,593.66 acres with Meches, but 'these represented only a portion of the total community; the majority still lived in nomadic life and were assessed to capitation tax at Rs. 4/- per head per annum—the Garos being similarly valued at Rs. 3/- per head.' Mr. Milligan in his final Settlement Report of the district in 1916 tells us that 'as there are no Meches or Garos now left in Satali,.....any revival of such projects (Colony) in the future seems unlikely'. 'By 1907 all Meches in the Western Parganas had sold their jots and moved eastward; and by 1915 practically every Mech left the district altogether'. He ascribes this to indiscriminate transfer of lands by the Meches, for 'the leases granted (by Mr. Sunder) allowed the right of transfer and sub-infeudation to all and sundry'. Mr. Milligan's account of Satali was however pointed out as wrong by Mr. A. Mitra in his Census Handbook, 1951 and he called Mr. Milligan's action in terminating the lease as hasty. As a matter of fact Satali groups of villages still contain one of the major concentrations of Mech Community. A large number of Mech families were, however, affected by the acquisition of a Mech village at Satali during the Chinese aggression for development of

Hasimara airport. Some of the families affected by the acquisition moved to Assam, and the remainder to the adjoining villages. There is however no trace of the Garos in the entire Satali area.

The second colony which comprised of Santal Christians, on the banks of Gadadhar and Shamuktala rivers, was founded by Rev. A. J. Shields in 1889. Santals were brought from Santal Pargana in Bihar and settled in the colony for reclamation of the land, measuring 87 Sq miles, which was almost entirely covered by thicket and jungle. The colony was managed by a Missionary Superintendent with as little reference as possible to the district authorities. In 1893, the Deputy Commissioner commented that the colony was not very much in a flourishing State. He deprecated the reservation of the large block of land originally proposed by Mr. Sunder, as 'there seems little prospect of so much land, ever being developed by this unpromising colony'. The colony area was accordingly reduced to 29 Sq. miles in 1894 and further reduced to 14.02 Sq. miles in 1901. But by and large the greatest concentration of Santals of this district may still be seen at Santalpur.

Mr. Sunder briefly mentions about the third colony of 'aboriginals' at Totopara whose main source of livelihood was 'cultivation and trade in oranges'. 'It is noted from different sources that the Totos were sent to this village by the Bhotias from Bhutan about eight generations ago, and they settled down here by expelling the Rabhas towards eastern direction (Assam)'.

With the growth of tea industry more and more tribal people from neighbouring provinces migrated and ultimately settled down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri. This resulted in a complete transformation of the composition of tribes and their distribution in the district. Thus while in 1891 Census there was mention of only five tribes e.g., Oraon, Mech, Munda, Santal and Garo, in the 1961 Census more than 20 Scheduled Tribes were recorded in this district *vide* Table 1. It will appear from the table that Oraon, Munda, Santal and Kharia, who comprise nearly 3 lakh souls i.e., roughly 85 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes of the district, constitute numerically the most important tribal group. Of them Oraon alone accounts for more than 50 per cent of the district's total tribal population. Other tribes in order of population are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

SCHEDULED TRIBES OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT ARRANGED IN ORDER OF 1961 CENSUS POPULATION

Serial No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Population
1	Oraon	181,749 (19,626)
2	Munda	53,881 (1,855)
3	Santal	38,560 (1,375)

2—Pratulla Chakraborty & Kumundananda Chattopadhyay in the Bulletin of the O.B.I. Vol. III ; No. 2 : 1964.

TABLE 1—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Population
4	*Kheria or Kharia including Lodha	24,009
5	Mech	18,178 (17,991)
6	Mahali	13,098
7	Kora	5,563
8	Rabha	4,132
9	Nagesia	2,876
10	Mal Pahariya	1,774
11	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yalmo	1,170
12	Chakma	747
13	Garo	619
14	Mru	536
15	Bhumij	519
16	Ho	352
17	Ilajang	348
18	Magh	229
19	Lepcha	138
20	Unclassified	11,263
Total		354,741

*In the 1961 Census the tribe Kheria or Kharia were enumerated with the tribe Lodha and were put in the same group 'Lodha-Kheria' "inspite of their distinctive cultural patterns". The entire figure practically represents Kharia community as there is hardly any Lodha in Jalpaiguri district.

Note : The bracketed figures indicate 1891 Census Population.

It is worthwhile to mention that the State's largest Oraon, Munda, Kheria and Mahali population live in Jalpaiguri district. Similarly, 68 per cent of the Rabhas and 95 per cent of the Meches of West Bengal are found in this district. Again, the whole family of the Totos, a tiny tribal group of the world comprising 482 souls, reside in this district alone. Jalpaiguri also shares with the district of Cooch Behar the bulk of the Garos of West Bengal.

Within the short space of the present article it is not possible to dwell on all the tribes of this district. I shall therefore confine myself to those tribes which are numerically large in this district e.g., Oraon, Munda, Kheria, Santal and Mahali as also the tribes which are peculiar to this district e.g., Mech, Rabha, Garo and Totos. These nine tribes cover overwhelmingly major proportion of the Scheduled tribes i.e., nearly 93 per cent of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the district. The distribution of these 9 tribes and those of others in different police stations of the district are shown in Table 2. It is

seen from the table that most of the tribals are mainly concentrated in Alipur Duars subdivision. In Sadar subdivision we find sizable population of tribes mostly in the tea gardens of Dhubguri, Mal and Nagrakata police stations. The number of tribals living in villages of Sadar subdivision are small compared to those in Alipur Duars subdivision.

The nine tribes named earlier may be conveniently classified, on the basis of their features and physique, into two broad types—Dravidian and Mongoloid. The tribes Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kheria and Mahali may be tentatively put under the former group while Mech, Rabha, Garo and Toto may be classified under the latter. In the former type, described H. H. Risley, "the form of head usually inclines to be dolichocephalic, but all other characters present a marked contrast to the Aryan. The nose is thick and broad, and the formula expressing its proportionate dimensions is higher than in any known race, except the Negro. The facial angle is

comparatively low; the lips are thick; the face wide and fleshy; the features coarse and irregular. The average stature ranges in a long series of tribes from 156.2 to 162.1 centimetre; the figure is squat; and the limbs sturdy. The colour of the skin varies from very dark brown to a shade closely approaching black". "The most important character of the latter group" are a relatively short (brachycephalic) head; a broad face; a short wide nose, very low in the bridge, and in extremely cases almost bridgeless; high and projecting cheek bones, and eyelids peculiarly formed so as to give the impression that the eyes are obliquely set in the head." The Dravidian Group of tribes were introduced in this district by the tea industry; Garos came here from Khasia and Jaintia Hills (according to Mr. Sunder's account) while Mech and Rabhas were called as agriculturist tribes of Kamrup by Dr. Buchanan Hamilton and they migrated to this district from Assam; the Totos on the other hand came to Totopara as already stated, from Bhutan about eight generations ago.

TABLE 2

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBE COMMUNITIES HAVING 200 OR MORE POPULATION IN DIFFERENT POLICE STATION OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT IN 1961

Community wise Population

Name of the Police Station	Bhutia including Toto etc.	Bhumij	Chakma	Garo	Hu.	Huj.	Kheria and	Lep.	Malpa.	Junda	Magh	Mahali	Mech	Mru	Naga-sia	Oraon	Rabha	Santal
Sadar Subdivision																		
Jaipalguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	482	..	..	200	..	380	7,189	..	1,024
Rajganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	..	..	..	..	..	3,400	..	240
Maynaguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,814
Dhubguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	826	..	481	9,391	..	2,741	..	..	21,079	887	1,464
Mal	..	..	649	378	290	272	3,524	2,123	..	305	..	..	1,606	879	442	..	..	..
Mitiali	..	807	..	..	..	..	..	2,084	..	..	7,473	..	1,232	..	..	18,456	..	2,908
Nagrakata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	905	..	325	4,756	..	1,642	..	..	10,004	..	2,965
Alipur Duars Subdivision																		
Falakata	..					820	998			3,679	..	583	..	..	..	5,736	..	18,649
Madarihat	829						8,606		214	5,030	..	906	615	..	..	18,874	204	503
Kalohini	447						7,260			7,076	..	2,683	3,030	..	930	25,362	1,062	1,677
Alipur Duars	..						3,209			8,980	..	586	4,146	..	210	17,982	1,589	7,981
Kumargram	..						2,311			8,145	..	984	4,471	..	..	14,891	886	2,496

Occupation

The traditional occupation of Oraon was cultivation, that of Munda cultivation and hunting. Kheria collection of jungle product, farm labour, wiczraft, Santal collection of forest product, hunting, fishing

and cultivation and Mahali basket making, carrying planquin, drum beating and agriculture. The hill tribes such as Mech, Rabha, Garo and Toto practised shifting cultivation. Spinning and Weaving was also an important pre-occupation of the Mech, Rabha and Garos. The most important occupation

of the Totos, on the other hand, had been cultivation and trading in orange.

In this district, however, the principal subsistence activity of Oraon, Munda, Kheria and Mahali is labour in the tea plantation. It seems from 1961 Census report that nearly 64 per cent of the total 'workers' engaged in various profession e.g., Agriculture, Industry, Construction, Trade, Transport, services, etc., among the Oraon community, 74 per cent of workers among Munda, 64 per cent of Kheria and 80 per cent of Mahali 'workers' are engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities. As persons engaged outside plantation in this category are very small, it may be safely presumed that the above percentages represent mostly tea garden labourers. Incidence of plantation labour is not so pronounced among the Santal, Rabha and Garo while it is insignificant among the Mech and absent among the Totos. If arranged in the order of proportion of cultivator, both owner and tenant, to the total working force, Toto and Mech occupy the first and second place respectively. Next in order are: Rabha, Santal, Oraon, Kharia, Garo, Munda and Mahali.

Hunting at one time played an important role in the tribal economy. But owing to clearing of jungles and isolation of the rest of such areas as reserved forest where collection of fire-wood, hunting, etc., are forbidden, the traditional hunting of the tribals are on the decline.

Spinning and Weaving still continues though at a diminished scale, to be a secondary occupation of

the Mech women. But this traditional art has almost totally disappeared from the Rabhas and Garos.

Education

The tribals are still lagging behind the general population in the field of education. Thus while the percentage of literacy in West Bengal is 29.28 per cent and in the district of Jalpaiguri 19.22 per cent, the corresponding percentage for the tribals of this district was recorded as low as 7.5 per cent during 1961 Census. If we analyse the Census figures of this district *vide* Table 3, it will be found that incidence of illiteracy is most pronounced among the Rabha (97 per cent), Santal (95 per cent), Munda (94 per cent), Kharia (93 per cent), Oraon (92 per cent), and Garo (90 per cent)—being much higher than the district average. The only tribe which has achieved some degree of success in this direction is Mech. They are accredited with highest percentage of literacy—20 per cent which though falls far short of the State average, is slightly higher than the district average. The Totos, on the other hand are almost hundred per cent illiterate. This underlines the importance of laying increasing stress on education of the Scheduled Tribes. In this connection it must be recorded here that a good number of foreign missionaries who are working in this district, has made significant contribution in spreading education among the tribals.

Number of persons literate as also educated upto different levels of education among both the sexes of all the Scheduled Tribes of the district are shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3
EDUCATION AMONG SCHEDULED TRIBES IN JALPAIGURI DISTRICT IN 1961

Serial No.	Name of the Tribe	Educational Levels									
		Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Bhumij	256	263	222	199	28	42	6	22	..	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	667	503	625	485	37	17	5	1	..	..
3	Chakma	387	410	321	403	13	6	3	1	..	..
4	Garo	352	267	305	255	25	9	17	3	5	..
5	Hajeng	106	242	100	242	6	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho	138	214	134	214	4	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora	2,033	2,530	2,322	2,430	160	46	50	4	1	..
8	Lapcha	72	66	62	61	7	3	2	2	1	..
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	12,117	11,893	10,926	11,563	975	261	192	63	23	1

TABLE 3—contd.

Serial No.	Name of the Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
10	Magh	163	66	156	64	2	1	3	..	2	..
11	Mahali	6,758	6,345	5,808	5,144	754	166	166	34	25	1
12	Malpahariya	1,060	714	950	657	83	12	16	5	1	..
13	Mech	7,050	6,128	5,153	5,464	1,094	439	750	219	73	6
14	Mru	251	255	211	255	22	..	16	..	2	..
15	Munda	28,609	25,272	25,748	24,815	2,255	368	556	85	51	9
16	Nagesia	1,481	1,393	1,369	1,347	99	92	15	14	..	..
17	Oraon	93,001	88,748	82,038	85,101	8,770	3,159	1,926	356	267	34
18	Rabha	1,751	2,381	1,681	2,339	61	30	6	12	3	..
19	Santal	21,831	16,729	20,361	16,373	1,019	233	422	121	20	2
20	Unclassified	6,360	4,503	5,325	4,775	425	94	105	24	5	..
Total		165,369	169,352	164,827	163,407	15,839	4,918	4,335	961	458	61

Cross Cultural Analysis

All the nine tribes selected out for the present analysis are endogamous *i.e.*, one must marry within the same tribe. Sometimes within the same tribe there are endogamous subdivisions. Thus a Kol-Munda is not allowed to Marry a Sad-Munda, Savar-Munda or Mahali-Munda though all of them belong to one and the same tribe Munda. In the Rabha society, on the other hand, observes Das and Raha 'marriage within the community and also with some Hindu castes.....is sanctioned. But they do not prefer the marriage with any other Scheduled Tribes even with Meches and Garos'. Each of the tribes or sub-tribes are again divided into a number totemistic, and sometimes non-totemistic also, exogamous septs or clans *i.e.*, marriage is not allowed within the same sept. Each such sept bear the name of a totem object, may be animals, birds, trees or heavenly objects. The members of any of these septs "must abstain from eating or otherwise using, domesticating killing, destroying, maiming, hurting or injuring the animal or plants or other objects that form this totem, nor must be use anything made from it or obtained from it, and when practicable, he will prevent others from doing so in his presence"², as he believes that this totem must have helped or protected his ancestor in the past.

Regarding the tree totem of the Oraons, S. C. Roy writes, 'the man of the clan will neither go under the shade of the tree nor cut or burn its wood nor use its produce in any shape'. Some of the

specimens selected from the Septs of different tribes are given below. The list of septs are only illustrative and by no means exhaustive.

LIST OF SEPTS

Name of the Tribe	Name of the Sept/Clan	Totem
I Oraon	Tirki	Young mloe
	Ekka	Tortoise
	Kispotta	Pig's entrails
	Lakra	Tiger
	Bagh	Tiger
	Kujur	A kind of fruit
II Munda	Minj	Fish
	Horo	A red ant on tree
	Kerketta	Sparrow
III Kheria	Toppo	A kind of bird
	Nag	Cobra
	Kachua	Tortoise
	Hathi	Elephant
	Dhobi	Can't touch Washerman
	Baaka or Kaati	Lal Nola Sak (<i>Amaranthus</i>) a kind of herbal vegetable

²S. C. Roy—Oraons of Chotonagpur

LIST OF SEPTS—*contd.*

Name of the Tribe	Name of the Sept/Clan	Totem
IV Santal and Mahali	Hanada	Duck
	Tudu	Ground rat
V Mech	Narjinary	No totem
	Moohari	"
	Basumata	"
VI Garo	Sangma Marak	"
VII Rabha	Banda	Ourd
	Darboth	Baniam tree
VIII Toto	Damku—be Dantro—be	} Names of pe

It seems that the Dravidian Oraon and Santals have well defined totemistic septs. Munda, Kharia, Mahali and Rabha have both totemistic sept and also sections which do not have any totem object. Mech, Garo and Toto are divided into *Gotras* which do not have any totems.

In analysing the cultural traits of the nine tribes, the Dravidian group of tribes *i.e.*, Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia and Mahali are taken first. Among them adult monogamous marriage is the general profile. The Mahali marriage custom which is an admixture of both Hindu and Tribal customs, recognises both infant and adult marriage. Polygamy is rarely resorted to by these communities and is limited to only men of wealth and high status. A man may however take a second wife if his first wife is barren or if his elder brother dies he may marry the widow.

The bridegroom is required to pay a token bride price for obtaining the wife. There are different system of payment of bride price among different communities. Among the Oraon, Santal and Mahali it is paid in terms of cash—Rs. 25 and 4 annas or anything between Rs. 5/- and Rs. 100/- depending on the capacity of the groom. Among the Kharia it is paid in terms of one or more bullock while the Mundas generally pay partly in cash and partly in bullock. The bullock goes to the bride's father and the cash is taken by her brothers.

Divorce is allowed among these communities at the instance of either party and the divorced woman is allowed to re-marry. The divorce is generally made by the *Panch* or some elderly villagers. Among the Santals it is effected in presence of villagers by the husband tearing as under three *Sal* leaves, in token of separation, and upsetting a brass pot full of water. In the case of adultery the seducer is required to pay the full amount of bride price to the husband. If the wife is at fault her father has to repay the bride price

in full to the husband. Nothing is, however, paid to the divorced wife's father if the husband is at fault. If a divorced woman has children, they are normally retained by their father.

Widow remarriage is permitted in all these five tribes. The widow is expected to marry her deceased husband's younger brother. No elaborate ritual is necessary for such marriage in the case of Oraon, Santal and Mahali. Among the Munda and Kharia a widow may marry again by performing the ritual known as *Sagai* which consists of the bridegroom presenting the bride with a new *Sari*. Divorced wives may marry again on the same terms and by the same form as widow, except that she is not allowed to marry the husband's younger brother. Patrilocal marital residence is the normal practice among these tribes. They follow patrilineal descent and the clan or 'Sib' also follows the male line.

The Mongoloid Group of tribes except Rabhas also generally practise both monogamy and adult marriage, group endogamy and clan exogamy. Despite general resemblance of their customs with the former group of peoples, the Mongoloid tribes are distinguished by many important differences. Among the Rabhas and Totos infant marriage goes side by side with adult marriage. Owing to high value attached to man-power, marriage by service (*Gharjamai*) was very common among the Mech people. They used to refuse giving their daughters in marriage unless the groom would agree to serve in the father-in-law's house for a number of years. Marriage by force and by payment of bride price were also practised. Now-a-days most of the marriages among these tribes are held by negotiation. Marriage by other means such as love or mutual consent of the boy and girl, is also prevalent. In the Garo and Toto society payment of bride price is something unheard of.

Among all these communities arrangements regarding marriage are generally made by the parents of the bride and groom and their kinsmen. As adult marriage is the social norm, the consent of both the bride and the groom is taken into consideration. In selecting the groom, however, the opinion of daughter is not much valued except with the Garos where the consent of daughter is sought first. Many a young Garo ladies "attain ripe age, till inclination induce them to select a partner from among the spruce lads of the *dekachang* or bachelor's hall. As there is no restriction on innocent intercourse, the boys and girls freely mixing together, an amorous young lady has ample opportunity of declaring her partiality, and it is her privilege and duty to speak first"⁴

Certain restrictions are observed by all the tribes in selecting marriage partners. Thus cross as well as parallel cousin marriage is forbidden

among all the tribes except Garos. The Garos practise duo-lateral cross cousin marriage; i.e., marriage is allowed with either cross cousin but matrilineal cross cousin marriage is preferred i.e., union preferred with mother's brother's daughter and allowed with father's sisters' daughter. While writing on the marriage customs of the Garos, Bose observes, 'A girl is bound to marry her father's sister's son. In his absence she is bound to marry a person from the same family and in absence of the latter from the same *machong* (lineage).'

In Toto society there are two types of marriages namely, *Jipeca-benoea* or *Chito-beha* and *daba-behoea* or *Bara-beha*. The former type is practised by most of the Totos while the latter type which is more expensive is resorted to by the well-to-do Totos only. Marriage generally takes place by negotiation. If the negotiation succeeds, the girl proceeds to the groom's house and stays with him till she conceives. It is only then that the ceremonial marriage is performed and it is socially and spiritually recognised.

Divorce, although rare is permitted among these tribes also and divorced individuals of both the sex can re-marry. A Toto widower and widow can marry again only after the lapse of one year mourning period, when they perform purification, from the date of death of wife or husband, as the case may be. Among the Totos, a man can marry his deceased wife's younger sister; but a woman cannot marry her husband's brother. So also with the Rabhas. There is no such restrictions among the Meches and Garos.

Like Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia and Mahali patrilocal marital residence is the general profile among Mech and Toto except in cases where marriage is held by service (*Gharjamai*). Among the Rabhas both patrilocal and matrilineal marital residence is noticed. In a matrilineal family prominence of mother's brothers is often seen though the importance of father is also cared unlike the typical matriarchal society. The Garos practise matrilineal and avunculocal marital residence and in a few cases neolocal and varilocal marital residences are also found.

Among the Mech and Toto clan descends along the male line. In the case of Garo and Rabha it descends through the female line i.e., sons and daughters get their mother's clan.

Sexual Relations

Of the nine communities, in four (Santal, Mech, Rabha and Garo) husband and wife have a well-balanced role in the sexual affairs. Active participation in sex matters by both husband and wife is culturally favoured.

Among Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Mahali and Toto husband plays the dominant role. Their cul-

tural norm demands that the wife should be submissive. Among all these communities 'premarital sex relation is tacitly recognised' and in the case of Mech 'though not expressly recognised, is virtually tolerated'. But this liberty should not be misconstrued. It may be remembered that even today these people are in general true to their words. They will not hastily make engagements, because when they do make them, they intend to keep them. While writing on the Garos E. T. Dalton observes, 'Notwithstanding the lavish exposure of their persons, the women are chaste and make good strady wives'. Similarly, the Santal women are represented by all who have written about them as exceedingly chaste.

Bachelor's Dormitory

In the older Oraon and Garo villages all the bachelors in the village used to sleep in a house called *dhumkuria* by the Oraon or *dekachang* by the Garos, under penalty of a fine. Dalton says that similar institution was common to other Dravidian tribes also. In some villages there were maiden's dormitory of *dhumkuria* type for providing sleeping accommodation to young unmarried women under the guardianship of an elderly lady. This was necessitated by two reasons namely, adult marriage in the society and inadequate sleeping space for adult boys and girls in the family. Although the bachelor's hall was well separated from the maiden's sleeping house, 'it is wellknown that the young girls often find their way to the bachelor's hall and in some villages actually sleep there'. Now-a-days we do not have such dormitory in Oraon or Garo villages. The Garos of Damampur use their dormitory now for holding village meeting etc.

Inheritance

In seven communities e.g., Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia, Mahali, Mech and Toto, out of the nine under study, property descends along the male line, i.e., sons inherit to the exclusion of all other heirs. Among the Kharias the eldest son gets two shares more than any of his brothers and on him is supposed to rest the obligation of providing for the maintenance of daughters. In the remaining six communities property is equally shared among the sons, the daughters are shared like livestock by their brothers. If a person dies without a son his wife gets the life interest over the deceased's property and after her death the property goes to her husband's brother or brother's son and then to their descendants. A widow with minor sons keeps all the property in her own possession till the sons become adult, the grandfather and uncles seeing that she does not waste it. If the widow remarries, the grandfather and uncle of the children immediately seize the property, the mother having no right to get anything. In some occasions she is given a calf out of kindness.

The rule of inheritance among comparatively forward section of Rabhas who have become almost

completely Hinduised, follow male line. But the older Rabha generation and especially the forest Rabhas regard the female folk as the property—owners. But among all of them inheritance of family deity still follows the female line and the mother's property is still inherited by the daughters. 'If the mother's brother dies without any issue, the property is shared by the sister's children, the widowed mother's brother's wife getting the maintenance only. Sometimes the mother's brother even in the presence of his children, gives some share of his property to his sister's sons and daughters'. In the case of Garos property is generally inherited by one of the daughters. "Property once in a mother-hood cannot pass out of it". The privileged daughter is known as *Nokna* (heiress) who becomes the sole heiress to the family property and even her own sisters have no right to live in the family house without her sanction. "Sons do not inherit for the reason that after their marriage their children will get their mothers' *muchong* and so the property would pass out of her *muchong* in the second generation".

Religion

A section of Oraon, Munda, Santal, Kharia, Mech and Garo profess Christianity. The rest of the Garos as well as Rabhas & Mahals practise Hinduism. The Santal, Munda and Toto profess animism while the religion of Oraon and Kharia may be defined as a mixture of animism and Hinduism or nature worship. Mech religion may be regarded as an admixture of Hinduism and some form of animism.

Impact of Tea Industry on the Material and Cultural Life of the Tribals

Tea industry has substantially altered the way of life of the tribal people inhabiting this district. A significant change in the material life of tribal workers employed in plantation finds expression in increasing demand for cheap cosmetics, various fashionable and stationery goods, artificial fabrics, etc. They also usually spend a considerable share of their earning for consuming liquor. Unfortunately they have not yet learned to care for the education of their children though there is provision for free primary education in every tea garden. Thrift and economy is something foreign to the qualities of these people and the urge for purchasing immovable properties out of the savings is almost absent among the present generation of workers. Richer section of workers, however, maintain bicycle, torch light, transistor radio sets, etc.

In a tribal family in the tea plantation the wife and even adult children are also employed as labour-

ers. 'This economic self-dependency', says Das and Raha, 'on the part of able-bodied members of the family is resulting in an attitude of disobedience of the older generation by the younger generation and the traditional roles of the husband, wife and their children and the division of labour amongst the household members are generally no longer found to be in existence in the family of workers'.

Among them the clan or shib has lost its traditional value. The clan totems are not worshipped. They, however, do no harm the totem object. The rule of group or tribe endogamy and clan exogamy is only followed in general. Instances of violation of this traditional norm of marriage are not rare. Adult marriage is the general profile and divorce is very common. Cross cousin marriage both sororate and levirate are practised by the tea garden Oraons, Mundas and Kharias.

Token bride price is paid in case of virgin girls but no such bride price is required for marrying a divorced or widowed woman. Elaborate ritualistic functions usually observed by different communities during marriage have been considerably curtailed by these people owing to their present routine bound life which allows them very little scope for going into the details of traditional formalities.

Incidence of promiscuous sexual relations is high. If an unmarried girl conceives as a result, the boy responsible must marry her by paying a token penalty to the girl's parents.

There is also a good deal of difference in the language of the plantation labourers who instead of their own traditional language mostly speak Sadri, a mixture of corrupt Bengali, Hindi and tribal dialects. Some of the tribal folk e.g., Oraon, Munda, Santal, etc., speak in their mother tongue at home and amongst themselves though they know Sadri quite well.

But 'unlike the case of heavy industries, the agro-basis plantation industry is not found to have affected the social, religious and psychological life of the workers to the extent as that of heavy industries as the tribal plantation workers live mostly in rather isolated pockets maintaining respective group solidarity to some extent'.

Tribal Policy

There are two contradictory schools of opinion on what should be the policy about India's Thirty Millions tribals namely to 'leave them alone' their 'assimilation or detribalisation'. The first policy is commonly attributed to the influence of anthropologist who are often accused of wanting to keep the tribal people in Zoos or Museums for contributing to their 'blessed stock' of knowledge. 'In the present age it is no good to pursue a policy of isolation for complete isolation has never led to progress and advancement, but always to stagnation and

5—A. K. Das & M. K. Raha, the Rabhas of West Bengal (p. 92)

6—Playfair, The Garos

death.....'. Besides it is because of this policy of British Govt. that these people were 'exploited by landlords and Zaminders, robbed by money-lenders, cheated by merchants, and their culture was largely destroyed by foreign missionaries'.

As regards second policy it is argued that assimilation will lead to better way of life and to economic advance. Continued existence of the tribes as tribes is regarded as of less importance than the march of civilisation. But history tells us how cultural penetration led to depopulation of the aborigines at New World, Oceania, Africa, and S.E. Asia. 'In Australia many of the aborigines suffered the same fate while the native Tasmanians were reduced from 7,000 to 120 by 1764, and in 1876 the last representative of this race passed away from this world'. It is important to remember that 'tribal society, and even the tribal physique, has been adopted through hundreds of years to a special kind of life in a special environment, and that there is grave danger in upsetting too rapidly the harmony between the two'. Among the aboriginal tribes of Oceania and the U.S.A. this rapid environmental imbalance reflected itself in the change in birth rate with high masculinity and consequent decline in population.

'The weakening of tribal solidarity and of the folk-legal sanctions deprives the younger generation of their moorings and sets them adrift in an unfamiliar world. All too often, the arts and crafts, the music and dancing, the former self-reliance and independence, the corporate discipline disappear. These traditional virtues are almost invariably replaced by the vices of the so called civilised society.

Free India's tribal policy has recognised these findings of anthropological science at the warnings of history. In this an attempt has been made to steer a middle path between the two extreme views. 'The government of India', declared Late Jawaharlal Nehru, 'is determined to help the tribal people to grow according to their own genius and traditions'. The tribal culture will certainly borrow from the neighbouring society, but the borrowing must be natural and in harmony with the cultural setting and psychological make-up of these people. He also insisted that a measure of protection must be given so that no outsider can take possession of tribal lands or forests or interfere with their way of life. Special provisions have therefore been made in part XVI of the Indian Constitution for safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Tribes. The Directive principles

of State Policy also envisage promotion of educational and economic interests of these people and protecting them from 'social injustice and all forms of exploitation'.

For ensuring observance of these principles a separate Directorate exclusively for the Welfare of tribals and other backward classes, has been formed at the State level. The Deputy Commissioner of the district, assisted by a Special Officer for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been placed in charge of tribal affairs of the district. Based broadly on the above policy various schemes have been drawn up for the social, economic and cultural well being of the Scheduled Tribes. In the social plane, untouchability has been abolished and made punishable under law. Enactments have also been made for preventing economic exploitation of these people. Thus for protecting their interest on land special provision has been made in the West Bengal Estate Acquisition Act and West Bengal Land Reforms Act, restricting transfer of lands by tribal raiyats. Transfers made except without the procedure laid down in the Act are automatically deemed as void. Rules have also been framed for reservation of vacancies in both Central and State Government services legislatures, etc., for the Scheduled tribes candidates for ensuring their representation in different services and in the elected bodies.

Apart from above measures, positive schemes for the Welfare of these under-developed people are also under execution. As already pointed out earlier, the tribals are still backward compared to their brethren in the sphere of education. Consequently stress has been laid for extending education, both general and technical, among them by awarding stipends and scholarship at various levels of education beginning from the Secondary Stage, by setting up hostels with the selected Secondary Schools, and by opening Free Primary Schools in concentrated tribal areas. Similarly, schemes are being executed for improving agriculture, irrigation, cottage industry, co-operation, livestock, communication, health, etc. in selected tribal pockets. It is true that in view of limited resources these and other schemes undertaken for the welfare of the scheduled tribes are still inadequate. But it is equally true that by implementing these schemes we are gradually instilling a sense of confidence among these people and especially among the younger generation of tribals. Once this is done and the tribals are themselves involved in the process, the object of integrating them gradually with the general population will have been accomplished.

Appendix V

RABHA SPEECH—A PRELIMINARY STUDY

by

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Shri B. Ray the author of this book gave us the opportunity to have a short field study of the Speech of the Rabha as spoken in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. Rabha, a speech in the Bodo group of the Tibeto Burman sub-family is of considerable interest in linguistic field specially with regards to its classification. While the subject calls for extensive and more detailed research in the line Shri Syama Prasad Datta, our investigator, has made an attempt to make a preliminary study. The same is being given in the following and we are thankful to Shri Ray for including this brief study in his book.

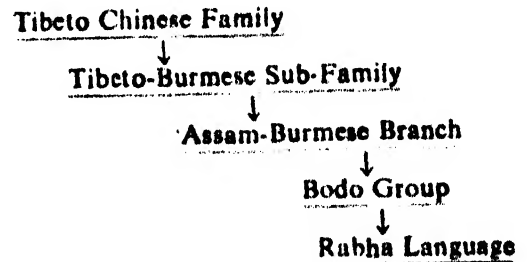
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I

In the following a short Preliminary Study of Rabha spoken by the speakers of same name in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of West Bengal is being presented. A short period of field investigation among the speakers of the Districts was undertaken in the months of May and June, 1967. In 1961 Census the speech was returned by 4,506 individuals in the Kumargram, Alipur Duars, Kalchini Thanas of the Jalpaiguri District as their mother tongue. The total of Rabha speakers recorded in 1961 Census was 44,409 out of which 38,308 were returned from the Districts of Assam and the remaining 6,101 from the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar of West Bengal.¹ Accordingly, Survey was done on the speech of Rabha community in the villages—Kamakshyaguri (Madhya and Dakshin), Paragata, Baklapara, Lepraguri Basti (Balka-Baravisha forest) and Kodalbasti of Jalpaiguri District; and in Bochamari and Shalbari villages of Cooch Behar District. The work was begun at Kamakshyaguri where samples of speech from fifty individuals were taken. Main informants were ten in Kamakshyaguri while check up of data was done with the rest. The same was done in Bochamari and Shalbari villages of the Tufanganj subdivision, the number of main informants being six while a check up was done in each household. In Kodalbasti five individuals were available among whom two came as main informants; in Lepraguri Basti (Balka-Baravisha forest) the materials were checked up on four informants. In Paragata one individual was main informant while in Bakia Para two more individuals were interviewed. The data thus collected represents a speech of the majority of the cultivated speakers of the community.

Reverting to earlier informations on Rabha speech it is found that in the Linguistic Survey of India of Sir G. A. Grierson (Language classified by Sten Konow) classified it as per following chart.



As is already wellknown that an account of a very large number of Languages involved in this Language Sub-Family of Tibeto-Burman the informations are much too meagre and the classification itself is more or less tentative. About Rabha Language Grierson wrote, "This is a language which is fast dying out, and regarding which it has been very difficult to obtain any information. It certainly belongs to the Bodo group".² It appears that to the author of the Linguistic Survey of India no specimens of their speech were available from the Districts of Bengal. They were mainly from Goalpara and Kamrup and were reported to be Rangdania form of Rabha.

Regarding the speakers of this community also there is not enough satisfactory information. The Rabhas are shown related to the Mæch, Kacharis and Gāros by the previous scholars like Hodgson.³

Dalton,⁴ Gait,⁵ Allen,⁶ Pereira,⁷ Rev. Endle⁸ and Hutton.⁹ The main considerations with these scholars were the territorial distribution of Rabha population. It appears from the previous reports that centering the Kamrup District there was migration of the Bodo speaking tribes towards the Eastern and Western Districts of Assam. The people of the Western Districts were named 'Mêches' and the Eastern as 'Kachāris'.¹⁰ Though all were belonging to the Bodo group the speech behavior of each language was influenced by the surrounding Indo Aryan Languages.¹¹ In this connection a noteworthy observation of Gait on Rabha language may well be referred to here. Gait wrote, "The Rabhas who are known as Totlās and Datiyāl Kachāris are found chiefly in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang and Gārō Hills. There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to who these people really are. In lower Assam it is asserted that they are an offshoot of the Gārōs, while in Kamrup and Darrang, it is thought that they are Kachāris on the road to Hinduism. That they belong to the great Bodo family is certain; but it is not equally clear that the Rabhas are more closely allied to any one tribe of that group than to another. They have their own language (which is fast dying out), and it is not necessary for a Kachāri or Gārō to become a Rābhā on his way to Hinduism. On the whole, therefore, although some Kachāris and Gārōs may have become Rābhās just as others have become Kōches, it seems, probable that the Rābhās are in reality a distinct tribe.

"In Kamrup and Darrang, the above mentioned subdivisions trend to disappear, the Rangdaniā and Pāti sections alone reported.....

"The Rābhās consider themselves superior to the Kachāris, and have as a rule, abandoned their tribal dialects in favour of Assamese."¹²

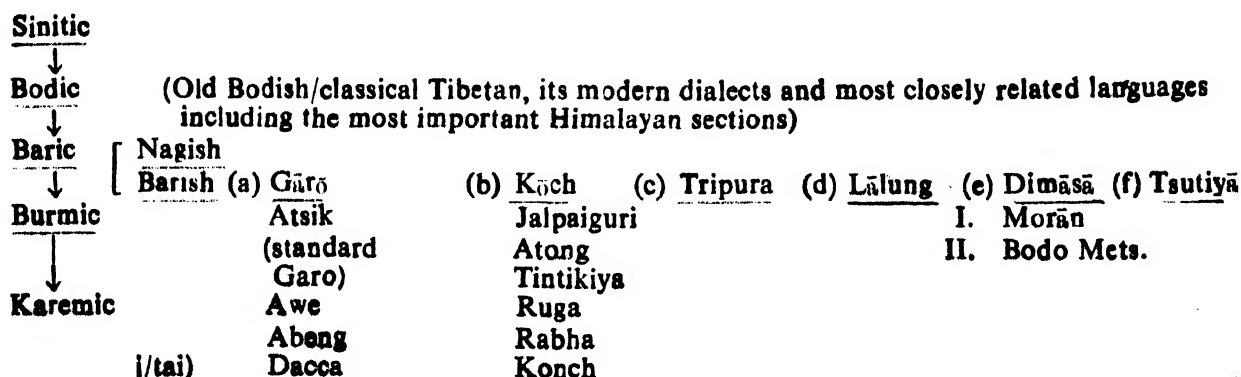
Gait's consideration of the Rabha as not different from Koch was apparently based on comparable patterns of Hinduisation existing in either of the two communities. This writer also had occasional evidence of the existence of such a tendency among a number of his informants one of whom —Shri Deben Das,¹³ gave instance of his lineage title changes and affirmed that it was from Kōch to Gārō, Gārō to Rābhā, Rābhā to Smaranī and Smaranī to Dās.

Grierson's observations about the Kōch are as follows, "I think that there can be little doubt that the original Koches were the same as the Bodos. 'Koch', 'Mech', and 'Bārā' or 'Bodo' all connoted the same tribe, or at most, different septs of the same tribe.....In Assam the name Kōch is no longer that of a tribe, but rather that of a Hindu caste, into which all converts from the different tribes —Kachāri, Gārō, Lālūng, Mikir, etc. are admitted on conversion. The case is very much like the same in Bengal.

The name 'Kōch' in fact, every where connotes a Hinduised Bodo who has abandoned his ancestral religion for Hinduism and the ancestral Bodo Language for Bengali or Assamese.¹⁴

A recent reclassification has been made by Robert Shafers¹⁵ on the languages of the Tibeto-Chinese group where Rabha is classed with the Kōch group. The classification is as follows :—

"In the Gārō Hills there are said to be five sections of Rābhās, viz, Rangdaniā, Pāti, Maitariā, Daburī and Kachāri.....These Rabhas of the Garo Hills are said to differ very slightly from the Kōches of the same district.



The scope of this Preliminary Study of Rabha speech structure does not permit a critical examination of Shafers classification. Further detailed research is needed to ascertain as to whether Rabha can be put under Koch Sub-group. However, from cursory comparative study of the Bodo group of

speeches on the basis of Rabha materials available to this investigator—a detailed comparative study is proposed to be presented subsequently—it has been found that Rabha speech should better be included in Garo Sub-group and specially with Garo of Jalpaiguri,

II

PHONOLOGY

The following are the vowel phonemes of Rabha.

i, i:, e, e:, ɛ, ɛ:, ə, ə:, a, a:, u, u:,
o, o:, ɔ, ɔ:.

The vowels of Rabha language may be presented in the following chart representing the phonetic characteristics :

	Front		Central	Back		
	Unrounded			Rounded		
	Short	Long		Short	Long	
	Short	Long		Short	Long	
High	i	i :			u	u :
Higher mid	e	e :			o	o :
Mean mid			ə	ə :		
Lower mid	ɛ	ɛ :			ɔ	ɔ :
Low			a	a :		

Among these vowels the frequency of occurrence is not the same in all three positions—Initial, Medial and Final of the word.

position while /a/, /i:/, /u:/, /o:/, /e:/ and /ɛ:/ are not seen in the initial position. A few examples of the distribution of vowels in all the three positions are shown below :

The distribution of vowels may be stated as /e/, /ə/, /ɛ:/ and /o:/ having no occurrence in the final

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	/iniq/ This	/mical/ Young lady	/ɔji/ Cat
	/ibai/ Here	/huciq/ Check	/malcoli/ Seed
/i:/		/ti:r/ Arrow	/ci:/ Blood
		/pi:r/ North	/ubi:/ Greedy
/e/	/eniŋsa:/ Brother's wife	/cekeŋ/ Hand	
	/edo/ These	/ranek/ Moon	
/e:/		/nekte:l/ Wall	/phe:/ Bow
/ɛ/	/ɛmro/ This, It	/lɛka/ Book	/pommɛ/ Gray haired
		/jɛph/ Fan	
		/mɛro/ Ear ring	
/ɛ:/		/jɛ:k/ Bride	
/a/	/aju/ Mother's father	/a:rap/ Man	/atɔŋa/ Why
	/ajɔŋ/ Elder brother	/na:ɔr/ Ear	
/a:/	/a:kna/ Why	/hapa:k Breast	/na:/ Fish
		/a:n/ Day	/ha:/ Land
		/ra:/ Rain	
/u/	/uniq/ That	/ətuŋ/ What	/tɔŋku/ Tobacco
	/una/ Her	/ruŋ/ Boat	
/u:/		/nu:ŋ/ Roof	/ju:/ Ten
		/ku:r/ Nail	
/o/		/go:sa/ One	/pɔmmo/ Ripe
		/roŋa/ Difficult	
/o:/		/mo:r/ Peacock	
/ɔ/	/ɔnɔŋ/ Brother's wife	/bɔŋa/ Fine	/loŋɔ/ Friendly
	/ɔnɔŋɔ/ To her	/kɔrɔk/ Six	
		/hɔlɔp/ Skin	

Vowels	Initial	Medial	Final
/o :/	/o : khna/ Belly	/cəkɾɔ : p/ Cold	/nɔnɔ : / Milk
		/jɔ : k/ Bridegroom	
		/śɔ : ŋ/ Back	
		/pɔ : n/ Beetle	
/ə/	/əmrɔ/ That	/avəi/ Father's mother	
	/əkun/ What	/bərɕu/ Smoke	
/ə :/		/hə : tɔŋ/ Face	

Nasallization as a phonetic feature occurs with /a/ and /i/—only in a limited number of words given below :

	Medial	Final
/i/	/mɾaśa :/ Boy /bruśaitana/ Married /śɪhɔmaśa :/ Lion	/paɪ/ Carry
/a/		/baniɪ/ Goldsmith

Diphthongs are not seen in the initial position in cases of /ou/ and /oi/. The distribution of Diphthongs in the word may be given below :

	Initial	Medial	Final
/ai/	/aibudi/ Father's mother	/phaltɔŋ/ Tooth /maicɔ : k/ Deer /pairɔk/ Pigeon	/bai/ God or Goddess /jɔrai/ Different /cədurai/ In
/ou/		/hura : / Hair /kouɖi/ Money	/nəgou/ House /jinou/ Father's brother's daughter
/oi/		/goida : m/ Garden /poimɔn/ Ripe	/piśou/ Rotten /śɔrtɔi/ Chain /dəboi/ To break /toi/ Fruit

Phonemic Contrast among vowels—The following examples may be given to show the vowel contrasts :

/a ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/mical/ Young lady /micɔl/ Young man
	(2)	/ba:n/ Also /bɔ:n/ Flood
	(3)	/śam/ Stand /śɔm/ Beg
/o ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/roŋa/ Difficult /rɔŋa/ Story
/ɛ ÷ a/	(1)	/dhana/ Servant /dhɛna/ Widower
/u ÷ ɔ/	(1)	/ɔncɔi/ His/Her /ɔnuŋi/ Their
	(2)	/əɔɾɔk/ Road /əɔɾuk/ Crane
/a ÷ ə/	(1)	/karaŋ/ Wing /karəŋ/ Bone
/i ÷ e/	(1)	/iniŋ/ This /eniŋ/ Younger brother's wife

The contrast between Length and Non-Length in vowels may be shown as :

/a ÷ a:/	(1)	/ani/ My /a:ni/ From
	(2)	/śam/ Stand /śa:m/ And
/i ÷ i:/		/ci/ Egg /ci:/ Blood
/u ÷ u:/		/ruŋ/ Boat /ru:ŋ/ Roof

With reference to contrast in length between e, e:, o, o: ɔ: and ɛɛ : minimal pairs are not available in the data but the following Analogous pairs available :

/e ÷ e:/	/cekeŋ/ Hand
	/cɔte:r/ Root
/o ÷ o:/	/śom/ Salt
	/mo:r/ Peacock
/ɔ — ɔ:/	(1) /śɔm/ Beg
	/śɔ:ŋ/ Back

(2) /bɔcɔt/	Mango
/bɔ:n/	Flood
/ɛ-ɛ:/	/jɛph/ Fan
	/jɛ:k/ Bride
/ə-ə	/həɔ:l/ Mud
	/hə:tɔŋ/ Face

Consonants :

The consonants in Rabha Language are—p, ph ; b, bh ; t, th ; d, dh ; ʈ, ʈh ; q, kh ; ɣ, gh ; c, ch ; j, jh ; h ; s ; ʃ ; v ; l ; r ; m, n, ŋ.

The place and manner of articulation of these consonants may be shown as :

	Bilabial	Labio Dental	Alveolar	Retroflex	Alveolar-Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop							
(Aspirated + Unaspirated)							
Unvoiced	p, ph		t, th	ʈ, ʈh		k, kh	
Voiced	b, bh		d, dh	ɖ		g, gh	
Affricates							
(Aspirated + Unaspirated)							
Unvoiced					c, ch		
Voiced					j, jh		
Slit Voice		v					h
Fricative							
Grove							
Unvoiced							
Lateral							
Voiced							
Flap							
Voiced							
Nasal							
Voiced	m						ŋ
Semi Vowel	w				y		

Among these consonants the phonemic contrasts are seen only between—/p ÷ b/ ; /p ÷ ph/ ; /t ÷ d/ ; /th ÷ dh/ ; /b ÷ m/ ; /k ÷ kh/ ; /k ÷ g/ ; /kh ÷ h/ ; /c ÷ ch/ ; /j ÷ jh/ ; /r ÷ l/ ; /m ÷ n/ ; /n ÷ ŋ/ ; /m ÷ ŋ/ ; /s ÷ ʃ/.

The distribution of the consonant in Initial, Medial and Final position of words may be stated as

	Initial		Medial		Final
/p/	/purun/ Goat		/hapa : k/ Breast		/marap/ Man
	/panca : k/ Vegetable		/colpa : k/ Boby		/cɔkrɔ : p/ Cold
/ph/	/pha : r/ Night				/jɛph/ Fan
	/phaŋ/ Tree				

In the medial position /ph/ the Bilabial unvoiced stop is pronounced as /f/ the Labio-dental Fricative e.g. /həfut/=Dust ; /ifta/=Hungry ; /mənfuni/=Morning.

	Initial		Medial		Final
/b/	/bɔcɔt/ Mango		/sabek/ Baby		
	/bəsi/ Axe		/cikabɔ : n/ Flood		
	/buda/ Oldman				
/bh/			/maibhat/ Boiled rice		
			/koibhuti/ Bitch		

	Initial		Medial		Final	
/t/	/tukur/	Throat	/hə : tɔŋ/	Face	/mɔcɔt/	Mouse
	/tiŋi/	Day	/bɛŋtɛy/	Youngman	/cɔkɔt/	Wine
/th/			/tɔleytha : m/	Bush		
			/pa : rthɔkɔŋ/	Garland		
/d/	/dekm/	Head	/bidan/	Seed		
	/daban/	Mistake	/hədɔ : l/	Mud		
	/daŋta/	Enter				
/dh/	/dhɛna/	Widower	/tɔleydha : m/	Forest		
	/dhana/	Servant				
/ʔ/			/tʰaʔa/	Thunder		
			/jeʔai/	Mother's sister		
/tʰ/	/tʰaʔa/	Thunder				
/ɖ/			/kouɖi/	Money		
/k/	/karaŋ/	Wing	/cekeŋ/	Hand	/micik/	Woman
	/ka : n/	Meat	/cika/	Water	/sɔkɔk/	Clothing
/kh/	/kharei/	Now	/tɔkhɔŋ/	Garland	/ca : kh/	Leaf
			/ɔ : khna/	Belly	/tə : kh/	Pig
					/pe : kh/	Bow
/g/	/ganpɔ/	Tomorrow	/sɔrgaŋ/	Sky		
	/gɔda/	Fat	/lɔgɔ/	Friendly		
/gh/	/ghestai/	False				
/c/	/caka : m/	Leg	/micɔl/	Young man		
	/cɔrek/	Thunder	/huciq/	Check		
/ch/	/chɔŋɔi/	Dark				
/j/	/jɔlɔŋa/	Bag	/brɔja : k/	Thunder		
	/jabɔk/	Elder brother's	/ɔji/	Cat		
		Wife				
/jh/	/jhapetana/	Shut				
	/jhu : /	Eight				
	/jhi/	Stool				
/v/			/balva/	Heat		
			/kɔvɔi/	Monkey		
/s/	/sɔrɔk/	Road				
	/sɔntra/	Orange				
/ś/	/śa : n/	Day	/haśɔŋ/	Earth		
	/śom/	Salt	/məśu/	Cow		
/h/	/hapa : k/	Breast	/hahan/	Beans		
	/həfut/	Dust	/cikahaśa : m/	Bank of river		
/l/	/leɛy/	Plaintain	/telci/	Tongue	/nəkte : l/	Wall
	/la : m/	Way	/kelɔŋ/	Fever	/micɔl/	Young man
/r/	/rəmbu/	Cloud	/kɔrɔk/	Seven	/nacɔr/	Ear
	/ra : ŋ/	Rain	/biri/	Four	/nampa : r/	Air
/m/	/mɔkr/	Eye	/əmrɔ/	That	/dekm/	Head
	/muśi/	Mouse	/nəmplou/	Elephant	/śa : m/	Path
/n/	/nokun/	Nose	/nɔno : /	Milk		
/ŋ/			/niŋa/	To us	/niŋ/	We
					/ruŋ/	Boat
					/nɔŋ/	You

Minimal Pairs : The minimal contrasts between the consonants may be referred in these cases :

p ÷ b	/pa : r/	Flower	/ba : r/	Fire
	/polaŋ/	Animal	/bolaŋ/	White
t ÷ d	/bitaŋ/	News	/bidan/	Seed
k ÷ g	/sokok/	Clothings	/sogog/	Truth
	/cika/	Water	/ciga/	Knee
p ÷ ph	/pa : r/	Flower	/pha : r/	Night
c ÷ ch	/coŋai/	Day before yesterday	/choŋai/	Dark
j ÷ jh	/jikim/	After	/jhikim/	Stul
th ÷ dh	/toleytha : m/	Bush	/toleydha : m/	Forest
b ÷ m	/bocot/	Mango	/mocot/	Mouse
	/bai/	God	/mai/	Rice
r ÷ l	/repa : k/	Tired	/lepa : k/	Once
	/rahaw/	Anger	/lahaw/	Full
s ÷ ś	/sa : /	Nine	/śa : /	Baby
m ÷ n	/mu : ŋ/	Name	/nu : ŋ/	Roof
m ÷ ŋ	/bolam/	Hot	/bolaŋ/	White (colour)
n ÷ ŋ	/tokhon/	Bracelate	/tokhoŋ/	Garland
kh ÷ h	/kharei/	Now	/harei/	Cane (Plant)

Phonemic Free Variations :

Free Variations between the phonemes are observed in the case of the following phonemes :

l ÷ n	1.	/bolaŋ/	and	/bōnaŋ/	White (colour)
	2.	/leita/	and	/nēta/	Go
t ÷ k	1.	/mōcōt/	and	/mōcok/	Mouse
	2.	/ətuŋ/	and	/əkun/	What
ɔ ÷ e	1.	/cōtō : r/	and	/cote : r/	Root
	2.	/ɔji/	and	/eji/	Cat
ɛ ÷ e	1.	/lɛpta/	and	/lepta/	Abuse
	2.	/pɛnek/	and	/penek/	Black
a ÷ ɔ	1.	/hinjilan/	and	/hinjilon/	Blue
	2.	/anog/	and	/ɔnog/	Elder brother's wife

Cluster :

The Cluster pattern in Rabha is mainly medial cluster. Only one instance of initial is in the data while finally there is no cluster. The medial clusters are prominent with /k/, /p/ and /n/ while /ś/, /m/, /b/, /t/, /g/, /ŋ/, /d/, /s/, and /l/ are more infrequently used. /k/ is seen with /r, t, s, d/ /p/ with /r, l, ś, t, / and /n/ with /c, t, p, j/ and the others as /ś/ with /k, t/, m with /b, p/; /b/ with /r/; /t/ with /r/; /g/ with /d/; /ŋ/ with /c/; /d/ with /r/; /s/ with /t/; /l/ with /p/ and /l/ with /p/.

Examples :

(a) Initial Cluster :—

/br/ /broja:k/ Thunder

(b) Medial Cluster :—

/kr/ /cokro:p/ Cold
/kt/ /muktun/ Forehead
/bōkta/ Wall

/ks/	/maksa/	Tiger
	/goksa/	One
/kd/	/nukdu:r/	Door
/pr/	/nampraŋ/	Air
	/taprak/	Half (½)
/pl/	/nəmplou/	Elephant
/ps/	/lapśa/	Once
/pt/	/pusupta/	Smell
	/lepta/	Abuse
/oc/	/rance:ka/	Rainy season
/nt/	/məntana/	Gray
	/ranta:p/	Dry
/np/	/ganpo/	Tomorrow
/nj/	/kunjur/	Back
/śk/	/ciśkor/	Finger
/śt/	/ciśta:m/	Ring
/mb/	/rambu/	Cloud

/mp/	/sɔmpɛŋ/	Rib
/br/	/debɾek/	Slow
/tr/	/sɔnatra/	Orange
/gd/	/bəɡdu:l/	Bat (Bird)
/ŋc/	/pəŋcuŋ/	Jack fruit
/dr/	/bandra:k/	Short figour
/st/	/ghɛstai/	False
/tp/	/atpini/	Famous
/lp/	/cɔlpa:k/	Life

/ia/	/mī-a-śa:/	Boy	/mi-aŋ/	Cat
/i/	/bi-ɔ:/	Which		
/ua/	/tu-a/	Deep		
/ea/	/lege-a/	With		

Semi Vowels :

/w/ is seen in medial and final position while /y/ is seen in initial and the medial position :—

/w/	/rəwati/	Maid Servant
	/pillow/	Tall
	/rahaw/	Anger
/y/	/tɔleydha:m/	Forest
	/eyti/	Father's sister
	/hareykon/	Stick
	/yei/	Here.

Vowel Sequences :

The vowel sequence forming two different syllables rather than one as that of Diphthongs are seen in these cases :—

III**MORPHOLOGY****Noun :**

The nouns in Rabha Language may be dealt through the analysis of Number, Gender and Case.

1. **Number**—Numbers are two—Singular and Plural. Singular is the base form itself.

Plural has prefix for denoting the number of Human beings while for the Non-Human beings or objects the number marker is suffixed. (mɛlla) is plural marker for Human beings while (dɔ:) is non-human or object plural marker.

The number formation may be shown in this way :

(a) Human beings

{marap}—man (Sg.)	{mɛllamarap}	—men. (Pl.)
{micik}—woman (Sg.)	{mɛllamicik}	—women (Pl.)
{mraśa}—boy (Sg.)	{mɛllamraśa}	—boys (Pl.)
{micikśa}—girl (Sg.)	{mɛllamicikśa}	—girls (Pl.)

(b) Non-Human

{phaŋ}—tree (Sg.)	{phaŋdɔ:}	—trees (Pl.)
{touca:k}—bird (Sg.)	{touca:kdɔ:}	—birds (Pl.)
{məsu}—cow (Sg.)	{məsɔdɔ:}	—cows (Pl.)
{ci}—egg (Sg.)	{cidɔ:}	—eggs (Pl.)
{na:}—fish (Sg.)	{na:dɔ:}	—fishes (Pl.)

{kəvɔi}—monkey (Sg.)	{kəvɔidɔ:}	—monkeys (Pl.)
{mɔcɔt}—mouse (Sg.)	{mɔcɔtdɔ:}	—mouses (Pl.)
{nukdu:r}—door (Sg.)	{nukdurdɔ:}	—doors (Pl.)
{toi}—fruit (Sg.)	{toidɔ:}	—fruits (Pl.)

2. **Gender**—Gender is not grammatically distinct except in few forms of Rabha language but semantically the formations are available. The regular gender marker is {a and i}. The application may be shown in the examples below :

{a ÷ i} = Animal

{śrɔməśa}—Lion	{śrɔməśi}	—Lioness
{makśa}—Tiger	{makśi}	—Tigress

Human beings

{buda}—old man	{budi}	—Old woman
{mama}—Mother's brother	{mami}	—Mother's brother's wife.

In all the other cases the Feminine or masculine are distinguished by certain words such as for :

Masculine— {maba} —Feminine {məjju}

(a) {muśi}—Buffaloe	He={mabamuśi}
	She=1. {məjjumuśi}
	2. {bolramuśi}

- (b) {məsu}—Cow
He = 1. {sər məsu}
 2. {mabaməsu}
She = {məjjuməsu}
- (c) {kəi}—Dog
He = {mabakəi}
She = 1. {məjjukəi}
 2. {kəibhuṭi}
- (d) {tu}—Cock
He {təukəntə}
She {təuməjjə}

Here the gender marker {maba} (Masculine) is always prefixed while the Feminine gender marker {majju} is (though prefixed in all the cases) suffixed in the case of 'Hen'. The forms {boira}, {bhuṭi} are the two alternants of {majju} while for {maba} the alternants are {sar} and {kōnta}

The gender determination by the addition of {a and i} has similarity with the Indo Aryan gender system.

3. **Cases**—The investigation on the present data shows that Rabha has the cases as— Nominative, Accusative, Instrumental, Dative, Ablative, Genitive and Locative. The Nominative is the form itself. The other cases with affixes are given below :

Cases	Case endings
Accusative	—na
Instrumental	—on/-ai
Dative	—uṇa
Ablative	—igbene/-igmene/pan
Genitive	—ni
Locative	—ae/-ai.

Among these cases affixes /-ai/ of Instrumental, /-igment-/ and /pan-/ of Ablative and /-ai/ of Locative occur only in Singular.

The case affixes used in the Declension of 'phaṇ'-tree may be shown as :

Cases	Cases affixes in use	
Nominative	phaŋ (Base form)	(Sg. Pl.)
Accusative	phaŋ na	(Sg. Pl.)
Instrumental	phaŋ-on/phaŋ-ai	(Sg.)
	phaŋdo:-on	(Pl.)
Dative	phaŋ uŋa	(Sg. Pl.)
Ablative	phaŋ-igbene	} (Sg)
	phaŋ-igmene	
	pan-phaŋ	
	phaŋdo:-igbene	(Pl.)
Genitive	phaŋ-ni	(Sg. Pl.)
Locative	phaŋ-ae/phaŋ-ai	(Sg.)
	phaŋdo:-ae	(Pl)

The same may be shown in the Declension of
'kel'=Dog

Cases	Cases affixes in use	
Nominative	kəi (Base form)	(Sg. Pl.)
Accusative	kəi-na	(Sg. Pl.)
Instrumental	kəi-ɔn/kəi-ai	(Sg.)
	kəidɔ:-ɔn	(Pl.)
Dative	kəi-uŋa	(Sg. Pl.)
Ablative	kəi-iŋbene	} (Sg.)
	kəi-iŋmene	
	pan-kəi	
	kəidɔ:-iŋbene	(Pl.)
Genitive	kəi-nl	(Sg. Pl.)
Locative	kəi-ae	} (Sg.)
	kəi-ai	
	kəidɔ:-	(Pl.)

Among the case affixes only /pan /is prefixed while all the others are suffixed to the base form.

Pronoun :

There are four types of Pronouns available in the data. These are 1. Personal Pronoun 2. Interrogative Pronoun 3. Demonstrative Pronoun and 4. Reflexive Pronoun.

The cases found in Pronoun are 1. Nominative
2. Accusative 3. Instrumental 4. Dative. 5. Ablative
6. Genitive 7. Locative.

The cases have their formations in two numbers—Singular and Plural.

The cases retain to gender distinction in Pronoun.

Personal Pronoun—Among the cases **Nominative** bears no ending. The case endings of the other cases are as shown below :—

Accusative	{-an ; -a/-in}	in 1st Person (Singular and Plural)
	{-an ; -in/-a}—	in 2nd Person „
	{-na/-a ; -in/-na}	in 3rd Person „
Instrumental	{-כח ; כח}	in all the persons (Sg. and Pl.)
	except the formations {-נח} in the 3rd person singular.	
Dative	{-ana ; -ana}	in 1st Person (Singular and Plural)
	{-uqa ; -uqa}	in 2nd Person „
	{-nqa ; -a}	in 3rd Person „

Ablative	{-bene ; -bene}	in all the persons (Sg. Pl.) except {nibene} in the 3rd person singular.
Locative	{-ae ; -ae}	in the 1st and 2nd person (Sg. Pl.) while in the 3rd person the endings are {-nəqe/-e ; -e} in singular and plural.

Genitive case has the endings as {-ni ; -i} in the first person ; {-i ; -i} in the 2nd person and {-i ; -i, -pinir} in the 3rd person (Singular and Plural). The other formations as—{ani, nini and uni} for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular may be the conditional variants. For {uni} of the 3rd person singular the ending may be {-ni} like that of genitive ending of Nominal cases and {u} also forms a morpheme meaning 'He or She' being the 3rd person singular :

Case endings of personal pronouns are being given in the chart below :

Person & Number	Nominative	Accusative	Instrumental	Dative	Ablative	Genitive	Locative
1st Sg.	aŋ	aŋ-an	aŋ-ən	aŋ-ana	aŋ-bene	ani	aŋ-ae
1st Pl.	niŋ	niga niŋ-in }	niŋ-ən	niŋ-ana	niŋ-bene	nəŋi	niŋ-ae
2nd Sg.	nəŋ	nəŋ-an	nəŋ-ən	nəŋ-aŋa	nəŋ-bene	nini nəŋi	nəŋ-ae
2nd Pl.	nəŋəŋ	nəŋəŋ-in nəŋəŋ-a }	nəŋəŋ-ən	nəŋəŋa	nəŋəŋ-bene	nəŋəŋ-i	nəŋəŋ-ae
3rd Sg.	u ənək }	una ənəŋa }	uənək ənəŋək }	uənəŋa ənəŋa }	unibene ənəŋbene }	uni ənək }	uənəŋe ənəŋe }
3rd Pl.	nəŋək ənək }	nəŋək-in ənəŋək-a }	nəŋək-ən ənəŋək-ən }	nəŋəkəŋ ənəŋəkəŋ }	nəŋək-bene ənəŋək-bene }	ənək- inin ənək }	nəŋəkəŋ ənəŋəkəŋ }

In the same ways as personal pronoun the Interrogative pronouns also may be declined. The declined forms are the following :—

Interrogative pronouns :

Who	—caŋ
To whom	—caŋ-an/caŋ-a
By whom	—caŋ-ən
To whom	—caŋ-ana
From whom	—caŋ-bene
of whom	—caŋ-ni
At whom	—caŋ-ae

The Demonstrative pronouns are the

yei/ibai	—Here
uai/ubai	—There
biśai	—Then
iniŋ	—This
uniŋ	—That
emrə	—This
əmər	—That

The reflexive pronoun meaning 'one self' by the use of the morpheme {apan} is also seen in all the cases.

Adjective :

The Adjectival forms seen in the data are four who mainly are of qualitative type. They may secondarily be sub-grouped as—Figurative, Appreciative and Non-appreciative. These are as follows :

- (a) {gɔda} — Big, Large, Thick and Fat. e.g.
 {gɔdabɔɔɔtphaŋ} —Big mango tree
 {gɔdatɔleydham} —Large forest.
 {gɔdamɔśa} —Fat boy.
 {gɔdalɔkadɔ : } —Thick papers.
- (b) {pɔmɔr} —Short, Little, Less and Thin. e.g.
 {marap pɔmɔr} —Short sized man.
 {dudh pɔmɔr} —Little milk
 {micikɔ : pɔmɔr} —Thin Ladies.
 {mai pɔmɔr} —Less rice.
- (c) {perem} —Pure, Honest, Good, Beautiful and Intelligent. e.g.
 {sɔbbhab perem} —Good nature.
 {pa:r perem} —Beautiful flower.
 {marap perem} —Honest Man.
 {uttor perem} —Intelligent answer.

- (d) {šarca} —Bad, Dishonesty and Dirty. e.g.
 {šarca marapɔɔ} —Bad men.
 {šarca mɔɔɔb} —Dishonest
 policy.
 {šarcəjəguai} —In the Dirty
 place.

Here {gɔɔa} and {pɔɔmɔɔ} are Figurative and {perem} is Appreciative and {šarca}=Non-Appreciative type of Adjective.

The adjectival forms {pɔɔmɔɔ} and {perem} both are suffixed while {gɔɔa} and {šarca} are prefixed to the noun base forms.

Numerals :—The numerals as available are of ordinal and cardinal types.

Ordinals : {lapša}=First {mɔɔɔniɔɔ}=second
 {atta:m}=Third.

Cardinals :

(a)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. {goša, gɔɔša, and gokša} | |
| 2. {ɔɔniɔɔ} | 12. {ju:ɔɔniɔɔ} |
| 3. {ata:m} | 13. {ju:ata m} |
| 4. {biri} | 14. {ju: biri} |
| 5. {bɔɔa} | 15. {ju: bɔɔa} |
| 6. {kɔɔɔk} | 16. {ju:kɔɔɔk} |
| 7. {šiniɔɔ} | 17. {ju: šiniɔɔ} |
| 8. {jhu:} | 18. {ju: jhu:} |
| 9. {sa:} | 19. {ju:sa:} |
| 10. {ju:} | 20. {ruɔɔša} |
| 11. {ju:goša} | |

25={ruɔɔniɔɔa}
 100={šɔɔɔa}

(b)

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| One twenty | {imɔɔruɔɔša} |
| Two twenty | {ɔɔniɔɔruɔɔša} |
| Three twenty | {ruɔɔata:m} |
| Four twenty | {ruɔɔbiri} |
| Five twenty | {ruɔɔbɔɔa} |
| Six twenty | {ruɔɔkɔɔɔk} |

The other type of numerals are fractional. e.g.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | — {pɔɔɔa} |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | — {tapra:k} |
| $1\frac{1}{2}$ | — {gokšim ɔɔtaprak} |
| $1\frac{1}{3}$ | — {gokšimɔɔ pɔɔɔa} |
| $1\frac{2}{3}$ | — {gokšimɔɔ ata:mniɔɔa} |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| $2\frac{1}{2}$ | — {ɔɔniɔɔmɔɔtapra:k} |
| $3\frac{1}{2}$ | — {ata:mniɔɔtapra:k} |
| $4\frac{1}{2}$ | — {biriɔɔniɔɔata:mniɔɔbiri} |
| $5\frac{1}{2}$ | — {bɔɔɔbiniɔɔtapra:k} |

Here among the Fractional numerals {mɔɔn}, {mini} and {bini} all meaning 'full' (Purna in Bengali) and among them {mini} occurs with the morpheme ending with 'm' while {bini} and {mɔɔn} occur elsewhere.

Verb :

The characteristics of Rabha verb, in a nutshell, are as follows :—

(a) All the formations for the Second and Third are same. First Person is different.

(b) The Tenses are three—Present, Future and Past.

(c) The moods are three—Subjunctive, Optative and Imperative.

The imperative mood has similarity with Bengali in the Pattern of use.

(d) Verbs in general do not indicate any distinction in their forms differentiating the gender. The difference of number is indicated by the addition of some other word which tells whether it is one or many ; as such number is no distinguishing character of a verb.

The verbal suffixes used to denote the different tenses may be shown as the following :—

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	— taɔ	—tanaɔ	—naɔ
2nd Person	— ta	—tana	—a
3rd Person	— ta	—tana	—a

The application of these suffixes may be shown with √nei = √to go.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	nei-taɔ	nei-tanaɔ	nei-naɔ
2nd Person	nei-ta	nei-tana	nei-a
3rd Person	nei-ta	nei-tana	nei a

The same may be shown with √nekei = √to see.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	nekei-taɔ	nekei-taɔ	nekei-naɔ
2nd Person	nekei-ta	nekei-tana	nekei-a
3rd Person	nekei-ta	nekei-tana	nekei-a

The verbal formation with 'mɔŋ' = √to be.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	məŋ-taŋ	məŋ-tanaŋ	məŋ-naŋ
2nd Person	məŋ-ta	məŋ-tana	məŋ-a
3rd Person	məŋ-ta	məŋ-tana	məŋ-a

The verbal formation with $\sqrt{\text{ga}^{\text{sc}}\text{ei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to feed}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	gaŋci-taŋ	gaŋci-tanaŋ	gaŋci-naŋ
2nd Person	gaŋci-i-ta	gaŋci-tana	gaŋci-a
3rd Person	gaŋci-ta	gaŋci-tana	gaŋci-a

The verbal formation with $\sqrt{\text{ambak}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to feed}}$.

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	ambak-taq	ambak-tanag	ambak-nag
2nd Person	ambak-ta	ambuk-tana	ambak-a
3rd Person	ambak-ta	ambak-tana	ambak-a

The verbal formation with √phai = √to come,

	Present	Past	Future
1st Person	phai-tag	phai-tanag	phai-nag
2nd Person	phai-ta	phai-tana	phai-a
3rd Person	phai-ta	phai-tana	phai-a

These verbal suffixes given above act in common to all other roots as— $\sqrt{\text{ma}^s\text{e}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to take}}$; $\sqrt{\text{cei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$ $\sqrt{\text{tai}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to be}}$; $\sqrt{\text{bok}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to say}}$; $\sqrt{\text{ci}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to die}}$; $\sqrt{\text{lekhei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to write}}$.

To denote the plural number the forms /gassick/ and /paga/ are the two alternants used for the Human beings.

The moodal suffixes found in the data are these :—

	Imperative	Optative	Subjunctive
1st Person		—an	—ai
2nd Person	No ending-the root itself is the form	—ou	—ɔn
3rd Person	—	— ou	— ɔn

Among these moods Imperative is somewhat of Indo Aryan type. e.g. 4

{una unilləkhavənao} Give her her book

{neimon sənçi ambak} = Go and sit inside

the house.

{hapraŋ nɔ̃gou in bairai = Don't wait outside

tašam}. the hut.

Here the similarity of Bengali use as {jao} for 'go' with {nao} for 'go' of Rabha or {boso} for 'sit' with {ambak} of Rabha for 'sit' and {pekkha koro na} as 'Don't wait' of Bengali with {tasam} of Rabha as 'Don't wait' are evident clearly.

The Optative Moods may be shown with the verb root $\sqrt{\text{nei}}$ =to go and $\sqrt{\text{maše}}$ =to take and $\sqrt{\text{cei}}$ = $\sqrt{\text{to see}}$.

√nei = *√to go*.

1st Person—neian; 2nd Person nei-ou; 3rd Person—nei-ou.

*√*maŋe = *√*to take.

1st Person—maše-an; 2nd Person—maše—
ou; 3rd Person—maše-ou.

$\sqrt{cei} = \sqrt{to\ see}.$

1st Person—cei-an ; 2nd Person—cei-ou ; 3rd Person—cei-ou.

The use of Subjunctive Mood may be exemplified as :—

- (a) *congisai neicanag*—(If it is) cold I shall
not go.
(b) *Jogaimongron nekein neia*—
(If) be in the village
You will go to see.
(c) *kalaypa nei tana*— (If he is) called (He)
would go.
(d) *bottai phaitana*—(If) told (I) would
come.
(e) *ambakon gasai tana*—(If) sit. (you) would
feed.

Adverb

Adverbs as available from the data are of three types.

- 1. Place—**

biei nekeitana—Where (he) was seen *or* Where
(you) have seen.
yei ambaktana—Here was sitting *or* Here he sat.

2. Time—

biſei nekeitana—when (he) was seen or when
(you) have seen.

Jeren phəia—(He) will come late.

cəbən phəi—(you) come after a time.

- ### 3. Manner—

tenda taita—How are you ?

tolokmon neitana—Quickly gone or went.

əkun piang—What (I will) drink?

Verbal nouns :

Following are the examples of verbal nouns as available from the data—

phaina	—	coming
dinbešana	—	Dancing
pina	—	Drinking
mašana	—	Taking
ambakna	—	Sitting
gašana	—	Feeding
neina	—	going

The examples referred above and in all the other cases—na suffix being added to the base form indicates continuity of action.

Particles :

The particles found in the Data may be classed as (1) Adverbial particles (2) Conjunctive particles (3) Interjectional particles (4) Negative particles.

1. Adverbial Particles

Easily	—{lai-lai}	=	{u lai-lai debeitana i kondamo}	He easily broke the stick.
Mistak- ingly	—{da-ban}		{ayda-ban ma-mar phaitana}	I came early mistakingly.
Quickly	—{apta:p}		{u apta:p năgouni bairai nei-tana}	He went quickly outside the house.
Early	—{ma-mar}	—	{aṁmamar neita}	I am going early.
Slowly	—{de-prek}	—	{u de—brek korou bot- tana}	He slowly told the story.

2. Conjunctive Particles

And	—{sa:m}	—	{u uni nekeitana sa:m leptana}	He saw and abused him.
	or—{nate}	—	{nao nategeia}	Give or will die.
But	—{kintu}	—	{uni poišartŋca kintu uperemta}	He has no money but he is honest.
Therefore	—{šutra}	—	{šutra balphai-tana tiŋae}	Therefore come back to- morrow itself

Also	—{ba:n}	—	{nŋ ba:n nini cekeŋ gŋnao}	You also wash your hand.
After	—{jikimai}	—	{u uni Jikimai ambaktana}	He is sitting after him.

3. Interjectional Particles :

Yes	—{a}	—	{a:ŋ keša bedei cika pia}	Yes, I want some more water to drink.
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4. Negative Particles :

Nor or no	—{ca}			
	{peremca}	—		not good
	{pŋmŋca}	—		not less
	{tŋca or dŋca}	—		is not
	{neicana}	—		(I) will not go

IV**SYNTAX**

In this section the order of Rabha words in larger constructions as Sentences will be dealt with. The word orders described here are with reference to the immediate constituents in the sentence.

Sentence :—The sentences carrying the complete sense of Rabha utterances may be simple, complex or compound.

Simple Sentence :—The simple sentence is one clause sentence that is called of the main or principal type only.

The simple sentence has—Subject and Predicate.

Subject :—The Subject is the head of the construction.

Predicate :—The Predicate follows the Subject. The Predicate may have an Object and a verb or a verb alone.

Of the two, Subject is not always necessary to form a complete main clause but a verb (or Predicate) is a must.

The frame of Simple Sentence may be as—

- A. Subject + Predicate
- B. Noun + Object + Verb

Examples :

1. nŋtiŋi-e neitana Did you go today
itself ?

2. u lai lai i bottana He told it easily.

Here, nɔŋ and u are Subjects while tiŋi-e neitana and lai lai ibottana are Predicates.

Verb :—The Verb in the Simple Sentence has the tendency of occurring at the end of the sentence.

e.g. neitana=went (did go) and bottana=told of the examples given above.

Object :—The Object never comes in the beginning nor in the end.

e.g. tiŋi-e and i of the examples referred above.

C. Noun Phrase + Attribute to the Subject + Subject + Verb.

Examples :

3. inɪŋ nəŋou nateŋ unɪŋ nəŋou biribɔŋa
nini məsu təitana=In this house your
(or that house) four (or five) cows were
or There were your four (or five) cows
in this house (or that house).

Subject = məsu

Attribute to the Subject = nini

Phrases : The Phrases are the words or the Sequence of words. The phrases available in the above referred sentences are the followings :—

1. Additive Noun Phrase—*inɪŋ nəŋou nateŋ unɪŋ nəŋou*=This house or that house.

2. Emphatic Phrase

—*tiŋi-e*=to day itself in Example No. 3. The other example may be given is *duksuk* =Unhappiness (and) happiness. The emphatic particles being used after the noun form the Emphatic Phrase. The occurrence of Emphatic Phrase may also be seen with verb e.g. *neitəŋ-ɔŋ* of a mamar *neitəŋ-ɔŋ*=I am going early.

3. Numeral Phrase

—*biri bɔŋa*. The two numerals may denote *biri nateŋ bɔŋa*=four or five. They are attributing to the Noun Phrase. The other example of Numeral Phrase is—*bɔŋa pa:ɪ*=Five flowers.

4. Verb Phrase

—*lai lai i bottana*=Easily told this. The Verb Phrase is made up of one verb and the element preceding it as Demonstrative Particle, Adverb and followed by Negative Particle. The other examples may be shown as—*i gaśaitana*=Ate this uai *ne:nəŋ*=(I) will go there. The Negative Particle following the verb may be shown as *təŋca*=is not; *phəinca*=Don't came.

5. Noun Phrase

—*nini məsu*=Yours cow or Your cow—The Noun Phrase with the attribute a Personal Pronoun.

A Noun Phrase may also have the Noun, Demonstrative, Adjective, Numeral and Verb as the preceding element to the Noun e.g. *maksə məsu*=Tiger and cow (Noun+Noun)

əmrɔmɪaśa=That boy
(Demonstrative + Noun)

gośa phaŋ=One tree (Numeral + Noun)

nekeinmarap=The seeing man
(Verb + Noun)

D. Verb only

Example :

phəitana=Came

The verb acting here as Word, Phrase, Clause and Sentence.

Complex Sentence—The Complex Sentence is the more than one clause sentence. One of the clauses is Independent Clause called a Principal Clause and other clauses are Sub-ordinate Clauses or Dependent Clauses following the principal one.

The Principal Clause may have the subject and predicate or the predicative verb alone. The verb occurs in the end of the main clause while the Sub-ordinate Clause has the verb either in the beginning or in the end.

The sub-ordinate Clause differs also from the main clause in case of subject which either is understood or occurs only in the middle.

The examples of the Complex Sentence may be shown as :

1. *jɛnda naomɔnna aŋ yei bal phəinca nəŋ*
As much as you can give I will not come back here.

2. caŋ phaŋai bōcōt nekeitana u panphaŋ maŋetana Who saw mango in tree he took from the tree.
3. ji marap ōmajni perem ōainca apan perem ōainca—Who does not want the welfare of the Society he does not want his own.

Main Clauses—The main clauses are ōŋ yei bal-phōincana=I will not come back here. u panphaŋ maŋetana=He took from the tree, and u apan perem ōainca=He does not want his own are for the sentences No. 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

The main clauses have the following phrases :

1. Verb Phrase —yei bal phōincanaŋ=here will not come back.
The Verb phrase is constructed as the verb being preceded by the Demonstrative, Adverb and the Negative marker at the end or in the middle of the clause.
2. Adverbial Phrase—yei=here. This single word Adverbial Phrase may be used as the substitute for the Adverbs. The other type of Adverbial Phrases are :—
lapŋa=once, keŋa ōamōc=For some time and bibekalai=For a long time of the sentences as lapŋa nekeitanaŋ=I am seeing once or once I am seeing,
ke ŋa ōamōcōitana=It was for sometime and u bibekalai bōttana=He told for a long time respectively.

Subordinate Clauses—The Subordinate Clauses here in the above sentences are :

1. jēnda naomōnna=A much as you can give — This is the Subordinate Adverbial Clause modifying the verb 'bal phōincanaŋ'.
2. caŋ phaŋai bōcōtnekeitana=Who saw the mangoes in the tree—This is Subordinate Noun Clause attributing to 'u'.
3. jimarap ōmajni perem ōainca=Who does not want the welfare of the Society—This is Subordinate Adjective Clause qualifying 'u'.

These Adverbial Noun and Adjective Clauses are dependent to the main clauses in relation.

A few more Complex Sentences may be given here as :—

1. biŋei nōŋ phōitana aŋnagou neitanan—When you were coming I was going home.
2. bieŋ aŋ ambaknaŋ uai nōŋambak—Where I shall seat you will seat there.
3. u jōdi jōguai mōŋa aŋuna nekei naŋ—If he is in the village I will see him.

Compound Sentence—The Compound Sentence is more than one Principal clause sentence. The Principal Clauses are joined by a connective.

Example :

1. ōhōrimōcōt bōtōu' duktoŋca=The town mouse told - don't worry.

2. u bōttana—nini ōkuŋ muŋtōa=He told, 'what is your name'.

3. makŋa marap, muŋi, mōŋi, purun gatōrtana ōa:m gaŋŋek gaŋaitana=The tiger killed man, buffalo, cow, goat and ate them all.

The **First Principal Clauses** here are ōhōri mōcōt bōtōu, u bōttana, makŋa marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun gatōrtana of the sentences 1,2,3. The subjects are here—mōcōt, u, makŋa respectively. The subject mōcōt has the attributive ōhōri or ōhōri mōcōt is a Noun Phrase.

The Predicates are—bōtōu, bōttana and marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun gatōrtana respectively.

The Objects are in the last sentence—marap, muŋi, mōŋu, purun.

The **Second Principal Clauses** are 'duktoŋca' nini ōkuŋ muŋ tōa and gaŋŋek gaŋaitana in sentences 1,2 and 3 respectively.

The subject is understood in the case of first while nini is subject of the second gaŋŋek of the third.

The Predicates are duktoŋca, ōkuŋ muŋ tōa and gaŋaitana respectively for 1,2,3 No. sentences.

In the Predicate No. 1 duk (the nominal base) is an object here while toŋca is a Verb Phrase—the negative marker where following the verb.

The connective joining the two main clause is seen in the last sentence as ōa:m=And.

SELECTED VOCABULARY & TEXTS

Vowels

A. words	English meanings
ibai	here
iphita	hungry
imōŋgōŋa	one-twenty
iniŋ	this
u	he/she
uai	there
una	to him/to her
uni	his/her
unōŋ	by him/by her
unōŋa	to him/to her (dative)
unōŋ bene	from him/from her
unōŋe	at him/at her
eji/ōji	cat
eniŋŋa:	younger brother's wife

A. words

eyti	father's sister/ mother's sister
edɔ	those
ɛdɔ	these
ɛmrɔ	this/it
ɔ.khna	belly
ɔgrɔm	with
ɔkɔk	he (hon)/they (fem)
ɔkɔŋ	elder brother's wife/ wife's elder brother
ɔkɔŋa	to him/to her (hon)/ to him/to her (dative)
ɔkɔŋi	his/her (hon)
ɔkɔŋna	to them
ɔuŋi	their
ɔŋŋiŋ tapra:k phalk'sa:	two and a half (2½)
ɔŋŋiŋ	two
ɔkɔŋkɔn	by him/by them
ɔkɔŋbene	from him/from them
ɔkɔŋe	at him/at them
ɔteyi	father's father
ɔvoi	mother's mother
aju	mother's father
aca : k	before
aibudi	father's mother
ajɔŋ	brother/father's brother's son/ father's sister's son/ mother's brother's son/mother's sister's son
u : kna	why
alɔmairɔŋ	parched rice
amai	mother
ambakta/tana	sit/sat
anɔŋ	elder brother's wife /by me
ani	my/mine
a:ni	from
ani patɔŋci	at
aŋ	I
apa:/apa'sa:	alone
apɔŋɔ	you all (hon)
arɔ/ara	again
atpini	famous
atta:m	third
ata:m	three
ava'sa:	daughter's daughter
ava:	father

A. words

avai/ɔvəi	father's mother/ mother's mother
atɔŋa	why
aŋan	to me (accusative)
aŋana	to me (dative)
aŋbene	from me
aŋae	at me
əcu	father's brother/ father's father/ mother's father
əcu'sa:	daughter's son/son's son
əbun	bathe
əi'sa:	son's daughter
əkun/ətun	what
əmrɔ	that
CONSONANTS	
kabɔk	elder sister's husband
karəŋ	wing
kawra:	crow
ka:n	meat
kabləŋ	empty
kami	know
kalaŋ ta/tana	call/called
katlɔ	cheek
karɔŋ	bone
kaŋka	chisel
kəvɔi	monkey
kəi, kei	dog
kəibhu:i	bitch
kəuɔi, kəuɔi	money
kərəu/kərou	story
kərcita/kəriɔu	fall
kəmn	brain
kelɔŋ	fever
keŋklɔŋ/kəŋklɔŋ	all
kəŋcita	hatred
kəɔŋta	jump
kəmn	beard
kəɔk	six
ku:r	nail
kunjur	back
ki'sa	few
kəɔŋ	noise
kukil	cuckoo
kharei	now
khəb'səma	tasted
khəb	much

	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
gampə/ganpə	tomorrow	cəpitana	shut
gatorra/—tana	kill/killed	cədon	wound
gəsaŋta/—tana	do/did	cəgeta	begin
gəgək	chisel	cəphək	buttock
gəglət	round	cəgoi	day after tomorrow/ day before yesterday
gəlonŋa/guruta	lie	cədurai	in
gəksəni phalksa:	half ($\frac{1}{2}$)	cədupai	low
gəksasən	only	cəli	seed
gəndabiri	one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$)	cekeŋ	hand
gəksəmon pəgoša:	one and one fourth ($1\frac{1}{4}$)	cəuca : k/tousa : k	bird
gəksimən phalksa:	one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$)	cua :	high
gəi	bettlenut	cəuha :	mouse
gərib	poor	cə : r	thief
gəsom/gəsəŋ	evening	chiə	dark
gəida:m	garden	jəbo : k	elder brother's wife
gəsa/gəssa	one	janla	window
gəmtana	sank	jəlonŋa	bag
gram	village	jə : kh	husband
gəpə	horse	jəga	village
gəhestai	false	jə : k/jə : k	bride
gəhi:	ghee	jəph	fan
gəilun	(l) sing	jənda	as
gəpta	stand	jənou	father's brother's daughter/ father's sister's daughter/ mother's brother's daughter/ mother's sister's daughter
gəi	song	jərai	different
gə:ni	whose	jəkim	behind
gəpə	whom	jəkiməl	after
gəŋ	who	jəhin jəhiŋ	light
gə : kh	leaf	jəbuttana	sleepy
gəka : m	foot	jə :	ten
gəika	water	jəsuka : p	urine
gəkabən	flood	jəren	slow
gəiga	knee	jəjai	mother's sister
gəitana	die	jə : k/jə : k	wife
gəista:m/cistəŋ	ring	jəil	prison
gəi :	blood	jəntrona	pain
gəi/cido :	egg/eggs	jəpetana	shut
gəikajə	river	jəhi/jəhikim	stool
gəikašam	bank of river	jəhu :	eight
gəiskəŋ/cisgəŋ	finger	jəpi	hat
gəlpə : k/celpə : k	body	jəka	money
gəkrə : p	cold	jəhəta	thunder
gərek	thunder	jəŋga : m	root
gəto : r/cote : r	root	jəpta : p	quick
gəsma : r	ant	jəpta/toreita	do
gəkot	wine	jəpi	to make
gəbən	after		
gəpidin/cəpidin	winter		

A. words	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
takitana	made	naʃaŋnau	to answer
ta :	tissue	nokun/nukun	nose
tarik	date	naŋplou	elephant
telei	tongue	nouʃeli	wife's sister
tei/toi	fruit	neiton	star
tekrei/tokroi	many	neyi	mother-in-law
terenta	learn	neiəu/neita	to go/go
tukur	throat	nekeita	see
tu-a	deep	nikcuŋ	bee
tugtug	hot	niccuŋjor	bee's nest
təlukon	all	nini	her
təleydha : m	forest	niŋa/niŋi	to us
təleytha : m	bush	niŋ	we
təŋku	tobacco	ninimu	name
tokhom/tokhoŋ	garland	niginei	need
tokhon	bracelet	nilukta	fight
tələkta	run	nu:ŋ/nu:r	roof
tələŋtana	ran away	nəkte:l/nəktiŋ	wall
ti : r	arrow	nokun pa:r	nose ring
tiŋi	to day	nənuŋi	your (all)/their
ti :/tiə	now	n : nəŋa	to you (sg. ; pl.— dative)/to them (dative)
tiŋi Pharai	to-night		they
touca : k	bird	nəno:k	thirty
toukonta	cock	nəŋnavta	milk
touməjju	hen	nəno:	by him
touca : kdə :	birds	niŋon	to him
dəʃor	husband's younger brother	niŋana	from him
daban	mistake	niŋbene	at us
daŋta	enter	niŋae	you (pl.)
dəŋcarən	without	nənuŋ	to you (pl.)
dəŋca/təŋca	not	nənuŋin/-ŋa	to you (sg.)
dəʃəmannə	know	nəŋan	by yqu (sg. ; pl.)
dekm	head	nənuŋbene/	from you (sg. ; pl.)
dəŋei	open	nəŋae/nənuŋae	at you (sg. ; pl.)
debrek	slow	nənuŋin	to them (acc)
dəboi	to break	nəno:ŋon	by them
dukkho	sorrow	nəno:ŋbene	from them
dhəna	widower	nəno:kpinin	of them (gen)
əhana	servant	nəno:ŋe	at them
na : /na:do :	fish/fishes	nerikel toi	coconut tree
nəcor	ear	pa:r/pa:rdə:	flower/flowers
nəco:k	deer	pa:ro:k	pigeon
nəka:p/nukdu:r	door	pancak	vegetable
nəmpa:r	air	pa:r thəkoŋ	garland
nəten/nəteŋ	or	pa:r	carry
nanek	month	pəlaŋ	animal
nao	give	pəŋəsa:	a quarter (1/4)
nəi/nəitana	listen to		

A. words	English meanings	A. words	English meanings
pɔrel	buy	bi—ɔ:	which
pɔ:n	beetle	bitan	new
pəncuŋ	Jack fruit	biʂal	then
pətɔkta	rise	biʂiŋtana	awakened
pəmən/pəmno	ripe	bidhɔba	widow
pəmər	little/small	biri	four (4)
pe:kh	bow	bidan	seed
penek/pɛnek	black	buda	old man
peslai	false	budi	old woman
pemmɛ	gray haired	bɛŋtey	youngman
pittiŋ	thorn	bɛmɔɔ	where
piʂou	rotten	bɛnda	how
pillow	long/tall	bərcu	smoke
pirpatan	west	bəgdu:l	bat
piʂa:k	red	bəiramusi	buffaloe (he)
piʂa:	father's sister's husband	bənjamai	younger sister's husband
piʂei	father's elder sister	bəʂita	dance
pirai/pi:r	north	bəkta	say
pirai	above	bəcɔtphaŋ	mango tree
priŋ	from	bania	goldsmith
purun/purundɔ:	goat/goats	bɛŋteyʂa:	brother's son
purɔntɔŋca	sick (not well)	bɔteyi	father's brother
punuk	blush	bɔlaŋ	white
punuŋ	fly	bɔ:n	flood
puʂupta/puʂubitaŋ	smell	bɔʂɔr	year
pa: p	sin	bɔlɔndin	summer
phaitɔŋ	tooth	bɔjɔŋta	travel
pha:r	night	bɔtena	inform
phaŋ/phaŋdɔ:	tree/trees	bɔŋa	five
phakɔŋ	shoulder	bəʂi	axe
phe:	bow	bɔlam	hot
phai	come	belebeyi	dailey
phəkselek	green	beddey	enough
ba:	bamboo	bedei	pain
ba:r	fire	bɔja:k	thunder
balɔta:/balva	heat	bhəuniʂa:	younger brother's wife
bai	god	bhule	in mistake
ba:kh	pig	bhəʂur	husband's elder brother
ba:n	also		
bandra:k	short figure	marap/mɛllamarap	man/men
balphəitana	come back	mtaʂa:	boy
baitaŋta	to worship	maicɔli	seed
biuʂaitanamarap	married man	maicɔ:k	deer
biuʂaitanamicik	married woman	makʂa	tiger
binda	how	maibhat	boiled rice
biʂei	when	mai	rice
biʂ	poison	makhɔn	butter
bici	where	mama	mother's mother

A. words	English meanings
marapnijolona	man's bag
majrai	between
mailam	false
mairɔŋ	rice
miciksa:	girl
micik	woman
micol	youngman
mical	younglady
miaŋ/meaŋ	cat
mimaipharai	yesterday night
mɔgr/mɔkɔr/mɔkr	eye
mɔcɔt/mɔcɔk	mouse
mɔni	father's younger sister
mɔŋa	live
məsu	cow
mənphuni/muniphin	morning
məjjumuɕi	she buffalo
mo:r	peacock
məni	mother's brother's wife
muktun	forehead
mu:ŋ	buffaloe
metey	plantain
məntana	gray
meŋniŋ	second (2nd)
mɛrɔ	ear ring
mərubhumi	desert
ranekpurnima	fullmoon night
ranek	moon
ranekcio	moonless night
raɕɔn	noon
ra:ŋ/ra:ŋphusi	rain
raʂan	sun
raʂkəuda	swan
raʂanmupa:k	east
raʂɔnnəl	afternoon
ra:ŋphəjei	rainey season
rahaw	anger
ranta:p	dry
ranet	month
rendi	mountain
reŋqi	widow
reambu	cloud
reitɔn	star
rewati	servant (maid)
repa:k	tired
rentek	rest
reŋsei	day before yesterday
roncei	storm

A. words	English meanings
roŋa	difficult
ruŋ	boat
ruŋsa:	twenty
roŋa	story
ruŋi	bread
la:m	road (path)
lagat	dailey
lapsa/lepak	once
lailai	easy
laʂou	accept
lapha	bring
lalɔŋ	take
leteyi	plantain
leyi/neyi	mother-in-law
lege—a	with
leita	go
lepoitana	sank
lepta/lɛpta	abuse
lɛka	book/paper
lɔluk	full
lɔŋɔ	friendly
ləua:	long
louseni	send
lubi ;	greedy
lahaw	full
sa:	baby/son
ʂabek	baby
sa:n	day
ʂaʂməsu	bull
ʂariʂɔkɔk	sari (cloth)
sa:botei	son
ʂarca	bad
sa:m	and
ʂam/ʂameta	stand
ʂamtana	stop
ʂani	to eat
ʂaita	eat
ʂa:dhin	free
ʂɛl	fox
ʂrhomaʂa:	lion
ʂiniŋ	seven
ʂɔ:ŋ	village
ʂɔkɔk	clothing
ʂɔŋsa:	hundred
ʂɔŋɔ	true
ʂɔma	sweet
ʂɔŋta	ask for
ʂɔm/ʂɔmi	beg

A. word

śc:ŋ	back
śompəŋ	rib
śortoi	chain
śom	salt
śona	gold
śonta	burn
śəmudrə	sea
śommi	sorrow
śu:k	happy
śindur	vermillion
sa:	nine
śohor	town
śontratoi	orange tree
śorok	road
śoruk	crane
śorgan	sky
ha:	land/field
hapa:k	breast
haśoŋ	earth
ha:terni	earthquake
hadamai	field
hahan/hahok	beans
hacak	grass
harcak	grass
haśoŋ	country
hapraŋni nəgou	hut
handa/handadɔ:	knife/knives
ha:n	potato
handok	piece
haśani/haśeta	kind
haśo:k	lungs
harei	cane
hapta	week
hə:tɔŋ	face
həphut/həput	dust
hśdɔl/hśdom	mud
həlwa	farmer
həu	father-in-law
həbuk	gray hair
həpla	dig
həcur	hill
huciq	cheek
houa :	hair
hinjila:n	green
hətauce	low
hələp	skin
hareŋkən	stick
hiŋśa	grudge
hə	yes

B. Phrases and Sentences :

1	gośa marap	One man.
2	məŋniŋ marap	Two men.
3	ata:m marap	Three men.
4	məlla marap	Many men.
5	maraptəŋca	No man.
6	gośa micik	One woman.
7	ata:m micik	Three women.
8	gośa kəi:kəi	One dog.
9	əŋniŋ kəi	Two dogs.
10	kəidɔ:	Many dogs.
11	gośa hələŋ	One stone.
12	əŋniŋ hələŋ	Two stones.
13	ani dekm	My head.
14	nini nacor	Your ear.
15	nənuŋi nacord :	Your (pl.) ears.
16	kəini jeməi	The dog's tail.
17	tou ca:kni bhaśa	The bird's nest.
18	ani cekəŋdɔ:	My hands.
19	əŋŋi śəŋdɔ:	Our houses
20	nini kəi	Your dog.
21	nənuŋi kəi	Your (pl.) dog.
22	uni kəi	His dog.
24	ani gośa kəitəa:	I have a dog
25	ədɔ caŋni məśu ?	Whose cow is this ?
26	əmrɔ nini jələŋga dəŋca	This is not your bag,
27	ani avɔa	My father
28	ədɔ ani məśu	This is my cow.
29	nini amai	Your mother.
30	əŋŋi avɔa	Their father.
31	uni jɔ:kə	Her husband.
32	uni jinou təa	He has a sister.
33	əŋŋi avani avɔatəa:	We have Father's father,
34	əŋŋi avani amai təa:	They have Father's mother.
35	unini avɔa ?	Is he your Father ?
36	uni amai biəi ?	Where is his mother ?
37	u uni avani amai dimbəśektana	She sent her Father's mother.
38	gośa goda mteśa:	One big boy.
39	məŋniŋ pəmor micikśa:	Two small girls,
40	śabego kananaŋ	The boy is fat.
41	micikśa:kantəŋca	The girl is not fat.
42	uni mteśabo məkəŋ əŋniŋən nəkca	His son's two eyes are blind.

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
43 ani micikśabo : nijom manca	My daughter cannot walk	72 miai bedei cōṅi śaitana	It was much cold yesterday.
44 mēlla perem nēgou	Many good houses.	73 gampōjedi cōṅi śai biśiṅṅ aṅ neicanāṅ	If it is cold to morrow then I shall not go.
45 aṅkhəbtuṅi maśetaṅ	I feel very hot.	74 nōṅ biśei nēgouaṅ neitana ?	When did you go home ?
46 nōṅ khəb cōṅi maśeta	You feel much cold.	75 nōṅ ganpe phəia ?	Are you coming to- morrow ?
47 u khəb rebektana	He was very tired.	76 nōṅ aṅan bibekalai ceia : ?	When will you see me ?
48 u keśa śani maśetana	She felt bit hurt	77 aṅ yei	I am here.
49 ani cōmro śōṅṅ perem	This house of mine is good.	78 u śōṅai mōṅa :	He will be in the house.
50 aṅ mamar neitaṅon	I am going early.	79 cōṅk mial-in nēgouen taitana	They were in the house yesterday.
51 u jeren-i phəia:	He will come late.	80 śōṅṅ cikahaśō daknai tēa :	The house is by the side of the river.
52 śāṅṅ khəb goda	The house is very large.	81 touca : kōṅ : pōimōn neiaṅ	The birds flew away.
53 śōṅṅ khəb pōmōr	The house is very small.	82 kəi tōlōkmōn- neitana	The dog ran away quickly.
54 cōmro jəguaicanṅaṅ bōṅtei caṅcaṅ buda	In this village some are young some are old.	83 u umi jikimai ambaktana	She was sitting next to him.
55 cōmro tōleydhamai keśa phaṅ goda keśa pōmōr	In this forest some trees are large some are small.	84 neimōn śōṅṅi ambak	Go and sit inside the house.
56 gośa bōlaṅ pa:r	One white flower.	85 hapraṅ nēgouni bairai taśam	Don't wait outside the hut.
57 gaśśek penek toucak	Many black birds.	86 u hapraṅ nēgouni bairai phəitana bōśni ceikatei	He went outside the hut to see the dance.
58 cōmro pa:rō piśa:k	This flower is red.	87 u nōṅan ceiatel phəinca	He did not come to see you.
59 una ani śōṅṅ bōlaṅ nao	Give her my white dress.	88 micikśabo : cika- nanatei neitana	The girl went to bring water. '
60 handaṅ bōśininca goda	The spear is longer than the axe.	89 aṅ mamar neitanaṅ	I am going early.
61 u attōminceia śabek śarca	He is worst among all.	90 u bedei jeren phəi- tanaei	He came very late.
62 nini gośa ghṛta perem tēa anio bōdei peremca	You have a good horse but mine is better.	91 cōmro marabo mamar tapta : p neita	This man is going very quickly.
63 cōṅṅ marap mōṅniṅ	These two men.	92 u ani avca	He was my Father.
64 cōmro mōṅniṅ marap	Those two men.	93 u ani amai	She is my Mother.
65 cōmro micik mēlla	These many women.	94 aṅ kōrəu bōttaṅ	I will talk.
66 cōmro micik mōṅniṅ	These two women.	95 nōṅ kōrəu bōttana	You were talking.
67 caṅ cōmro kōndamō naśetana ?	Who took that stick ?	96 raṅ datta	It rains now.
68 bēcōmro śabek pōmōr mēśəvaṅ: neitana ?	Whose little boy brought that kitten ?	97 miai raṅ dattana	It was raining yesterday.
69 nōṅ tiṅi-e neita ?	Are you going today ?	98 ganpō raṅ dana	It will rain tomorrow.
70 aṅ miai Pharai neitanaṅ	I went last night.	99 marap nōṅ nekeita	The man sees you.
71 cōṅk cōmro ranegai neinca	They did not go back last month.	100 micikgośa nōṅ nekeitana	A woman saw you yesterday.

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
101 aḡ apísa áabo : ceitanḡ	I see the baby.	131 uni poísa tḡca	She has no money.
102 aḡ nini miaśa : ceitanḡ	I have seen your daughter.	132 una uni lḡkhavḡnao	Give her her book
103 nḡḡ una biel nḡka : ?	Where do you see him ?	133 uni amai kansarca	Her mother's health is not good.
104 aḡ micikśabona bakhḡrdḡmaḡ dimbeśenaḡ	I will send the girl to the field.	134 u gośa cithi lḡkhaita	She writes a letter.
105 u uni áabo : dinbeśetḡca	He will not send his Child.	135 u una kolḡmon lḡkhaita	He is writing by his pen.
106 u uai ambekeita	He sits there.	136 u nḡḡou neita	She is going home.
107 nḡḡ una biei nekeitana ?	Where did you see him.	137 u lai—lai debeitana i kondamḡ	He broke the stick easily.
108 u nḡḡou neiou	Let him go home.	138 aḡdaban maman phḡitanḡ	I came early mistakingly.
109 u jḡdi apḡn jḡḡoi mḡḡrḡn aḡumḡn nekein gaślaḡ	If he is in the village I would like to see him.	139 u tapta : p nḡḡouni bairai neitana	Quickly he went outside the house.
110 a : kna u phḡinca : ?	Why has he not come ?	140 u debrek kḡrou bḡttana	He told the story slowly.
111 nḡḡ kondamḡ debeiatei mḡnna ?	Can you break the stick ?	141 u una nekeitana śa : m leptana	He saw him and abused.
112 nḡḡ cika nḡḡitana ?	Have you finished drinking water ?	142 nao nateḡ cita :	Give or will die.
113 a : , aḡ keśa bedei piaḡ	Yes, I some more will drink.	143 śutḡḡ balphḡitana tiḡi-e	Therefore, come back today itself.
114 u nḡḡou neimḡn ḡkla ambaktana	Having reached home he sat down alnoe.	144 nḡḡ ba : n nini cekeḡ ḡḡnao	You also wash your hand.
115 uni ḡkuḡ muḡ ?	What is his name ?	145 aḡ ba : n nḡḡ ba : n nei-naḡ	I also you also will go.
116 nini iḡḡa biaḡ ?	Where is your village ?	146 ḡamai neimḡn aḡ ḡḡrimḡn nekei-in gaśai-tanaḡ	Having reached the village I went to see Hari.
117 nḡḡ biḡ penḡ phḡitana ?	Where do you come from ?	147 u ḡerib kintu perem tḡa	He is poor but honest.
118 nḡḡ biḡ neita ?	Where are you going ?	148 amai, aḡ yei phḡitaḡ	Mother, I have come here.
119 u biḡekalai pinḡḡta	She has been suffering for a long time.	149 ani bhaśae keśa lḡkha tḡca	There is no book in my language.
120 śabego uniḡai tereḡta	The boy learns from him.	150 ḡmrḡ marap pḡmḡr peremtḡa	This short sized man is intelligent.
121 amai ḡḡḡga gaśai	Mother feeds us.	151 aḡana pḡmḡr dudh nao	Give me a little milk.
122 nḡḡ nḡḡai ḡmrḡniḡbene naśemḡnna	You can take it from us for you.	152 śarca marapni śḡḡai neinca	Don't go with a bad man.
123 nḡḡ ḡkuḡ pia : ?	What do you want ?	153 ḡmrḡ jḡḡuai keśa ḡḡda bḡcḡt phan tḡita	There are some big mango trees in this village.
124 nḡḡ binda tḡita ?	How are you ?	154 aḡan nḡḡou neian	Let me go home.
125 śḡḡomaśa tḡleydhamai mḡḡta	Lion lives in the forest.	155 nḡḡ nḡḡou neiou	You go home.
126 u gośa duphu gaḡḡrtana	He killed a snake.	156 nḡḡ tiḡi-e neitana ?	Did you go today itself ?
127 duphuḡ uni cekeḡai citana	The snake is killed by him.	157 u lai-lai i bḡttana	He told it easily.
128 aḡ apan neitaḡ	I go myself.	158 iniḡ nḡḡou nateḡ uniḡ nḡḡou buri bḡḡa nini mḡśu tḡitana	In this house or that house your four or five cows were.
129 u neia :	She will be going.		
130 u neitana	She was going.		

B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings	B. Phrases and Sentences	English meanings
159 jēda naomōnnaaṇ yei bal phāincanaṇ	As much as you can give I will not come back here.	162 biēi nōṇ phāitana aṇ nōṇ u neitanaṇ	When you were coming I was going home.
160 caṇ phaṇai bōcōtne- keitana u panphaṇ maśetana	Who saw mango in the tree he took from the tree.	163 biei aṇ ambak naṇ uai nōṇ ambak.	Where I shall seat you will seat there.
161 ji marap sōmajol perem śainca u papan perem śainca	He who does not want the welfare of the society he does not want his own.	164 u bōttana—'ninjō- kuṇ muṇ'?	He told, 'what is your name'?
		165 makśa, marap, muśi, mōśu, purun gātārtana śa : m gaśśek gaśaitana	The tiger killed the man, buffaloe, cow, goat and ate them all.

C. onnected Text :

1. śaṇśa : gośa micik Buddhōdevni nōṇai phāiōu. uni khōbhapakmanni. uni śakśa :
one day a woman Buddhadeb to come. She so much sorrow got. Her only
bōṇtei citana. u hēpēmōn hēpēmōn Buddhōdev nicakamai kōreimōn an bōtōu, "ani śa : ni kano
child (is) dead. She crying to Buddhadev's feet fell down and told my son's health
Perēmōn tōitana, mhaṇai minni tōitana. uni muaṇai tiṇi minno tōṇca. Buddhōdevni nōṇai
good was, face-in Smile (there) was. His face-in today smile was no. Buddhadev to
ōmro micigo uni śa : ni cōlpa : k bhikkha piōu-śadhuō uni dukkha nekeimōn hapa : k mannōu.
that lady her son's life begged for. The sage her sorrow having-seen pity moved (felt).
u bōtōu gośa pōṅkuron uni śa : perēmōn mōṇa. u gośa nōgoupiniṇ keśa bēśor naphna,
He told one medicine by her son alright may be. She a house-from some mustard seed will bring,
jiei marap cininca u micigo nōṇou nōṇou nōjemōu. ji nōtemōu nōn cōbak
where man dead is not (dead has not). That woman from house turned. Whoever heard he (himself) astonished
śaiōu. śakśaba : n bēśor naōtei manca. ōmro micigo daśaman cinion attōmin nōṇai
became. Any body even the mustard give could not. That woman understood death all—to
sottō. jieī uni śa : neitana uōi attōpon neianigna. micigo Buddhōdevni nōṇai balemon phāiōu.
true. Where her son has gone there all go are to. The women Buddhadev to back—come.
u Buddhōdevna bōtōu prithibipiniṇ attōpini hapa : k śōnot
She to Buddhadev told the world-from all-of sorrow to take-away.

Free translation :

One day a woman came to Buddhadev. She got so much sorrow. Her only child is dead. She fell down on Buddhadev's feet crying and said, "My son's health was good, there was smile in the face. To-day there is no smile is his face." That lady begged for her son's life to Buddhadev. The sage having seen her sorrow was moved with pity. He told that by one medicine her son may be

alright. She will bring some mustard seed from a house where no person is dead. That woman turned from house to house. Whosoever heard her was astonished. None could give the mustard seed. That woman understood that death is true (and must) to all. Where her son has gone there all are to go. The woman came back to Buddhadev. She told Buddhadev to take away the sorrows of all from the world.

2. śaṇśa : gośa budamarapni bōṇa śa : tōitana. cōnok śanphar nilukta o perem takemōn
once an old man of five sons had. They daily used to quarrel and peacefully
nōṇateimanca. śaṇśa : budōbo kōndamboja haimōn tanōu o cōṇṇa kalaṇṇo lapśa. uni
stay could not. One day the old man Sticks some bundled and them to asked one by one. His

godaisa:ma bōtəu 'ɛmrə kōndamə bōi. jola uni godaśa: bōiātei mancəu. śala uni pōmər śa
 eldest son-to told "these sticks break. But his eldest son break could-not. Then his next-son
 u kalagə o bōtəu, "nəŋ ɛmrə kōndamə bōi." Kintu u ba:n bōiāteimancəu. śal budobə
 he called and told, "you this stick break." But he also (too) break could not. Then the oldman
 ar gośa sa:na bōtəu. "nəŋ ɛmrə bōi u ba:n mancəu. cəgunai budobə śabegdana
 other one son-to told, you this break. He too could not. After (that) the old man sons—to
 attōpōnna kalagəu o bōtəu jə nōnək gośa i kōndamə: bōi. kintu śakśa:ba:n mancəi.
 all-to invited and told that you of anyone these sticks break. But one son even could not.
 budobə śla bōtəu, "nōnək i kōndamə: gośa gośa bōi. śa:ni bōiātei. budobə śaidōna
 The oldman then told, you-all these sticks one one break. The son's broke. The old man sons-to
 bōtəu jadi thaisāl a'pōn juktigaśimōn mōŋa nōnōŋi śakśa:ba:n klati gaśiātei—mancəna.
 told If a: a place all unitedly-being live among yourselves even to one son harm do none can.
 ar atpōn jraśaisəu nōnōŋi śətru beddey śaia:. śanśa: bhaiḥbai nīlukmancəu thaisā:
 and all separately live your enemy increase will. that day from the brothers quarrel left at a place
 milgaśimōn mōŋəu.
 unitedly lived.

Free translation :

Once an old man had five sons. They used to quarrel daily and could not stay peacefully. One day the old man tied up some sticks in a bundle and asked them one by one. To his eldest son, he told, "Break this sticks." But his eldest son could not break. Then to his next son he called and told "you break these sticks" But he too could not break. Then the old man told his other one son, "you break this." He too could not. After that

the old man invited all his sons and said "can any one of you break these sticks." But none of his sons could succeed. The old man then told to his sons, "you break these sticks one one each." The sons broke. The old man told the sons, 'If at a place all unitedly live among yourselves none can do harm to any one even ; but if you all quarrel and all live separately your enemy will increase. From that day the brothers left quarreling and lived together at a place.

NOTES

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13 Das, Shri Deben

—Gave the information of their title change. Shri Das told the history behind their title change which is as follows :

His grand father was Kesto Rabha. Father Debu Smarani and he is Deben Das. Rabhas originally were Koches. May be due to the Garo Surroundings the Rabhas changed their title from Koch to Garo by establishing their matrimonial relations with them. But due to their migratory habits the Rabhas, in the next course, could not check themselves from being influenced by the Rajbansi culture and so they began to tell the Garos as the *nɛŋta garo* (uncultured or naked Garos). During this change they were

influenced and advised by Shri Bhavendra Narayan Chowdhury (a saint or a political leader and who later became 'Sri Sri Krishnananda Swami) to come and join the social fold of the Rajbansis. The Rabhas did it and took their name as Smarani. After that, Shri Das told, the Rabhas could not help becoming Das to establish their social position in the soil of Bengal.

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PART II

A. CENSUS TABLES AND B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

A. CENSUS TABLES

Explanatory Notes

This part contains 44 tables presenting the 1961 Census data for the district. Most of the tables present materials for each police station and some tables present data for each town. The figures for the district as a whole have been given first followed by the figures for a subdivision and the police stations under a subdivision. The police stations in a subdivision have been arranged according to the location code number assigned to a police station for the purpose of the 1961 Census.

The tables presented in this part do not however cover the whole range of Census statistics pertaining to the district. The tables on migration and certain other topics have not been included in this volume for want of space. Those will be found in the West Bengal Census Table Volumes.

The following paragraphs will give a brief account of the tables included in this volume. A detailed note on each of the tables has been given in respective census publications containing 1961 Census Tables. Definitions adopted for certaining terms often used in census parlance have been given in Appendix 1 to this note.

A—Series

General Population Tables

There are, in all, four General Population Tables and three Appendices in this series. But only two tables *i.e.*, A-I and A-III have been selected for presentation in the District Census Handbook.

Table A-I

This table presents area, density, number of villages inhabited and uninhabited separately, number of towns, occupied residential house and total population with sex break-up. These data have been shown down to police station and each town separately under each police station having such town.

The Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal was unable to furnish the revised area figures of the territorial units for the 1961 Census. In absence of the figures furnished the State Survey Department, area figures for different territorial units had to be computed for the purpose of Census from the various available sources. Area figures mostly were taken from the last published Jurisdiction List for the *Mauzas*.

The area of a town administered by the Municipal Commissioner was obtained from the civic authority concerned. For non-municipal towns, the area figures were obtained by adding up the area figures of the constituent *Mauzas*. The density figures in the Table A-I have been calculated on the computed area figures.

Occupied Residential House meant the occupied Census-house. All Census-houses used wholly or partly as dwelling including a parlour or sitting room, a kitchen, which were located in structures auxiliary to the main house were counted as occupied Census-houses, but cowsheds, grain-gollas etc., though auxiliary to the main house, were excluded.

Table A-III

This table gives an account of the distribution of inhabited villages for the district and each police station in accordance with the size of population which has been broadly classified by seven groups *i.e.*, less than 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above.

B—Series

(i) General Economic Tables

The B-series tables show the distribution of population by economic activity co-related with sex, age and educational level. The classification by economic activity has been made first by workers and Non-workers and then the workers have been further classified into nine broad Industrial Categories.

In the 1941 and earlier Censuses, religion was adopted as the basis on which primary sorting and tabulations were done. The population classified by religion and sex, thus obtained, was given in the village statistics. In the 1951 Census Economic Classification substituted the classification based on religion. For this purpose population was divided into eight Livelihood Classes and in each livelihood class the self-supporting persons and their dependents were included. At the 1961 Census the concept of dependency was abandoned for Economic Classification of population and the concept of work was adopted.

The workers in the nine Industrial Categories shown in the Primary Census Abstract conform to the industry divisions as given in the Standard Industrial Classification as follows :

Category	Industry Division
I Cultivator	Minor Groups 000,001,002,003 and 004 from Division 0
II Agricultural Labourer	
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004 and Division 1 (unless carried on in household level)
IV At Household Industry	Division 0 except Minor Groups 000 to 004, Division 1, 2 and 8 (it carried on in household level)
V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	Division 2 and 8 (unless carried on in household level)
VI In Construction	Division 4
VII In Trade & Commerce	Division 6
VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	Division 7
IX In Other Services	Divisions 5, 8 and 9

Definitions of Workers and Non-workers have been given in Appendix I.

Table B-I and B-II

Table B-I is the basic economic table of 1961 Census. It shows the distribution of persons into nine broad Industrial Categories of workers and non-workers, with sex break-up under each category. This table also shows the distribution of the population into four broad age-groups under each category. The data have been presented for the district and each police station with rural-urban break-up. Table B-II which shows similar figures for the towns has been combined with Table B-I and entries for each town have been shown under the police station where it is situated.

Table B-III

This table has been prepared in two parts i.e., B-III Part A and B-III Part B, of which the former relates to urban areas and the latter to rural areas. In both the parts each of the nine categories of workers and non-workers have been cross-tabulated by literacy and educational levels with sex break-up. The figures have been presented down to the police station and town.

Table B-IV

This table shows the distribution of workers engaged in household industry and non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service by sex, industrial divisions, major groups (Appendix II) and by status of employment i.e., "Employer", "Employee", "Single Worker" and "Family Worker" (Appendix I). In the case of workers engaged in household industry the status of their employment has been classified into two i.e., "Employee" and "Others".

The figures have been presented for the working population except cultivators and agricultural labourers of rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table B-V

This table gives the Occupational Classification (Appendix IV to this note) of persons who are working in non-agricultural sector. In this table data have been shown for rural and urban working population engaged in non-agricultural sector separately with sex break-up, by occupational group. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VI

This table presents the distribution of workers except those engaged in agricultural sector into occupational division and further they have been classified by four broad age-groups and age not stated, and by educational levels. This table shows the figures of urban areas for the district as a whole.

Table B-VII Part A

This table presents workers engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry classified by the nature of their secondary work as cultivators, agricultural labourers and at household industry by sex. The figures have been shown for rural and urban working population separately down to police station. Figures have been presented by major groups of industries in the case of the district and in the case of police stations figures have been shown only against the divisions of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table B-VII Part B

This table furnishes the distribution of workers engaged principally in non-agricultural and non-household industry in accordance with their secondary work at household industry only. These workers have further been classified by sex, industrial divisions and major groups. These figures have been presented down to police station.

Table B-VIII Part A

This table accounts for the distribution of unemployed persons of age 15 and above who are seeking employment for the first time and who were employed before but now out of employment by broad age-groups. They have further been classified by sex and educational levels. This part relates to only the urban population and has been shown for the total urban population of the district as a whole.

Table B-VIII Part B

This part of the table contains the same material as that contained in Part A. The difference is that this part shows the figures for the rural population only down to police station. Further classification

of the educational levels beyond matriculation has not been shown for the rural unemployed persons and the classification by age-groups has also not been done.

Table B-IX

This table shows the distribution of all the non-working population by broad age-groups as in Table B-I. They have further been classified by sex and eight different types of activity of non-workers (for definition of different types of activity see the Appendix I). The figures have separately been shown for rural and urban population and down to police station.

(ii) *Household Economic Tables*

Tables B-X to B-XVII account for the economic activity of a household as unit. The related figures have been compiled and tabulated from the data extracted from the entire of the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures of different tables relate to the number of household engaged in cultivation or household industry or both, size of land or interest in land cultivated and/or the household industry conducted by the household and the number of family workers and/or hired workers engaged in either of the two activities separately or together.

C—Series

Social and Cultural Tables

Table C-I

This table gives the composition of the members in a household. Sample Households have been classified by size, composition by family and non-family members, and by economic activity. The households engaged in cultivation have been further classified by size of land holding. This table is of sociological interest indicating, as it does, the strength of the joint family system. The material of this table has been collected from the Household Schedules on the basis of 20 per cent Sample and the table has been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for total, rural and urban households for the district only.

Table C-II

This is a very important demographic table. This table gives an account of distribution of rural and urban population separately by sex, age-groups and marital status. The entire population in 0-9 years age-group has been treated as never married

and as such no other classifications have been shown against them. This table will give the readers an idea about the trend of variations in the proportions in the various marital status conditions over the last ten years. The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-III Part A

This part of the Table C-III relates to the total population of both the rural and urban areas. This table shows the distribution of the population by sex, age-groups and educational levels. The figures have been presented down to district only.

Tables C-III Part B and Part C

These two parts contain the same data as contained in Part A. Only difference is this that Part B deals with the urban population, while Part C deals with rural population. Again in regard to educational levels more detailed educational classifications have been adopted in the case of urban area than those in rural area. In Part B figures have been presented for the total urban population of the district as a whole. Part C represents the population down to police station.

Table C-V

This table presents the distribution of population by sex and mother-tongues. There are as many as 151 mother-tongues spoken in this district. The figures have been shown for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table C-VII

This table shows the distribution of population for rural and urban areas separately by sex and religions. The population has been classified into 6 main religions arranged alphabetically and the population belonging to other religions have been shown together under "Other Religions". There is another classification which describes "Religion not stated". The figures have been presented down to police station.

Table C-VIII Part A

This table presents the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, industrial categories of workers and non-workers and by literacy. The figures for the rural and urban scheduled caste population have been shown separately down to police station. This Table is considered important from the view point of the classification of scheduled caste population into various economic activities.

Table C-VIII Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation of data as in C-VIII Part A. This part relates to only scheduled tribes.

SCT—Series

Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Table SCT-I Part A

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex and industrial categories of workers and non-workers. The entire scheduled caste population belong to as many as 54 castes arranged alphabetically. Persons who returned themselves as belonging to scheduled castes without specifying the names of the castes have been shown under "Unclassified." There is another interesting classification of special occupations i.e., "Tanning and currying of hides and skins" and "Scavenging". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately down to police station.

Table SCT-I Part B

This table contains the same distribution and presentation as in Part A. This table relates to scheduled tribes which are as many as 20 in numbers in this district and arranged alphabetically. There is no column for the special occupations in this part.

Both these parts are interesting as they give detailed information about individual castes and tribes.

Tables SCT-III Part A (i) to Part B (ii)

These tables show the distribution of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe population by name of caste or tribe, sex and educational levels for rural and urban areas separately down to district only.

Tables SCT-V Part A and Part B

These tables show the distribution of the households belonging to scheduled castes and tribes engaged

in cultivation showing their interest in land and size of land. The figures have been collected from the household schedule on the basis of 20 per cent Sample. These tables have also been prepared in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the office of the Registrar General of India, New Delhi. The figures have been presented for rural areas only for the district level. Part A of the table relates to the scheduled castes and Part B to the scheduled tribes.

Table SC-I

This table shows the distribution of the scheduled caste population by sex, by 3 main types of activities, non-working and educational levels. Other types of activity have been clubbed together and shown under "Others". The figures have been presented for rural and urban areas separately only for the district.

Table ST-I

This table gives an account of the distribution of the scheduled tribe population by name of tribe, mother-tongue, bilingualism and by sex. The figures have been presented only for the district.

Table ST-II

This table corresponds to SC-I in respect of the manner of distribution and presentation except in that distribution by educational levels has not been shown. It relates to scheduled tribes.

Industrial Establishments

This table accounts for the distribution of different industrial establishments returned in the Housing Census of October, 1960 as carried on in Census house(s) by villages and towns under each police station separately. The nature of industry has been indicated by the minor groups of the Standard Industrial Classification (Appendix II). Number of such industrial establishments has been put within brackets against each minor group. The data have been collected from the Houselists prepared during the house-numbering operation.

Appendix 1

DEFINITIONS

Census House

A census house is a structure or part of a structure inhabited or vacant, or a dwelling, a shop, a shop-cum-dwelling or a place of business, workshop, school, etc., with a separate entrance.

If a building has a number of flats or blocks which have separate entrances of their own and are independent of each other giving on the road or a common staircase or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within an enclosed or open compound there are separate buildings then each such building will also be separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

Census Household :

A household is group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so.

Literacy :

A person who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write in any language was treated as illiterate. A literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding. The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript with felicity. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter.

If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained the highest examination passed to denote the educational level attained by him was recorded.

Mother Tongue :

Mother tongue is language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household. If the mother died in infancy the language mostly spoken in the person's home in childhood was taken as mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother was written.

Worker :

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had some

regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was visited for enumerations. Persons temporarily incapacitated from work at the time of Census enumeration due to illness or other causes are also treated as Workers. An under-trial prisoner in prison during the Census enumeration is also treated as worker if he did some productive work before he was apprehended. Convicts in a prison or long term inmates of hospitals or mental institutions, are not however treated as Workers. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working. An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working. Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural, royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working. A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker.

Status of Employment :

(i) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work. That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business. But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(ii) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other worker on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(iii) A *Single Worker* is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else

DEFINITIONS—*contd.*

not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include persons who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(iv) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business, or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work everyday during the working season. Such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Household Industry :

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more member of a house-

hold in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

Non-workers :

All persons who are not workers are non-workers. They should fall under any one of the following categories :

1. Full time student or child attending school who does no other works.
2. A person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female).
3. Any dependent, including an infant or child not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.
4. A retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other persons of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.
5. Beggars, vagrants or independent women without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence.
6. A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution.
7. A person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time.
8. A person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment.

Appendix II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting			Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting—contd.		
00	Field Produce and Plantation Crops		04	Livestock and Hunting—contd.	
	Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram) such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize	000		Rearing of other small animals and insects	046
	Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram	001		Trapping of animals or games propagation	047
	Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops	002		Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth	048
	Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops	003			
	Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops	004	Division 1—Mining and Quarrying		
	Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above	005	10	Mining and Quarrying	
	Production of fruits and nuts in plantations, vines and orchards	006		Mining of coal	100
	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.	007		Mining of iron ores	101
	Production of juice by tapping palms	008		Mining of gold and silver ores	102
	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code No. 006 and flowers) not covered above	009		Mining of manganese	103
01	Plantation Crops			Mining of mica	104
	Production of tea in plantation	010		Mining of other non-ferrous metallic ores	105
	Production of coffee in plantation	011		Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas	106
	Production of rubber in plantation	012		Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone	107
	Production of tobacco in plantation	013		Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash	108
	Production of ganja, cinchona, opium	014		Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semiprecious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt	109
	Production of other plantation crops not covered above	015	Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing		
02	Forestry and Logging		20	Foodstuffs	
	Planting, replanting and conservation of forests	020		Production of rice, atta, flour etc. by milling	
	Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs	021		dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains	200
	Preparation of timber	022		Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills	201
	Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest	023		Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugar cane or palm juice and production of candy	202
	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	024		Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, marmalade and preservation of fruits	203
	Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests	025		Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish	204
	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	026		Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products	205
03	Fishing			Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products	206
	Production of fish by fishing in sea	030		Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)	207
	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries	031		Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspathi)	208
	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	032		Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khol, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, luscious	209
04	Livestock and Hunting		21	Beverages	
	Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat	040		Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	210
	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	041		Production of country liquor	211
	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig	042		Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice	212
	Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming	043		Production of other liquors not covered above	213
	Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax, and collection of honey	044		Production of aerated and mineral water	214
	Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk	045		Production of ice	215
				Production of ice cream	216
				Processing of tea in factories	217
				Processing of coffee in curing works	218
				Production of other beverages	219

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>			Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>		
22 Tobacco Products			27 Textile—Miscellaneous—<i>contd.</i>		
	Manufacture of bidi	220		Manufacture of coil and coil products	277
	Manufacture of cigars and cheroots	221		Manufacture of umbrellas	278
	Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco	222		Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above	279
	Manufacture of hookah tobacco	223			
	Manufacture of snuff	224			
	Manufacture of jarda and other chewing tobacco	225			
	Manufacture of other tobacco products	226	28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products		
23 Textile—Cotton				Sawing and planing of wood	280
	Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling	230		Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	281
	Cotton spinning, (other than in mills)	231		Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	282
	Cotton spinning and weaving in mills	232		Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures	283
	Cotton dyeing, bleaching	233		Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys, artwares	284
	Cotton weaving in power looms	234		Manufacture of veneer and plywood	285
	Cotton weaving in handlooms	235		Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest	286
	Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms	236		Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood	287
	Printing of cotton textile	237		Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products	288
	Manufacturing of cotton nets	238		Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above	289
	Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine	239			
24 Textile—Jute			29 Paper and Paper Products		
	Jute pressing and baling	240		Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill	290
	Jute spinning and weaving	241		Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste-paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade	291
	Dyeing and bleaching of jute	242		Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp	292
	Printing of jute textile	243			
	Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta	244			
25 Textile—Wool			30 Printing and Publishing		
	Wool baling and pressing	250		Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals	300
	Wool cleaning and processing (scouring)	251		Printing and publishing of books	301
	Wool spinning and weaving in mill	252		All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry	302
	Wool spinning other than in mills	253		All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry	303
	Wool weaving in power loom	254			
	Wool weaving in handloom	255			
	Embroidery and art work in woollen textile	256			
26 Textile—Silk			31 Leather and Leather Products		
	Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill	260		Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather	310
	Dyeing and bleaching of silk	261		Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	311
	Spinning of silk other than in mills	262		Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur	312
	Weaving of silk textile by power loom	263		Manufacture of leather products (except shoes covered by Code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles	313
	Weaving of silk textile by handloom	264		Repair of shoes and other leather footwear	314
	Printing of silk textile	265		Repair of all other leather products except footwear	315
	Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine	266			
27 Textile—Miscellaneous					
	Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products	270			
	Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments	271			
	Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes	272			
	Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear	273			
	Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattresses, textile bags	274			
	Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulins	275			
	Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling	276			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 1 and 2—Manufacturing— <i>contd.</i>			Division 3 and 4—Manufacturing— <i>contd.</i>		
32	<i>Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products</i>		36	<i>Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of tyres and tubes	320		Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms, such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods	360
	Manufacture of rubber footwear	321		Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms	361
	Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purpose	322		Manufacture of armaments	362
	Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat	323		Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate	363
	Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries	324		Manufacture of iron and steel furniture	364
	Production of coaltar and coke in coke oven	325		Manufacture of brass and bell metal products	365
	Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere	326		Manufacture of aluminium products	366
				Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can	367
33	<i>Chemicals and Chemical Products</i>			Enamelling, galvanizing, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products	368
	Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified	330		Manufacture of sundry hardware such as G.I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in major groups 36, 37, 38 and 39)	369
	Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes	331	37	<i>Machinery (All kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of fertilizers	332		Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery	370
	Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works	333		Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors	371
	Manufacture of matches	334		Manufacture of machine tools	372
	Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap	335		Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories	373
	Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds	336		Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers	374
	Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber)	337		Manufacture of electric lamps and fans	375
	Manufacture of common salt	338		Manufacture of insulated wires and cables	376
	Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats)	339		Manufacture of all kinds of battery	377
34	<i>Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal</i>			Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone	378
	Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles	340		Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above	379
	Manufacture of cement and cement products	341	38	<i>Transport Equipment</i>	
	Manufacture of lime	342		Manufacture, assembling and repairing of locomotives	380
	Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing	343		Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363	381
	Manufacture of stonewares, other than images	344		Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines)	382
	Manufacture of stone images	345		Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories	383
	Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products	346		Repairing and serving of motor vehicles	384
	Manufacture of asbestos products	347		Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat frame, gear	385
	Manufacture of mica products	348		Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines	386
35	<i>Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery</i>	350		Manufacture of repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines	387
	Manufacture of chinaware and crockery	351		Repairing of bicycles and tricycles	388
	Manufacture of porcelain and its products	352		Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles	389
	Manufacture of glass bangles and beads	353			
	Manufacture of glass apparatus	354			
	Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues	355			
	Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355	356			
	Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above	357			
	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified	359			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 2 and 3—Manufacturing—<i>contd.</i>			Division 6—Trade and Commerce—<i>contd.</i>		
39	<i>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</i>		61	Wholesale trading in medicine and chemicals	610
	Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies	890		Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle	611
	Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies	891		Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics	612
	Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks	892		Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware	613
	Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal	893		Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	614
	Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments	894		Wholesale trading in footwear	615
	Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountainpen	895		Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	616
	Manufacture of sports goods	896		Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	617
	Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group	899		Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above	618
Division 4—Construction			62	Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	620
40	<i>Construction</i>			Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products	621
	Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations	400	63	Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods	630
	Construction and maintenance of roads, railways, bridges, tunnels	401		Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical	631
	Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines	402		Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor, battery, electric fan, bulb.	632
	Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bunds, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tubewells, wells	403		Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment	633
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services				Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur	634
50	<i>Electricity and Gas</i>			Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames	635
	Generation and transmission of electric energy	500		Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	636
	Distribution of electric energy	501		Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	637
	Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers	502		Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery	638
51	<i>Water Supply and Sanitary Services</i>			Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above	639
	Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers	510	64	<i>Retail Trade</i>	
	Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation	511		Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry	640
Division 6—Trade and Commerce				Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	641
60	<i>Wholesale Trade</i>			Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	642
	Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses	600		Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	643
	Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuff (not covered elsewhere)	601		Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	644
	Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textile products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, knitings, hosiery products	602		Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene	645
	Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf) coffee (Seed and powder), aerated water	603		Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes biscuits, etc.	646
	Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors	604		Retail trading in animals	647
	Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.	605		Retail trading in straw and fodder	648
	Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products	606	65	Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhori, sarees, ready-made garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textile and hosiery products: (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles)	650
	Wholesale trading in animals	607		Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics	651
	Wholesale trading in straw and fodder	608		Retail trading in medicines and chemicals	652
				Retail trading in footwear, head-gear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals	653

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 6—Trade and Commerce— <i>contd.</i>			Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications— <i>contd.</i>		
	Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products	654	70	Transport— <i>contd.</i>	
	Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products	655		Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal	706
66	Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings	660		Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean	707
	Retail trading in stationery goods and paper	661		Transporting by air	708
	Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils	662		Transporting by other means not covered above	709
	Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys	663	71	Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency	710
	Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above	664			
67	Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials	670	72	Storage and Ware Housing	
	Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment	671		Operation of storage such as ware-houses	720
	Retail trading in wood, bamboo, cane, bark and thatches	672		Operation of storage such as cold storage	721
	Retail trading in other building materials	673		Operation of storage of other type	722
68	Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances	680	73	Communications	
	Retail trading in transport and storage equipments	681		Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications	730
	Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.	682		Telephone communications	731
	Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and head-gear	683		Information and broadcasting	732
	Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame	684	Division 8—Services		
	Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments	685	80	Public Services (This does not include Govt., Quasi-Govt. or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups)	
	Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery	686		Public service in Police	808
	Retail trading in musical instruments, gramophone record, pictures and paintings including curio dealing	687		Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government	804
	Book-selling	688		Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.	805
	Retail trading in goods unspecified	689		Public services in administrative departments and offices of the State Governments	809
69	Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous		81	Educational and Scientific Services	
	Importing and exporting of goods and commodities	690		Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, technical schools and similar technical and vocational institutions	810
	Real estate and properties	691		Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type	811
	Stocks, shares and futures	692		Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group	812
	Providents and insurances	693	82	Medical and Health Services	
	Money lending (indigenous)	694		Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakim, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homoeopathic practitioners	820
	Banking and similar type of financial operation	695		Veterinary services rendered by organisation and individuals	821
	Auctioneering	696			
	Distribution of motion pictures	697			
	All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.	699			
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications					
70	Transport				
	Transporting by railways	700			
	Transporting by tramway and bus service	701			
	Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus)	702			
	Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, akta	703			
	Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel	704			
	Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving	705			

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*concl'd.*

Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)	Major Group (Code)	Description	Minor Group (Code)
Division 8—Services—<i>cont'd.</i>			Division 8—Services—<i>concl'd.</i>		
83	<i>Religious and Welfare Services</i>		87	<i>Recreation Services</i>	
	Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations	830		Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing, editing, etc.	870
	Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk	831		Recreation service rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures	871
	Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity	832		Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circuses, carnivals	872
84	<i>Legal Services</i>			Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing	873
	Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, muhurie, munshi	840	88	<i>Personal Services</i>	
	Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals	841		Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks	880
85	<i>Business Services</i>			Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary	881
	Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals	850		Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities	882
	Business services rendered by organisations of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals	851		Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning services	883
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies	852		Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hair-dressing saloon and beauty shops	884
	Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors	853		Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios	885
86	<i>Community Services and Trade and Labour Associations</i>		89	<i>Services (not elsewhere classified)</i>	
	Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations	860		Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified	890
	Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as ratepayers association, club, library	861	Division 9—Activities not adequately described		
	Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens, etc.	862	90	<i>Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified</i>	900
				Fresh entrants to the Labour Market	999

Appendix III

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry	Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
Major Group 00—Field Produce and Plantation Crops		Major Group 04—Livestock and Hunting—contd.	
005.1	Production of Vegetables	044.2	Collection of wax and honey
005.2	Production of roots etc., not included above	045	Rearing of tasar/eri/mulberry and other silk worms and production cocoons and raw silk
006.1	Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards	046.1	Dog breeding, rearing of rabbits and guinea-pigs
006.2	Production of copra (from coconuts)	046.2	Rearing of other small animals and insects n.e.c.
007.1	Production of thatching grass	048.1	Collection of bones
007.2	Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, etc. (excluding thatching grass)	048.2	Manufacture of glue from animal carcasses
008.1	Production of juice (neera) by tapping coconut trees	048.3	Manufacture of gut
008.2	Production of juice by tapping other palms like date, palmyra n.e.c.	048.4	Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, ivory, teeth and hair etc.
009	Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by 006 and flowers) not covered above	Major Group 10—Mining and Quarrying	
Major Group 01—Plantation Crops		107.1	Extraction of chalk
013	Production of tobacco in plantation	107.2	Quarrying of lime-stone
015.1	Pan Cultivation	107.3	Stone and slate quarrying
015.2	Plantation Crops except tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, ganja, cinchona, opium and pan	107.4	Quarrying of sand, clay, gravel etc. n.e.c.
Major Group 02—Forestry and Logging		Major Group 20—Foodstuffs	
023.1	Production of charcoal	200.1	Production of flour by village chakkies or flour mill by grinding wheat, maize, gram etc.
023.2	Production of other fuels by exploitation of forests	200.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhakhi or Ukhal
024	Production of fodder by exploitation of forests	200.3	Production of rice by milling, dehulling and processing of paddy by rice mill
025.1	Production of Kathha	200.4	Grinding of chillies, turmeric etc.
025.2	Production of Lac	200.5	Production of pulses
025.3	Production of gum	200.6	Parboiling of grains
025.4	Production of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, berries and leaves etc. n.e.c.	200.7	Production and processing of other crops and food grains n.e.c.
026	Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above	202.1	Gur and Khandasari making from sugarcane and palm
Major Group 03—Fishing		202.2	Production of bhoora and candy
030	Production of fish by fishing in sea	202.3	Production of jaggery from coconut and palmyra juice (neera)
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	202.4	Production of other indigenous products from sugar and jaggery n.e.c.
032	Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges, sea herbs, corals etc., by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond	203.1	Manufacture of achar, pickles, chutney and murabba
Major Group 04—Livestock and Hunting		203.2	Production of sauce, jam and jelly
040.1	Rearing of goats for milk and animal power	203.3	Processing of cashew nut
040.2	Rearing of buffaloes for milk and animal power	203.4	Manufacture of kokam products
040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	203.5	Fruit preservation (canning of fruits)
040.4	Rearing of camels and other big domestic animals	203.6	Making of dried vegetables
040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n.e.c.	203.7	Production of other fruit products and preservation of fruits n.e.c.
041.1	Sheep breeding and rearing	204.1	Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish
041.2	Production of wool	204.2	Fish currying of curing and salting (currying applies more to skin and hide)
042.1	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products
042.2	Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) n.e.c.	206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khova and other dairy products
043.1	Poultry keeping and production of eggs	207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines
043.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e.g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina etc.	209.1	Confectionery
044.1	Bee keeping for production of honey and wax	209.2	Making of sweet meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa etc.
		209.3	Battu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sewai, apalam etc.
		209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khol
		209.5	Making of chat
		209.6	Making of dalmot, chanaachur (or) garam, rawari etc.
		209.7	Making of other food products for residuary snacks
		209.8	Production of other food products like cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lorange

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*contd.*

Industrial
Code
Number Household Industry

Major Group 21—Beverages

- 210.1 Manufacture of vinegar from coconut juice (neera)
- 210.2 Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery
- 211 Production of country liquor from material obtained from sources other than trees and shrubs
- 212.1 Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from mahua and palm trees
- 212.2 Production of other indigenous liquors from other materials from trees and shrubs
- 214.1 Production of mineral water
- 214.2 Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade etc.
- 215 Production of ice
- 216 Production of ice cream, ice-candy of kulpimalai, milk-shake etc.
- 218 Grinding of coffee
- 219.1 Preparation of sharbats and squashes
- 219.2 Preparation of jeerapani
- 219.3 Production of other beverages n.e.c.

Major Group 22—Tobacco Products

- 220 Manufacture of bidi
- 221 Manufacture of cigars and cheroots
- 222 Manufacture of hookah tobacco
- 224 Manufacture of snuff
- 225 Manufacture of jerda, kimam, khaini and other chewing tobacco
- 226 Manufacture of other tobacco products n.e.c.

Major Group 23—Textile—Cotton

- 230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, carding, pressing and baling
- 231 Cotton spinning (by charka and takali)
- 232.1 Dyeing of cloth (cotton) and yarn
- 232.2 Bleaching of cloth (cotton) and yarn
- 232.3 Tie and dye (bandhani) of cloth and yarn
- 234 Cotton cloth weaving in power looms
- 235 Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms
- 236 Manufacture of khadi textile in handlooms
- 237 Printing of cloth (cotton)
- 238.1 Making of fishing net
- 238.2 Making of mosquito net
- 238.3 Making of other nets
- 239.1 Making of sacred thread
- 239.2 Making of thread, rope, cordage and twine (cotton)

Major Group 24—Textile—Jute

- 240 Jute pressing and baling
- 241 Jute spinning and weaving of mats, asanis etc.
- 242 Dyeing and bleaching of jute
- 244.1 Making of rope and cordage, out of hemp
- 244.2 Making of rope and cordage, out of jute
- 244.3 Making of rope by palm fibre
- 244.4 Making of rope by date palm fibre
- 244.5 Making of fibre, sunn-hemp fibre
- 244.6 Making of other products from jute and similar fibres such as hemp, mesta

Major Group 25—Textile—Wool

- 250 Wool boiling and pressing
- 251 Cleaning, sorting, carding, scouring and processing of wool
- 252 Spinning of wool by charkha or takali

Industrial
Code
Number Household Industry

Major Group 25—Textile—Wool—*contd.*

- 254 Weaving of woollen cloth in power loom such as blankets, asanis etc.
- 255 Weaving of woollen cloth in handloom such as blankets, rugs, pashmina, thulma, gudma, etc.
- 256.1 Embroidery with various colours, combinations of various threads and art work in woollen textile
- 256.2 Shawls (with traditional borders)

Major Group 26—Textile—Silk

- 261 Dyeing and bleaching of silk
- 262.1 Spinning of tussar, other than in mills
- 262.2 Spinning of eri, other than in mills
- 262.3 Spinning of silk, other than in mills n.e.c.
- 263.1 Weaving of Traditional silk (Atlas) by power loom
- 263.2 Weaving of tussar by power loom
- 263.3 Weaving of eri by power loom
- 263.4 Weaving of silk and artificial silk in power loom n.e.c.
- 264.1 Weaving of mashru, himroo, brocade, kinkhab by handloom
- 264.2 Weaving of silk and artificial silk in handloom n.e.c.
- 265 Printing of silk textile
- 266.1 Goat making
- 266.2 Making of silk cordage, rope and twine n.e.c.

Major Group 27—Textile—Miscellaneous

- 270.1 Making of durries
- 270.2 Making of carpets and druggets
- 270.3 Manufacture of other similar textile products n.e.c.
- 271.1 Making of hosiery goods such as banyans, socks, sweaters, mufflers etc.
- 271.2 Making of nalas and azarbands
- 271.3 Making of parandas and chootehas
- 271.4 Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments n.e.c.
- 272.1 Embroidery and making of phulkari
- 272.2 Making of jari thread, sardoahi
- 272.3 Traditional embroidery
- 272.4 Patchwork embroidery
- 272.5 Lace garland making
- 272.6 Making of fringes and crepe laces
- 272.7 Making of kargots, main garlands, shell garlands etc.
- 272.8 Making of other embroidery products n.e.c.
- 273.1 Making of cap, hat, and other head-gear
- 273.2 Traditional garments
- 273.3 Chrochet work (bora caps)
- 273.4 Making of textile garments including rain-coats and head-gears n.e.c.
- 274.1 Weaving of khos, bed covers, curtains, pillow cases, and table-cloth, cloth bags etc.
- 274.2 Making of newar
- 274.3 Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, resai etc., n.e.c.
- 275 Manufacture of water proof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin etc.
- 276.1 Making of namda felt
- 276.2 Making of susani (padded quilts)
- 276.3 Processing of coconut fibre for upholstery
- 276.4 Handicraft articles made of flax and fibre
- 276.5 Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding, and upholstery filling n.e.c.
- 277.1 Manufacture of coir matting, coir fibre for ropes and rope making from coconut fibre
- 277.2 Making of brush, broom etc. from coconut fibre
- 277.3 Coir spinning

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*contd.*Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 27—Textile—Miscellaneous—*contd.*

- 277.4 Coconut curing
- 277.5 Other allied products of coir industry n.e.c.
- 278 Manufacture and repair of umbrellas
- 279.1 Making of daura (thread) batua, cotton thread, buttons
- 279.2 Manufacture of dolls and toys (rag and cotton)
- 279.3 Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified

Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

- 280 Sawing, planing and milling of wood
- 281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures
- 282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows
- 283.1 Carpentry works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)
- 283.2 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipments and fixtures
- 284.1 Lacquerware (if on wood)
- 284.2 Manufacture of wooden utensils, artware and decorative wooden boxes (patras)
- 284.3 Manufacture of wooden toys
- 284.4 Sandal wood and other wood carving
- 284.5 Bead making from wood
- 284.6 Sawdust and plaster figure making
- 284.7 Marquetry boxes (inlay work)
- 284.8 Manufacture of photo frames and framing of photo paintings etc.
- 284.9 Manufacture of other wooden products n.e.c.
- 285 Manufacture of match splinters, plywood and veneers
- 287 Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood
- 288.1 Making of box from moonjgrass
- 288.2 Making of rope mats etc. from moonj and sawal grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes
- 288.3 Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves
- 288.4 Making of sirki, moora and chhaj
- 288.5 Making of baskets and broomsticks
- 288.6 Making of donas (drone) and pattals (patravali) from leaves
- 288.7 Canning of chairs
- 288.8 Making of chicks, cuscus-tatti and fans, sticks and poles from bamboo
- 288.9 Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n.e.c.
- 289.1 Making of sticks and poles from wood
- 289.2 Making of wooden kharas and other wooden sandals
- 289.3 Making of artwheels
- 289.4 Manufacture of other wood and allied products n.e.c.

Major Group 29—Paper and Paper Products

- 291 Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand
- 292.1 Making of envelopes and paper bags
- 292.2 Papier mache articles
- 292.3 Making of kite
- 292.4 Paper decorations for homes
- 292.5 Making of card-board boxes and cards
- 292.6 Making of paper toys
- 292.7 Making of paper flowers etc.
- 292.8 Manufacture of other paper products from paper, paper board and pulp n.e.c.

Industrial
Code
Number

Household Industry

Major Group 30—Printing and Publishing

- 301 Printing and publishing of books
- 302.1 Printing works, printing of handbills, invitation cards etc.
- 302.2 Lithography, engraving, etching, block making, type cutting and other works connected with printing industry
- 303 Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry

Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products

- 310.1 Flaying, processing of hides and skins including taxidermy
- 310.2 Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather
- 310.3 Stuffed animals
- 311.1 Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)
- 311.2 Making of Poola shoes
- 311.3 Manufacture of other footwear n.e.c.
- 312 Making of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur
- 313 Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery, suit cases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, acquaducts (Kos), charas and other articles
- 314 Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear
- 315 Repair of all other leather products except footwear

Major Group 32—Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

- 320 Vulcanising tyres and tubes
- 321 Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear
- 322 Manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber including rain-coats, oil cloths, waterproof cloths etc.

Major Group 33—Chemicals and Chemical Products

- 331.1 Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours, abir, sindoor, varnish etc.
- 331.2 Manufacture of indigo
- 332 Manufacture of fertilizer (including from bones)
- 333 Manufacture of fireworks and other explosives such as patika etc.
- 334 Manufacture of matches
- 335.1 Manufacture of incense and perfumes
- 335.2 Manufacture of Agarbatti
- 335.3 Manufacture of rose water
- 335.4 Manufacture of powder, snow, cream, bindi, tikai hair oil and nail polish
- 335.5 Manufacture of kumkum and hinglo
- 335.6 Manufacture of mascara and kajal
- 335.7 Manufacture of medicines (ayurvedic, unani etc.) and pharmaceutical preparations
- 335.8 Manufacture of perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations n.e.c.
- 336.1 Manufacture of soap and washing soda
- 336.2 Manufacture of other washing and cleaning compounds n.e.c.
- 337.1 Manufacture of plastic toys
- 337.2 Making of plastic buttons
- 337.3 Manufacture of other plastic goods
- 337.4 Making of celluloid goods
- 337.5 Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic resin, and other materials n.e.c.
- 338 Salt production

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*contd.*

Industrial
Code
Number Household Industry

Major Group 33—Chemicals and Chemical Products—*contd.*

- 839.1 Manufacture of ink including fountainpen ink
- 839.2 Making of candles
- 839.3 Making of tooth powder
- 839.4 Making of boot polish and inedible oils etc.
- 839.5 Manufacture of other chemicals products n.e.c.

Major Group 34-35—Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

- 840.1 Making of bricks
- 840.2 Manufacture of roofing tiles
- 840.3 Manufacture of other clay products n.e.c.
- 841.1 Manufacture of cement door frames and sanitary fittings
- 841.2 Manufacture of cement jali and tiles
- 841.3 Making of cement statues
- 841.4 Making of cement products n.e.c.
- 842.1 Manufacture of lishu
- 842.2 Manufacture of lime
- 843.1 Stone carving
- 843.2 Marble carving
- 843.3 Granite carving
- 843.4 Manufacture of other structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing n.e.c.
- 844 Making of chakki, chakla, silaut, lorha, jainta, utensils and other articles from stone
- 845 Manufacture of stone images and toys
- 846.1 Making of images from soap stone
- 846.2 Manufacture of images, toys and other articles of plaster of paris
- 848.1 Mica splitting
- 848.2 Manufacture of mica products, including mica grinding
- 850 Making of earthen ware such as pottery, etc.
- 851 Manufacture of crockery
- 853.1 Making of glass bangles
- 853.2 Making of glass beads
- 853.3 Manufacture of bead garlands (where making of garlands is undertaken at the place of manufacture of beads) (also see 390)
- 854 Manufacture of laboratory glass apparatus
- 855 Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues
- 856.1 Making of earthen toys and artware
- 856.2 Decorative ceramics
- 857 Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses

Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

- 860.1 Re-rolling of M. S. Rods
- 860.2 Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, etc. such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods n.e.c.
- 862 Manufacture of arms and weapons and their repair service
- 864 Manufacture of iron and steel furniture
- 865.1 Making of utensils of brass and bell metal
- 865.2 Making of brassware
- 865.3 Making of bottom part of hookah from brass and bell metal
- 865.4 Making of brass and bell metal ornaments
- 865.5 Making of other brass and bell metal products n.e.c.
- 866.1 Making of aluminium utensils
- 866.2 Making of other aluminium products n.e.c.
- 867.1 Making of tin utensils
- 867.2 Making of articles from tin sheets

Industrial
Code
Number Household Industry

Major Group 36—Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment—*contd.*

- 867.3 Copper utensils
- 867.4 Bronze works including bronze images, medals and articles of alloys
- 867.5 Manufacture of other metal products (excluding iron, brass, bell metal, aluminium) n.e.c.
- 868.1 Lacquerware (if on metal)
- 868.2 Nickel plating and electroplating
- 868.3 Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products
- 868.4 Enamelling and galvanizing of metal products
- 868.5 Plating and electroplating of metal n.e.c. including silverplating, goldplating, E.P.N.S. etc.
- 869.1 Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kodai etc.
- 869.2 Manufacture of light engineering goods including bolts and screws
- 869.3 Making of iron utensils (e.g. buckets etc.) and articles from iron sheets
- 869.4 Making and repairing of locks and trunks
- 869.5 Cutlery
- 869.6 Manufacture of pins
- 869.7 Manufacture of scales, weights and measures
- 869.8 Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)
- 869.9 Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net etc., n.e.c.

Major Group 37—Machinery (All Kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

- 870 Manufacture of mechanical water pumps, tube well pumps, air pumps etc.
- 872 Manufacture of small machine tools and machine parts
- 873 Manufacture of sewing machine parts
- 875 Repairing and servicing of fans
- 876 Manufacture of insulated wires
- 877.1 Manufacture of storage batteries
- 877.2 Manufacture of charging batteries
- 877.3 Manufacture of other batteries n.e.c.
- 878 Repairing and servicing of radios
- 879.1 Manufacture of domestic electrical appliances
- 879.2 Repairing and servicing of electrical apparatus, heaters, oven etc.

Major Group 38—Transport Equipments

- 882 Manufacture of body of trucks and buses including carpentry and joinery work involved
- 884 Repairing and servicing of automobiles
- 885.1 Manufacture of cycle parts and accessories such as saddle, seat frame and gear etc.
- 885.2 Manufacture of rickshaw parts
- 886 Manufacture of boats and barges
- 888 Repair of cycle and rickshaw
- 889 Manufacture of animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles such as bullock cart, tamtam, lagadi, palaki cab, wheelbarrow, handbarrow etc.

Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

- 890.1 Repair of spectacles
- 890.2 Manufacture of small photographic equipment
- 890.3 Manufacture of optical and photographic equipment n.e.c.
- 891 Manufacture of scientific goods
- 892 Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks
- 893.1 Inlay work with ivory and brass

LIST OF COMMON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES WITH THEIR INDUSTRIAL CODE NUMBER—*concl'd.*

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
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Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries —*concl'd.*

- 393.2 Goldsmithy
- 393.3 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metal and precious and semi-precious stones
- 393.4 Silver artware, including silver repousse work on copper (such as in Tanjore) and silver images
- 393.5 Silver filigree industry
- 393.6 Manufacture of gold and silver leaves
- 393.7 Gold covering work (fancy jewellery)
- 393.8 Bidriware industry
- 393.9 Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares etc., n.e.c.
- 394 Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri etc.
- 395.1 Manufacture of chalk pieces
- 395.2 Making of slate and slate pencil
- 395.3 Making of rubber stamps
- 395.4 Manufacture of fountain pen parts
- 395.5 Manufacture of other stationery articles such as pencils, penholders etc.

Note :

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

Industrial Code Number	Household Industry
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Major Group 39—Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries —*concl'd.*

- 396.1 Manufacture of deahli sports goods such as lemmim and dumbbells
- 396.2 Making of rubber balls and balloons
- 396.3 Manufacture of other sports goods n.e.c. bats, rackets, balls etc.
- 399.1 Making of tikka and cowdung cakes
- 399.2 Making of beads from conch, shells and horn goods
- 399.3 Making of traditional objects such as Oriana, Mysore and Tanjore paintings etc.
- 399.4 Making of lac bangles
- 399.5 Making of buttons (bone, shell, ivory)
- 399.6 Making of gaugavan (making of wig from human hair)
- 399.7 Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads etc.
- 399.8 Repair of petromax light etc.
- 399.9 Making and repairing of goods n.e.c.

Appendix IV

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

Divisions and Groups

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

- 00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors
- 01 Physiologists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists
- 02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists
- 03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists
- 04 Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians
- 05 Teachers
- 06 Jurists
- 07 Social Scientists
- 08 Artists, Writers, and Related Workers
- 09 Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
- 0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

- 10 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government
- 11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions
- 13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

2 Clerical and Related Workers

- 20 Book-Keepers and Cashiers
- 21 Stenographers and Typists
- 22 Office Machine Operators
- 23 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous
- 29 Unskilled Office Workers

3 Sales Workers

- 30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades
- 31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers
- 32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents
- 33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers
- 34 Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

- 40 Farmers and Farm Managers
- 41 Farm Workers
- 42 Hunters and Related Workers
- 43 Fishermen and Related Workers
- 44 Loggers and other Forestry Workers

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

- 50 Miners and Quarrymen
- 51 Well Drillers and Related Workers
- 52 Mineral Treaters
- 59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

- 60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, ship
- 61 Deck and Engine-room Ratings (ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen
- 62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers
- 63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine
- 64 Drivers, Road Transport

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations—contd.

- 65 Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)
- 66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport
- 67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators
- 68 Postmen and Messengers
- 69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere Classified

- 70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers
- 71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers
- 72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers
- 73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal making and Treating Workers
- 74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers
- 75 Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers
- 76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers
- 77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers
- 78 Painters and Paper Hangers
- 79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.
- 80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers
- 81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers
- 82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers
- 83 Chemical and Related Process Workers
- 84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers
- 85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.
- 86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers
- 87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers
- 89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

- 90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers
- 91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers
- 92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers
- 93 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers
- 94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers
- 95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers
- 96 Athletes, Sportmen and Related Workers
- 97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators
- 99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers n.e.c.

X Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

- X8 Workers reporting Occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable
- X9 Workers not reporting Occupation

Note :

n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified

TABLES

TABLE A-1—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town/ Town Group	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popula- tion per Sq. mile	No. of Village		No. of Town	No. of Occupied Residen- tial Houses	Population		
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabi- ted	Un- inhabited			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T R U	2,882.9 2,354.9 28.0	6171.7 6099.3 72.4	570 525 4,481	774 774 ..	14 14 ..	7 .. 7	485,516 448,344 87,172	1,859,292 1,235,478 128,814	788,889 668,298 70,041	625,953 572,180 53,778
Sadar Subdivision	T R U	1,804.5 1,282.0 22.5	3,378.7 3,320.5 58.2	610 552 3,941	419 419 ..	12 12 ..	5 .. 5	308,431 281,663 26,768	795,623 707,149 88,474	430,200 380,037 50,163	365,423 327,112 38,311
Jalpaiguri	T R U	194.2 190.3 8.9	508.0 492.9 10.1	885 647 12,529	86 86 ..	.. .. ..	1 .. 1	71,496 59,178 12,318	171,822 123,084 48,738	93,708 66,100 27,608	78,114 56,984 21,130
Jalpaiguri (M)	U	8.89	10.08	12,529	..	..	1	12,318	48,738	27,608	21,130
Rajganj	T R U	245.8 245.8 ..	636.6 636.6 ..	929 929 ..	31 31 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	83,275 83,275 ..	80,766 80,766 ..	43,824 43,824 ..	36,942 36,942 ..
Maynaguri	T R U	251.5 239.5 12.0	651.4 620.4 31.0	490 431 1,675	79 79 ..	8 3 ..	2 .. 2	60,915 53,125 7,790	123,278 103,264 20,014	66,987 55,339 11,048	56,891 47,925 8,966
Mainaguri Town Group	U	11.95	30.95	1,675	..	..	2	7,790	20,014	11,048	8,966
(a) Mainaguri (N.M.)	U	4.78	18.38	2,291	..	..	1	4,113	10,950	6,046	4,904
(b) Domohani (N.M.)	U	7.17	18.57	1,264	..	..	1	3,677	9,064	5,002	4,062
Nagrakata	T R U	106.7 106.7 ..	276.4 276.4 ..	550 550 ..	32 32 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	16,949 16,949 ..	58,635 58,635 ..	31,619 31,619 ..	27,016 27,016 ..
Dhuburi	T R U	216.8 211.2 5.6	561.5 547.0 14.5	776 747 1,893	102 102 ..	1 1 ..	1 .. 1	68,363 63,520 4,843	168,308 157,671 10,637	90,121 83,995 6,126	78,187 73,676 4,511
Dhupguri (N.M.)	U	5.62	14.55	1,893	..	..	1	4,843	10,637	6,126	4,511
Mal	T R U	209.9 208.9 1.0	543.6 541.0 2.6	644 603 9,177	106 106 ..	8 8 ..	1 .. 1	42,030 40,213 1,817	185,117 126,032 9,085	78,602 68,221 5,381	61,515 57,811 3,704
Mal (N.M.)	U	0.99	2.56	9,177	..	..	1	1,817	9,085	5,381	3,704
Mitlali	T R U	79.6 79.6 ..	206.2 206.2 ..	725 725 ..	33 33 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	15,403 15,403 ..	57,697 57,697 ..	30,939 30,939 ..	26,758 26,758 ..
Alipur Duars Subdivision	T R U	1,078.4 1,072.9 5.5	2,798.0 2,778.8 14.2	523 492 6,437	355 353 ..	2 2 ..	2 .. 2	177,085 166,681 10,404	563,469 528,329 35,340	303,139 283,261 19,878	260,530 245,068 15,462
Madarihat	T R U	146.0 146.0 ..	380.5 380.5 ..	554 554 ..	50 50 ..	1 1 ..	.. .. ..	22,496 22,496 ..	81,344 81,344 ..	43,479 43,479 ..	37,865 37,865 ..
Falakata	T R U	122.6 120.7 1.9	317.5 312.6 4.9	750 708 3,375	63 63 ..	.. .. ..	1 .. 1	23,507 21,780 1,777	91,923 85,510 6,413	49,288 45,706 3,532	42,685 39,804 2,881
Falakata (N.M.)	U	1.90	4.92	3,375	..	..	1	1,777	6,413	3,532	2,881
Kalohini	T R U	344.4 344.4 ..	892.0 892.0 ..	340 340 ..	49 49 ..	.. .. ..	.. .. ..		

TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*contd.*

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town/ Town Group	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Popula- tion per Sq. mile	No. of Villages		No. of Occupied Residen- tial Houses	Population			
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabi- ted	Un- inhabited		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Alipur Duars	T	269.9	699.0	739	137	1	1	74,652	199,408	107,933	91,475
	R	266.3	699.7	640	137	1	..	66,025	170,481	91,587	78,894
	U	3.6	9.3	8,058	..	..	1	8,627	28,927	16,346	12,581
*Alipur Duar (M)	U	3.59	9.30	8,058	..	..	1	8,627	28,927	16,346	12,581
Kumargram	T	194.6	504.0	379	56	..	..	25,334	73,810	39,134	34,676
	R	194.6	504.0	379	56	..	..	25,334	73,810	39,134	34,676
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES : 1. The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of Police Station/Subdivision/District are worked out using the area figures corrected upto 2 places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of towns in respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the Police Station/Subdivision/District totals tally.

2. Town treated as such for the first time in 1951 Census which continues as town in 1961 Census is shown with asterisk (*) on its left.

3. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are printed in italics.

4. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town :

M .. Municipality
N.M. Non-municipal Town

TABLE A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Total number of inhabi- ted villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less						
					Less than 200			200—499			500—
					Number	Population		Number	Population		Number
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	774	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	42	2,523	1,984	76	15,484	12,487	212
Sadar Subdivision	419	707,149	380,087	327,112	27	1,562	1,200	41	8,500	6,966	112
Jalpaiguri	86	123,084	66,100	56,984	7	428	353	2	319	242	4
Rajganj	31	80,766	43,624	38,942	2	156	128	4	905	884	8
Maynaguri	79	103,264	55,889	47,925	1	83	63	8	1,610	1,399	26
Nagrakata	32	58,685	31,619	27,016	2	93	74	2	449	355	6
Dhuburi	102	157,671	83,995	73,676	3	211	151	7	1,408	1,295	26
Mai	103	126,032	68,221	57,811	11	516	388	13	2,825	1,895	37
Mitiali	33	57,697	30,939	26,758	1	70	48	5	984	896	5
Alipur Duars Subdivision	355	528,329	283,261	245,068	15	961	784	35	6,984	5,521	100
Madarihat	50	81,344	43,479	37,865	3	200	213	8	1,377	998	16
Falakata	63	85,510	45,706	39,804	1	67	92	3	752	640	14
Kalobini	49	117,184	63,355	53,829	7	355	266	3	590	434	5
Alipur Duars	137	170,481	91,587	78,894	2	124	118	15	3,124	2,480	48
Kumargram	56	73,810	39,134	34,676	2	195	100	6	1,141	969	17

BY POPULATION

I—Villages with a population of less than 2,000					II—Villages with a population of 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
999		1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999				10,000 and above		
Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
90,810	75,641	287	212,496	181,768	124	204,284	178,684	29	102,830	91,067	4	24,871	20,614
46,220	39,112	147	108,132	94,099	69	111,321	97,589	19	67,412	57,532	4	24,871	20,614
1,519	1,341	8	5,060	4,417	6	10,564	9,004	7	26,398	22,813	2	21,812	18,814
8,518	2,403	6	4,474	4,027	7	13,076	10,427	2	8,641	7,279	2	13,059	11,800
11,254	9,669	37	26,171	22,416	5	8,797	7,746	2	7,424	6,483	..	..	..
2,150	1,845	11	8,230	7,016	9	13,658	11,925	2	7,024	5,801	..	..	..
11,218	9,903	45	32,674	28,691	18	29,334	25,879	3	9,150	7,757	..	..	..
16,680	11,995	30	22,897	20,459	13	19,184	18,215	2	6,219	4,869	..	..	..
2,005	1,758	10	8,626	7,073	11	16,708	14,393	1	2,546	2,590	..	..	..
42,571	36,529	140	104,864	87,604	55	92,963	81,095	10	35,418	33,535	..	..	..
6,457	5,678	9	7,223	5,785	12	20,942	18,590	2	7,273	6,601	..	..	..
6,184	5,367	39	28,972	25,247	6	9,711	8,458	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,144	1,952	10	7,618	5,608	18	32,179	27,102	6	20,469	18,567	..	..	..
20,954	17,736	59	44,242	36,453	12	19,122	16,918	1	4,021	3,194	..	..	..
6,832	5,796	23	16,304	14,611	7	11,009	10,027	1	3,653	3,173

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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Sl. No.	District/ Subdivision/ Police Station/ Town	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses			Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)				Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes				Literate and educated persons				Total Workers (I-IX)	
			No. of Houses	No. of Houses	No. of Houses	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1			3	8	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15						
1.	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T 2,382.9 R 2,354.9 U 28.0	485,516 448,344 37,172	270,983 249,500 21,483	1,359,292 1,235,478 123,814	733,339 663,298 70,041	625,953 572,180 53,773	223,801 213,468 10,333	194,854 186,943 7,911	185,389 183,151 2,238	189,352 168,523 729	196,519 159,394 39,125	62,682 40,753 21,929	402,376 367,918 34,458	129,131 118,124 1,987								
2.	Sadar Subdivisions	T 1,304.5 R 1,282.0 U 22.5	308,431 281,643 26,788	159,042 143,642 15,400	795,623 707,149 88,474	430,200 380,037 50,163	365,423 327,112 38,311	150,718 142,361 8,357	127,714 121,196 6,518	87,623 85,477 2,146	82,813 82,139 674	126,291 97,851 28,440	37,849 21,654 16,195	239,833 215,951 23,882	82,903 61,255 21,648								
3.	Jalpaiguri	T 194.2 R 190.8 U 8.9	71,496 59,178 12,318	31,144 23,192 7,952	171,822 128,084 48,738	93,708 66,100 27,608	78,114 56,984 21,130	87,800 84,701 3,099	32,464 30,516 1,948	6,912 4,367 2,545	4,466 3,963 503	37,840 30,285 17,555	16,616 5,494 11,122	50,953 36,900 14,053	4,861 3,148 1,713								
4.	Jalpaiguri (M)	T 5.83 R 245.8 U 33.975	4,113 3,677 16,949	1,909 1,760 13,430	10,950 9,064 58,635	6,046 5,002 31,619	4,904 4,068 27,016	1,686 3,043 2,556	1,467 1,705 2,412	20 46 15,710	23 33 14,243	2,970 2,176 6,261	1,653 911 2,851	3,996 3,044 17,649	141 102 9,073								
5.	Maynaguri	T 251.5 R 239.5 U 12.0	60,915 53,125 7,790	21,985 18,287 3,698	123,978 103,264 20,014	66,887 55,339 11,048	56,891 47,925 8,966	41,048 37,830 3,218	39,967 30,815 9,152	1,590 1,524 66	1,381 1,225 156	32,365 17,217 15,148	5,261 2,692 2,569	37,941 32,311 5,630	1,088 615 473								
6.	Mainaguri (N.M.)	T 4.78 R 7.17 U 106.7	4,113 3,677 16,949	1,909 1,760 13,430	10,950 9,064 58,635	6,046 5,002 31,619	4,904 4,068 27,016	1,686 3,043 2,556	1,467 1,705 2,412	20 46 15,710	23 33 14,243	2,970 2,176 6,261	1,653 911 2,851	3,996 3,044 17,649	141 102 9,073								
7.	Dhurburi	T 216.8 R 211.2 U 5.6	69,363 63,590 5,773	35,034 33,163 1,871	166,308 157,671 10,637	90,121 83,925 6,196	78,187 73,876 4,311	31,491 29,904 1,587	22,168 27,851 4,683	18,946 18,911 35	20,098 20,066 32	21,173 18,390 2,783	4,797 3,633 1,165	48,706 45,869 2,837	18,370 18,374 56								
8.	Dhurburi (N.M.)	T 5.63 R 209.9 U 208.9	4,843 42,090 40,218	1,871 28,667 26,759	10,637 135,117 136,082	6,126 73,602 68,221	4,511 61,515 57,811	1,587 14,819 14,376	1,307 10,512 10,921	35 37,731 27,631	32 37,831 27,748	2,843 17,886 14,992	1,165 4,580 3,241	3,007 41,889 39,146	26 16,396 2,698								
9.	Mal	T 0.99 R 79.6 U 10.404	1,817 15,403 10,404	1,908 13,486 6,083	9,085 57,697 35,340	5,085 30,989 19,878	3,704 26,758 15,462	443 3,206 1,976	291 3,027 1,893	100 15,116 92	83 12,560 55	2,894 6,890 1,696	1,339 1,400 8,798	2,698 17,496 9,981	26 10,093 11,565								
10.	Mitali	T 1,078.4 R 1,072.9 U 5.6	177,085 166,631 10,404	111,941 105,868 6,083	563,669 528,339 35,340	308,139 288,261 19,878	260,530 245,068 15,462	73,088 71,107 1,976	67,140 65,747 1,393	97,766 97,674 92	86,539 86,484 55	72,323 61,543 1,696	24,898 19,039 5,859	182,643 152,883 29,760	57,318 56,879 5,439								
11.	Madaribati	T 148.9 R 193.6 U 190.7	22,496 28,507 21,780	16,876 17,353 16,085	81,844 91,923 85,510	43,479 49,338 45,706	37,865 42,685 39,804	3,705 17,467 16,943	2,740 15,482 15,044	17,555 13,381 13,300	15,364 12,928 12,311	8,798 11,138 9,438	8,098 2,884 2,118	39,130 37,879 36,306	11,565 6,875 6,034								
12.	Phalabata	T 193.6 R 190.7 U 1.9	28,507 21,780 1,777	17,353 16,085 1,267	91,923 85,510 6,413	49,338 45,706 3,632	42,685 39,804 2,881	17,467 16,943 524	15,482 15,044 438	13,381 13,300 81	12,928 12,311 17	11,138 9,438 1,696	2,884 2,118 771	37,879 36,306 1,534	6,875 6,034 841								

WORKERS

Sl. No.	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	189,656	27,653	14,124	1,290	102,210	74,128	4,242	1,686	7,492	473	4,659	68	26,658	781	10,417	59	42,908	2,978	390,943	506,832
	187,846	27,546	13,523	1,287	101,884	74,067	3,227	1,585	7,184	318	3,334	44	16,888	683	6,741	36	31,946	2,932	385,325	454,045
	1,800	92	611	3	326	61	1,015	151	4,308	155	1,325	24	9,770	93	3,676	23	10,942	1,385	35,578	51,786
2.	116,001	15,417	7,618	447	59,936	43,016	2,325	902	4,175	269	3,363	49	15,562	509	4,547	20	26,806	2,274	190,247	242,539
	116,008	15,332	7,125	444	58,188	42,955	1,574	780	1,532	150	2,324	34	8,948	434	1,772	1	18,585	1,125	104,968	265,867
	1,506	85	493	3	748	61	751	122	2,643	119	939	15	6,614	75	2,775	19	8,221	1,149	25,361	34,668
3.	26,410	765	1,787	34	2,895	1,729	701	417	1,863	90	1,099	7	4,881	101	1,463	7	9,854	1,231	42,766	78,763
	26,099	752	1,702	21	2,320	1,673	500	340	813	26	451	3	1,454	61	123	1	3,938	271	29,200	53,886
	811	3	85	3	575	56	201	77	1,649	64	648	4	8,427	40	1,940	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
4.	311	3	85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	3,427	40	1,240	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
5.	17,974	2,143	1,593	91	763	853	237	81	450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,968	168	17,873	23,521
6.	27,944	610	1,325	62	520	20	423	164	770	109	375	10	2,022	57	1,135	11	2,727	115	29,146	25,883
	27,015	440	1,116	62	439	17	190	143	968	64	354	7	885	44	189	..	1,905	26	23,128	47,110
	929	70	209	..	81	3	323	21	503	45	121	3	1,137	13	996	11	822	77	6,018	8,728
7.	320	22	63	..	14	3	198	18	358	11	98	3	789	6	304	7	622	61	2,060	4,763
8.	409	38	126	..	67	..	35	3	144	24	23	..	243	7	692	4	200	16	2,968	2,960
9.	4,818	1,604	146	40	9,717	7,151	101	38	27	3	99	..	947	40	180	..	2,164	197	13,970	17,943
10.	22,691	5,746	1,507	101	15,719	12,926	515	143	508	34	332	..	2,969	97	268	..	4,207	238	41,416	59,517
	22,338	5,736	1,311	101	15,655	12,925	268	131	104	34	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	3,336	181	38,296	55,402
	353	10	196	..	64	1	237	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	63	..	6	1	43	4,416
11.	353	10	196	..	64	1	237	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	63	..	671	48	2,119	4,416
12.	14,147	2,123	1,080	93	17,714	12,763	204	34	537	29	675	29	2,632	99	959	2	3,711	266	31,763	44,967
	14,143	2,191	1,067	93	17,686	12,763	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	83	568	..	2,862	216	29,075	41,879
	5	2	3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,668	2,606
13.	5	2	3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	6	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,668	2,606
14.	2,117	1,465	298	26	11,603	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	526	26	169	..	1,155	64	12,444	16,666
15.	72,655	22,241	6,516	843	43,274	31,112	1,917	784	3,317	204	1,396	19	11,096	272	5,870	39	16,102	1,704	140,506	208,212
	72,663	22,234	6,398	843	43,196	31,112	1,643	755	1,562	168	1,010	10	7,940	254	4,469	26	13,281	1,468	120,269	182,189
	392	7	118	..	78	..	264	29	1,665	26	386	9	2,156	18	901	4	2,721	236	10,197	15,123
16.	6,548	2,723	409	49	11,306	8,336	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	25	283	..	1,298	148	20,349	24,900
17.	18,825	2,787	1,312	97	2,827	2,237	233	101	183	29	278	5	1,486	28	122	..	2,423	411	21,549	26,010
	18,623	2,754	1,290	97	2,601	2,237	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,021	28	31	..	2,048	289	19,411	23,180
	202	3	22	..	26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	48	2,148	2,890

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—*contd.*

Sl. No.	District/ Subdivision/ Police Station/ Town	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)				Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS Total Workers (I-IX)		
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18.	Falakata (N.M.) U	1'90	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,533	2,881	624	438	31	17	1,695	771	1,364	51	51	
19.	Kalahini	R 344'4	31,086	25,736	117,184	63,355	53,839	5,452	7,385	25,983	24,302	14,292	3,588	32,101	17,078	17,078	
20.	Alipur Duars	T 269'9	74,652	37,454	199,408	107,933	91,475	35,101	30,426	22,734	19,685	28,209	12,899	58,309	11,631	11,631	
	R 266'3	66,025	32,638	170,481	91,587	78,894	33,649	29,471	22,673	19,647	19,319	7,936	50,012	11,963	11,963	11,963	
	U 3'6	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	388	388	388	
21.	Alipur Duars (M) U	3'69	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,561	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	388	388	
22.	Kumargram	R 194'6	25,334	14,523	73,810	39,134	34,676	11,858	11,107	18,163	14,960	9,801	2,964	21,334	10,349	10,349	

NOTE: The following abbreviations have been used for the status of a town:

M . . Municipality
N. M. . . Non-municipal Town

Sl. No.	WORKERS																			
	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchard, and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
19.	203	3	22	..	26	..	70	2	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	480	48	2,148	2,880
20.	4,553	3,008	797	101	16,558	18,394	142	4	438	8	302	4	2,028	61	558	..	4,780	598	31,254	36,761
	39,058	7,383	2,069	512	4,047	2,754	838	435	2,898	131	715	10	5,131	125	4,679	39	5,337	863	49,824	79,834
	31,954	7,378	2,938	512	3,936	2,754	644	407	793	100	886	1	2,460	107	3,869	85	3,066	169	41,575	67,531
	189	4	96	..	53	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,993
21.	289	4	96	..	53	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,993
22.	11,060	5,461	909	84	6,036	4,491	433	180	140	36	35	..	966	13	133	..	1,594	184	17,810	24,437

District/Subdivision/ Police Station/Town	Rural Urban	Age- Group	Total Population			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	Total	1,359,292	733,389	625,953	402,376	120,121	189,656	37,658	14,134	1,290
		0-14	580,910	294,988	285,942	16,162	5,604	11,665	4,879	742	110
		15-34	449,466	239,131	210,335	205,934	74,181	94,415	22,189	7,138	728
		35-59	277,425	170,571	106,854	159,905	87,385	71,407	11,526	5,583	417
		60+	51,083	28,440	22,643	20,308	2,987	12,141	1,058	667	35
		Age not stated	408	229	179	67	14	28	6	4	..
	Rural	Total	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	367,913	118,134	187,666	37,566	13,523	1,287
		0-14	532,100	270,289	261,811	15,747	5,576	11,591	2,877	729	110
		15-34	404,886	212,470	192,366	187,132	73,017	93,351	22,134	6,766	725
		35-59	252,310	154,548	97,762	145,948	86,589	70,686	11,492	5,381	417
		60+	45,831	25,764	20,067	19,019	2,988	12,010	1,057	648	35
		Age not stated	401	227	174	67	14	28	6	4	..
	Urban	Total	123,814	70,041	53,773	34,463	1,987	1,990	92	611	3
		0-14	48,810	24,679	24,131	415	28	74	2	13	..
		15-34	44,630	26,661	17,969	18,802	1,114	1,064	55	372	3
		35-59	25,115	16,023	9,092	13,957	796	721	34	202	..
		60+	5,252	2,676	2,576	1,289	49	131	1	24	..
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	Total	707,149	380,037	327,112	215,051	61,255	115,003	15,332	7,125	444
		0-14	302,765	153,444	149,321	9,973	3,164	7,574	1,206	303	89
		15-34	232,713	123,008	109,710	109,989	38,173	57,227	8,644	3,445	255
		35-59	145,340	88,816	56,524	83,949	18,365	42,923	4,938	3,035	139
		60+	26,187	14,687	11,500	11,106	1,549	7,257	544	340	11
		Age not stated	144	87	57	34	4	17	..	2	..
	Urban	Total	88,474	50,163	38,311	24,782	1,648	1,598	85	493	3
		0-14	34,233	17,123	17,110	240	19	61	..	12	..
		15-34	32,587	19,635	12,952	13,567	923	859	53	306	3
		35-59	18,078	11,577	6,501	10,096	672	570	31	156	..
		60+	3,569	1,826	1,743	879	34	108	1	19	..

[illegible]

TABLE B-I AND B-II—WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—contd.

WORKERS															
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	6,415
..	..	10	..	12	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22	1	2,202	2,764
31	..	138	16	258	2	21	..	491	4	46	..	361	21	535	1,422
28	1	63	6	118	6	17	..	437	7	22	..	271	16	263	642
5	..	11	1	16	2	1	..	39	..	..	..	17	4	112	207
..
17,686	12,762	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	88	584	..	2,899	216	29,075	41,879
473	657	2	5	10	2	3	1	30	2	1	..	128	21	25,329	25,946
8,967	8,205	61	19	180	13	360	16	938	37	342	..	1,796	124	2,194	9,846
7,571	3,656	47	8	136	11	162	4	747	43	236	..	912	61	884	4,702
675	244	4	..	23	3	19	..	62	6	9	..	63	..	658	1,356
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
28	1	90	2	168	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	8	..	1,885	1,729
14	1	53	..	112	..	73	7	619	..	222	2	520	49	472	1,229
10	..	37	2	73	..	58	..	410	9	148	..	267	20	248	603
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	17	1	81	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
28	1	90	2	168	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	2	..	..	8	..	1,885	1,729
14	1	53	..	112	..	73	7	619	..	222	2	520	49	472	1,229
10	..	37	2	73	..	58	..	410	9	148	..	267	20	248	603
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	17	1	81	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
11,608	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,666
317	342	7	3	..	..	5	..	11	1	..	..	88	3	11,707	11,396
5,220	5,485	54	10	9	..	185	..	459	15	106	..	681	35	1,109	3,112
4,965	2,425	53	10	10	..	71	1	318	4	57	..	401	21	364	1,610
506	221	10	2	2	..	6	..	88	6	6	..	88	6	264	558
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
43,196	31,112	1,658	755	1,652	168	1,010	10	7,940	254	4,969	25	13,341	1,468	120,899	125,189
609	499	41	28	31	14	3	..	124	7	6	..	517	122	111,071	116,078
20,771	19,485	872	335	879	72	600	8	4,123	82	2,892	24	7,581	878	12,524	47,812
20,081	10,418	645	341	657	72	880	2	3,261	142	2,034	11	4,827	406	3,723	22,614
1,729	706	95	51	84	10	27	..	480	23	82	..	460	62	3,164	7,178
6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	107	107
78	..	264	29	1,665	36	386	9	3,156	18	901	4	2,721	236	10,197	15,123
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	27	..	8	..	69	5	7,221	7,012
43	..	130	12	1,024	17	225	5	1,598	7	584	4	1,360	144	1,791	4,226
24	..	123	16	534	17	153	4	1,376	9	308	..	1,141	75	585	2,467
1	..	9	..	49	1	6	..	155	2	11	..	151	12	440	818
..
11,806	8,586	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	35	363	..	1,998	148	20,349	26,200
193	196	5	1	2	..	..	..	25	1	1	..	65	9	16,776	16,693
5,774	5,261	179	35	106	..	28	..	792	14	246	..	1,260	86	2,322	5,920
2,162	2,728	94	25	48	..	28	..	692	18	127	..	696	46	694	2,644
677	250	14	2	7	..	..	..	56	2	8	..	66	7	509	975
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	28

CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS—*conold:*

WORKERS															
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construc- tion		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
2,901	2,237	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,001	38	31	..	2,008	369	19,411	23,180
76	40	9	8	..	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	58	18	17,566	18,064
1,970	1,373	69	39	58	7	187	5	590	7	17	..	1,040	211	1,074	9,333
1,337	771	60	54	54	17	77	..	417	29	11	..	807	129	869	6,694
118	53	15	11	11	..	5	..	50	2	2	..	98	17	386	1,212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	15
26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,149	2,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	2	1,409	1,363
12	..	44	..	40	2	5	..	241	..	59	..	229	25	408	885
14	..	25	1	19	3	2	..	206	..	28	..	172	14	255	456
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	14	1	76	127
..
26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	485	..	91	..	420	42	2,149	2,830
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	5	2	1,409	1,363
12	..	44	..	40	2	5	..	241	..	59	..	229	25	408	885
14	..	25	1	19	3	2	..	206	..	28	..	172	14	255	456
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	4	..	14	1	76	127
..
18,558	18,994	142	4	433	8	302	4	2,028	61	553	..	4,730	598	31,254	26,751
103	111	3	..	6	..	..	..	29	4	2	..	221	67	25,386	24,204
2,103	8,436	77	1	229	..	163	8	1,084	20	313	..	2,808	384	4,123	7,681
8,608	4,504	54	8	177	8	125	1	896	27	236	..	1,569	121	1,025	3,370
544	242	8	..	21	..	14	..	69	10	2	..	131	26	718	1,090
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
3,995	2,754	644	407	793	100	836	1	2,460	107	3,869	35	5,056	169	41,575	67,631
111	40	19	14	20	2	1	..	41	1	2	..	110	4	35,680	33,188
1,997	1,711	311	170	411	45	193	..	1,210	33	2,241	24	1,559	85	3,519	19,734
1,811	937	274	197	319	43	134	1	1,036	59	1,605	11	1,263	69	1,257	9,632
176	64	40	26	42	10	8	..	171	9	17	..	131	11	1,033	2,941
..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	36	51
52	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	12	310	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,333
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	19	..	8	..	64	3	5,972	5,650
31	..	86	12	984	15	220	5	1,357	7	525	4	1,131	119	1,383	3,241
20	..	98	15	515	14	151	4	1,170	9	275	..	969	61	330	2,011
1	..	5	..	48	1	6	..	125	2	7	..	137	11	364	591
..
52	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	12	310	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,333
..	..	2	1	58	1	2	..	19	..	8	..	64	3	5,972	5,650
31	..	86	12	984	15	220	5	1,357	7	525	4	1,131	119	1,383	3,241
20	..	98	15	515	14	151	4	1,170	9	275	..	969	61	330	2,011
1	..	5	..	48	1	6	..	125	2	7	..	137	11	364	591
..
6,036	4,291	422	180	140	36	35	..	966	13	133	..	1,594	134	17,810	24,427
133	112	5	10	3	12	..	..	15	1	..	..	62	29	15,63	15,684
2,727	2,604	236	97	75	20	19	..	517	3	75	..	204	112	1,273	5,192
2,932	1,478	163	61	59	4	16	..	390	9	55	..	582	42	399	2,734
214	97	18	12	3	..	..	..	64	..	3	..	44	1	458	960
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	12	7

TABLE B-III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS									
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI										
Total	123,814	70,041	53,773	1,990	92	611	3	826	61	
Illiterate	62,760	30,916	31,844	1,319	91	492	3	311	58	
Literate (without educational level)	24,767	14,761	10,006	339	1	94	..	136	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	25,939	15,550	10,389	309	..	25	..	119	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	5,021	4,257	764	17	..	..	..	132	..	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	676	667	9	8	..	..	..	2	..	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	2,250	1,829	421	2	..	..	..	77	1	
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,745	1,472	273	1	..	..	..	56	1	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	656	589	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	111	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	174	173	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	207	141	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar										
Total	88,474	50,163	38,311	1,598	85	493	3	748	61	
Illiterate	48,839	21,723	22,116	1,069	84	391	3	279	58	
Literate (without educational level)	18,041	11,072	6,969	298	1	86	..	119	1	
Primary or Junior Basic	18,013	10,103	7,910	209	..	16	..	99	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3,774	3,152	622	16	..	..	..	126	..	
Technical diploma not equal to degree	673	664	9	3	..	..	..	2	..	
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	1,925	1,561	364	2	..	..	..	74	1	
University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree	1,566	1,312	254	1	..	..	..	56	1	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	643	576	67	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	105	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	170	169	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veterinary and Dairying	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technology	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	204	138	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	88	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT													
1,015	181	4,808	155	1,325	34	9,770	98	3,676	23	10,942	1,385	35,578	51,786
388	128	1,450	127	648	22	2,134	84	1,775	11	3,956	772	18,448	30,558
403	18	1,466	16	251	2	3,148	2	573	5	2,240	58	6,111	9,908
218	10	1,217	11	203	..	3,340	6	864	2	1,579	207	7,688	10,153
15	..	133	1	141	..	765	..	861	1	1,089	184	1,604	898
..	..	..	..	12	..	8	..	4	..	128	9	510	..
1	..	28	..	34	..	194	1	50	3	636	63	807	863
..	..	9	..	26	..	176	..	47	1	753	90	404	181
..	..	5	..	10	..	5	..	2	..	561	52	6	15
..	..	4	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	94	..	8	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	165	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	139	51	1	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
Subdivision													
751	122	2,643	119	939	15	6,614	75	2,775	19	8,321	1,149	25,381	36,083
388	101	879	101	431	13	1,476	68	1,314	10	2,946	618	12,662	21,055
308	15	907	9	183	2	2,063	1	425	3	1,781	53	4,902	6,834
151	6	733	8	154	..	2,141	5	662	2	1,018	186	4,930	7,703
8	..	94	1	108	..	592	..	285	..	637	107	1,286	514
..	..	..	..	12	..	7	..	4	..	127	9	509	..
1	..	18	..	27	..	164	1	37	3	524	52	714	807
..	..	9	..	17	..	163	..	46	1	632	77	383	175
..	..	3	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	555	52	5	15
..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	94	..	3	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	162	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	137	51	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..

TABLE B-III PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND[illegible]

TOWN

[illegible]

TOWN

[illegible]

[illegible]

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY—contd.

[illegible]**Subdivision**[illegible]

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Total	1,285,478	668,298	572,180	187,668	37,566	13,523	1,287	101,384	74,067	3,227	1,535
Illiterate	1,035,831	503,904	531,427	127,207	36,489	11,686	1,262	78,467	72,205	1,717	1,416
Literate (without educational level)	123,143	99,061	24,082	41,782	818	1,441	15	16,948	1,582	941	66
Primary or Junior Basic	62,888	47,664	15,224	17,730	308	896	10	4,201	258	523	53
Matriculation and above	14,116	12,669	1,447	947	1	..	..	2,773	22	46	..
Sadar											
Total	707,149	380,037	327,112	115,003	15,332	7,125	444	58,188	42,955	1,574	780
Illiterate	587,644	282,186	305,458	75,583	14,966	6,189	441	45,833	42,476	989	747
Literate (without educational level)	78,291	64,440	13,851	29,127	820	793	2	9,078	854	438	18
Primary or Junior Basic	34,016	26,828	7,188	9,713	46	143	1	2,809	113	134	15
Matriculation and above	7,198	6,583	615	580	..	..	..	1,418	12	13	..
JALPAIGURI											
Total	123,084	66,100	56,984	26,099	752	1,702	21	2,320	1,673	500	340
Illiterate	97,306	45,815	51,490	17,118	714	1,476	20	1,738	1,651	302	319
Literate (without educational level)	14,758	11,635	3,118	6,070	81	193	..	408	16	129	9
Primary or Junior Basic	9,526	7,229	2,297	2,772	7	33	1	123	6	69	12
Matriculation and above	1,500	1,421	79	139	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
RAJGANJ											
Total	80,766	43,824	36,942	17,974	2,143	1,585	91	763	853	257	81
Illiterate	64,066	29,968	34,098	11,276	2,102	1,398	91	586	850	167	73
Literate (without educational level)	11,946	10,023	1,923	5,385	30	210	..	78	2	91	6
Primary or Junior Basic	8,880	8,051	829	1,286	11	37	..	74	1	7	2
Matriculation and above	874	782	92	77	..	..	..	25	..	2	..
MAYNAGURI											
Total	103,364	55,339	47,925	27,015	440	1,116	62	439	17	190	143
Illiterate	88,355	38,122	45,233	16,286	414	968	62	359	17	114	142
Literate (without educational level)	12,794	11,087	1,727	7,195	15	118	..	51	..	53	..
Primary or Junior Basic	6,362	5,426	986	3,320	11	35	..	16	..	21	1
Matriculation and above	758	724	99	214	..	..	..	18	..	2	..
NAGRAKATA											
Total	53,635	31,319	27,016	4,318	1,604	146	49	9,717	7,151	101	36
Illiterate	50,008	25,398	24,665	3,530	1,459	122	40	7,224	7,084	92	37
Literate (without educational level)	6,466	4,638	1,823	678	152	22	..	2,009	45	7	1
Primary or Junior Basic	1,603	1,131	472	104	..	2	..	244	21	2	..
Matriculation and above	669	512	51	6	..	..	..	240	1	..	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
DISTRICT											
2,184	818	2,324	44	16,888	688	6,741	26	21,066	2,592	225,885	454,046
1,670	307	2,284	44	5,818	644	2,217	0	18,979	2,280	254,414	410,821
924	9	706	..	6,125	33	1,350	2	5,707	86	24,142	21,471
534	1	262	..	4,479	10	1,368	7	3,800	110	14,371	14,467
56	1	182	..	971	1	1,806	16	3,480	117	2,458	1,867
Subdivision											
1,532	150	2,324	34	8,948	434	1,772	1	18,565	1,125	164,946	265,857
870	147	1,619	34	2,816	409	784	..	10,548	980	137,403	245,818
466	1	475	..	8,590	19	566	..	8,044	88	10,373	13,079
184	1	154	..	2,056	5	236	1	2,811	81	9,828	6,925
12	1	76	..	486	1	136	..	2,082	66	1,780	525
POLICE STATION											
318	26	451	3	1,454	61	128	1	2,928	271	29,260	52,826
120	26	362	3	419	57	56	..	1,040	189	22,575	48,571
91	..	42	..	430	1	87	..	650	28	2,585	3,098
98	..	40	..	571	3	29	1	1,030	32	2,464	2,225
4	..	7	..	34	..	1	..	609	27	576	62
POLICE STATION											
450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,958	158	17,872	32,821
235	4	231	2	248	82	105	..	1,457	131	14,805	30,772
166	..	118	..	547	7	193	..	862	9	2,432	1,869
27	..	42	..	221	..	74	..	249	17	1,094	796
2	..	25	..	79	..	51	..	490	11	101	81
POLICE STATION											
268	64	254	7	885	44	189	..	1,905	28	22,128	47,110
144	62	209	7	316	44	63	..	1,105	22	18,553	44,468
85	..	37	..	302	..	51	..	314	1	2,861	1,711
87	1	8	..	221	..	15	..	251	12	1,502	911
2	1	..	..	46	..	10	..	285	3	202	25
POLICE STATION											
27	3	99	..	947	40	120	..	2,164	197	12,970	17,945
16	3	58	..	355	38	63	..	1,498	175	12,881	15,326
10	..	25	..	416	2	36	..	864	11	1,071	1,617
1	..	8	..	147	..	16	..	170	6	427	448
..	..	8	..	28	..	15	..	184	5	81	65

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I		II		III		IV	
				As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHUBGURI											
Total	157,671	88,995	78,676	22,838	5,786	1,311	101	15,655	12,025	288	121
Illiterate	135,709	65,665	70,044	14,684	5,665	1,152	101	18,698	11,926	164	131
Literate (without educational level)	14,470	12,105	2,371	6,880	62	142	..	915	67	101	..
Primary or Junior Basic	5,818	4,718	1,095	768	9	17	..	751	27	16	..
Matriculation and above	1,673	1,507	160	58	..	..	..	366	5	7	..
MAL											
Total	128,032	68,221	57,811	14,142	3,191	1,057	98	17,686	12,762	114	32
Illiterate	107,709	58,929	54,570	10,329	3,162	947	91	18,514	12,592	72	30
Literate (without educational level)	11,792	9,759	2,033	2,877	22	93	2	2,940	123	27	2
Primary or Junior Basic	5,260	4,166	1,094	1,859	7	17	..	803	45	13	..
Matriculation and above	1,181	1,067	114	77	..	..	..	429	2	2	..
MITIALI											
Total	57,697	30,939	26,758	3,117	1,466	208	36	11,608	8,474	124	25
Illiterate	49,407	24,049	25,358	2,860	1,457	191	36	8,889	8,356	88	25
Literate (without educational level)	6,064	5,218	851	642	8	15	..	2,677	101	30	..
Primary or Junior Basic	1,672	1,107	465	106	1	2	..	298	13	6	..
Matriculation and above	654	670	84	9	..	..	..	294	4	..	..
Allpur Duars											
Total	528,829	283,261	245,068	72,668	22,234	6,398	848	43,196	31,112	1,653	755
Illiterate	447,687	221,718	225,069	51,624	21,478	5,497	821	38,064	29,729	728	669
Literate (without educational level)	44,852	34,621	10,231	12,655	498	648	13	6,865	1,928	508	48
Primary or Junior Basic	28,872	20,886	8,086	8,017	262	258	9	1,892	145	389	38
Matriculation and above	6,918	6,086	832	367	1	..	..	1,855	10	33	..
MADARIHAT											
Total	81,344	43,479	37,865	6,548	2,788	409	49	11,806	8,536	292	64
Illiterate	69,448	34,681	34,767	5,201	2,699	358	49	9,258	7,490	51	64
Literate (without educational level)	7,215	5,208	2,007	876	22	87	..	1,708	1,014	135	..
Primary or Junior Basic	3,630	2,672	958	432	12	14	..	499	28	98	..
Matriculation and above	1,051	918	133	39	..	..	..	341	4	18	..
FALAKATA											
Total	85,510	45,708	39,804	18,622	3,754	1,290	97	2,801	2,227	153	100
Illiterate	73,964	36,373	37,691	14,175	3,691	1,196	97	2,244	2,201	104	95
Literate (without educational level)	6,872	5,313	1,159	2,773	48	69	..	356	96	27	1
Primary or Junior Basic	4,482	3,327	885	1,602	15	25	..	123	10	20	1
Matriculation and above	692	623	69	72	..	..	..	78	..	2	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
POLICE STATION											
104	24	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	2,536	181	35,296	55,492
79	24	190	..	691	84	83	..	2,296	160	32,763	51,963
22	..	87	..	865	2	57	..	636	6	2,450	2,234
2	..	10	..	286	..	51	..	326	6	2,498	1,053
1	..	6	..	182	..	9	..	338	9	590	162
POLICE STATION											
349	29	544	21	1,767	88	588	..	2,899	216	24,075	41,379
298	28	847	21	523	81	339	..	1,046	170	24,074	38,866
89	1	190	..	637	4	141	..	527	0	2,748	1,878
19	..	38	..	438	2	82	..	196	6	1,201	1,034
3	..	29	..	119	1	26	..	230	5	162	106
POLICE STATION											
21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,866
8	..	222	1	263	23	75	..	659	54	11,844	15,406
13	..	96	..	349	3	41	..	201	9	1,125	787
..	..	8	..	172	..	20	..	89	2	397	449
..	..	1	..	48	..	24	..	116	6	78	74
Subdivision											
1,652	168	1,010	10	7,940	254	4,969	25	13,381	1,468	130,899	188,189
800	160	616	10	2,497	235	1,433	9	8,431	1,360	117,002	171,508
458	8	281	..	2,535	14	794	2	2,063	22	7,802	8,892
350	..	108	..	2,429	5	1,072	6	1,489	29	4,848	7,542
44	..	56	..	465	..	1,670	18	1,398	51	678	752
POLICE STATION											
163	..	66	..	1,465	25	282	..	1,998	148	20,349	26,290
187	..	82	..	532	35	204	..	1,249	139	17,659	24,391
10	..	12	..	408	..	74	..	254	8	1,600	968
12	..	8	..	414	..	65	..	192	2	937	916
4	..	14	..	111	..	39	..	192	4	152	125
POLICE STATION											
122	24	..	5	1,091	28	31	..	2,002	249	19,411	23,189
76	24	..	5	238	37	10	..	1,290	250	16,697	21,191
30	..	..	..	243	1	12	..	234	8	1,401	1,075
17	..	..	..	296	..	7	..	224	5	1,160	861
..	..	..	..	79	..	1	..	235	6	152	63

TABLE B-III PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND

Educational Level	WORKERS										
	Total Population of Workers and Non-workers			I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KALOHINI											
Total	117,184	63,855	53,829	4,558	3,008	797	101	18,558	13,294	142	4
Illiterate	99,804	49,068	50,241	8,712	2,922	726	96	18,764	18,096	99	4
Literate (without educational level)	11,119	9,275	1,844	616	64	59	4	8,384	114	35	..
Primary or Junior Basic	5,051	3,532	1,519	216	22	19	1	748	76	6	..
Matriculation and above	1,710	1,485	225	14	..	..	..	662	6	2	..
ALIPUR DUARS											
Total	170,481	91,587	78,894	31,866	7,278	2,993	512	3,995	2,754	644	407
Illiterate	143,326	72,868	70,958	22,567	6,917	2,474	495	3,149	2,719	307	371
Literate (without educational level)	12,528	8,896	3,632	5,080	224	359	9	468	23	156	22
Primary or Junior Basic	11,688	7,738	3,950	4,058	136	160	8	249	12	171	14
Matriculation and above	2,939	2,585	854	161	1	..	..	134	..	10	..
KUMARGRAM											
Total	73,810	39,134	34,676	11,069	5,461	909	84	6,086	4,291	422	180
Illiterate	61,545	29,833	32,312	5,969	5,244	743	84	4,669	4,221	167	135
Literate (without educational level)	7,618	6,029	1,589	3,810	140	181	..	954	51	160	25
Primary or Junior Basic	4,021	3,297	724	1,709	77	85	..	278	19	94	20
Matriculation and above	526	475	51	81	..	..	..	140	..	1	..

NON-WORKERS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—concl'd.

WORKERS											
V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
POLICE STATION											
438	8	302	4	2,028	61	553	..	4,720	598	31,234	36,781
184	6	158	4	709	54	227	..	3,430	564	26,060	33,493
180	2	98	..	845	5	159	..	724	8	5,189	1,847
57	..	84	..	347	2	84	..	278	11	1,743	1,407
12	..	17	..	127	..	90	..	228	15	253	204
POLICE STATION											
793	100	336	1	2,460	107	2,889	35	3,056	169	41,575	67,331
323	94	222	1	783	102	951	9	1,590	129	40,000	60,121
302	6	55	..	658	2	497	2	420	8	1,000	3,356
241	..	38	..	866	3	887	6	552	10	516	3,761
27	..	21	..	151	..	1,534	18	494	22	58	313
POLICE STATION											
140	36	35	..	986	13	123	..	1,594	184	17,310	24,437
80	36	10	..	188	7	41	..	872	178	16,594	22,407
36	..	19	..	381	6	58	..	307	1	873	1,808
23	..	5	..	400	..	28	..	243	1	487	607
1	..	1	..	17	..	6	..	172	4	56	47

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group	0	00	01	02	03	04	1	10	2 & 3	20	21	22	23	24	25	R	U	R	U
Division	Major Group																			

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—cont'd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Total				
	Males		Females		Rural Urban	Employees		Others		Total	Employer		Employee		Total	Employer		Employee		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—cont'd.																				
Major Group 69	R	130	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	4	..	..	1	..	114	4	5	..	..
	U	595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	..	57	..	894	..	157	..	7	..	..
Division 7	R	6,741	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,741	36	513	..	5,561	36	553	..	84	..	..
	U	3,676	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,676	23	49	..	2,947	26	663	7	78	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	6,501	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,501	36	511	..	5,330	36	578	..	82	..	..
	U	3,385	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,385	19	49	..	2,507	12	663	7	18	..	..
72	R	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	2	..	40	..	5	..	2	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	R	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	290	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	290	4	..	..	290	4	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	R	19,455	839	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,455	839	128	5	15,543	673	3,236	199	639	23	..
	U	9,639	1,278	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,639	1,278	136	6	5,930	929	2,816	300	817	43	..
Major Group 80	R	3,542	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,542	68	..	..	3,542	68	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1,927	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,927	50	..	..	1,927	50	..	..	..	..	..
81	R	2,408	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	159	43	5	2,186	136	174	18	5	..	..
	U	861	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	861	384	..	..	816	339	45	20	..	..	..
82	R	642	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	642	72	4	..	293	55	307	16	43	1	..
	U	619	179	..	..	..	..	..	..	619	179	7	..	219	152	392	27	1	..	..
83	R	708	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	708	6	1	..	265	3	421	3	21	..	..
	U	420	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	3	13	..	59	2	258	1	90	..	..
84	R	340	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	1	1	..	219	..	103	1	15	..	..
	U	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	..	10	..	58	..	138	..	33	..	..
85	R	257	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	257	..	13	..	173	..	56	..	15	..	..
	U	244	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	..	..	..	143	..	101	..	..	..	..
86	R	309	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	1	..	..	144	..	49	..	16	1	..
	U	194	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	2	..	..	153	2	41	..	..	..	..
87	R	260	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	260	9	31	..	132	3	104	..	43	6	..
	U	280	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	14	1	..	62	3	133	9	94	2	..
88	R	6,364	467	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,364	467	26	..	5,554	379	1,013	64	271	24	..
	U	3,637	533	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,637	533	72	4	2,249	339	866	166	440	34	..
89	R	4,125	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,125	56	9	..	2,930	39	900	27	236	..	..
	U	1,576	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,576	113	33	2	234	32	332	77	157	..	..

Division	9	R	18,407	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	18,407	1,751	34	143	5,638	586	6,460	1,070	385	19
	U		331	3	..	..	..	..	..	331	3	3	1	336	1	93	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	18,407	1,751	..	..	..	..	..	18,407	1,751	34	143	5,638	586	6,460	1,070	385	19
	U		331	3	..	..	..	..	..	331	3	3	1	336	1	93	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision																			
All Divisions	R		92,923	45,479	1,574	780	163	14	1,411	765	91,819	44,990	1,341	132	74,172	43,457	12,437	962	128
	U		32,691	1,560	751	122	134	20	617	102	21,940	1,488	703	7	13,668	953	8,992	417	82
Division	0	R	58,145	42,956	..	1	..	..	..	1	58,145	42,956	39	..	57,070	42,806	912	63	1
	U		743	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	743	61	1	..	453	33	336	26	..
Major Group	00	R	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	15	1	..	..	..
	U		11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	8	..	3	1	..
	01	R	55,033	42,986	..	..	..	..	..	..	55,033	42,986	38	..	54,639	43,877	356	59	..
	U		592	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	592	57	..	..	402	33	190	34	..
	02	R	1,880	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,880	3	16	..	1,665	..	208	8	..
	U		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
	03	R	757	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	757	6	..	..	551	..	140	5	..
	U		99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	25	..	23	..	1
	04	R	460	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	460	9	..	..	310	8	118	1	..
	U		36	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3	1	..	16	..	19	8	..
Division	1	R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..
	U		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
Major Group	10	R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..
	U		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
Division	2 & 3	R	3,106	929	1,574	779	163	14	1,411	765	1,533	160	14	3	406	13	1,013	123	3
	U		3,394	341	751	131	134	20	617	102	2,643	119	135	..	1,618	35	765	71	13
Major Group	20	R	333	428	150	434	17	8	133	416	183	74	1	..	109	..	64	73	1
	U		745	110	63	43	10	14	43	28	693	63	33	..	537	24	92	29	3
	21	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U		3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	4	1	1	..
	22	R	203	19	107	16	16	..	91	16	99	3	3	..	40	1	45	2	..
	U		313	6	79	4	11	..	68	4	334	2	13	..	180	..	54	1	15
	23	R	74	39	69	31	4	3	63	29	5	8	..	3	1	3	4	3	..
	U		44	11	30	11	3	3	28	8	14	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..
	24	R	7	4	5	4	..	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
	U		7	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
	25	R	3	1	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	R	14	5	14	5	..	..	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	R	304	328	428	27	4	1	121	26	79	5	3	..	13	3	89	3	1
	U		421	5	34	1	13	1	76	..	303	7	35	..	137	..	163	4	13

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries	Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Total		Employees		Others				Total		Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
		Rural	Urban	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Seder Subdivision—contd.																					
Major Group	28	R	1,454	203	679	166	53	..	637	166	775	36	..	..	130	..	601	35	44	1	
	U	741	44	256	34	39	1	..	227	33	475	10	5	..	263	..	160	7	22	3	
	29	R	11	5	11	5	..	..	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	3	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Major Group	30	R	14	2	3	..	1	..	2	..	11	2	..	..	2	2	9	..	..	..
	U	119	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	116	..	3	..	93	..	15	..	..	..
	31	R	68	23	32	22	8	..	24	22	36	1	..	..	..	..	26	1	10	..	
	U	120	2	22	..	6	..	..	17	..	98	2	4	..	24	..	70	2	..	..
Major Group	32	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	R	14	5	5	..	..	..	5	..	9	5	1	..	4	3	4	2	..	..
	U	36	4	10	1	1	..	..	9	1	23	3	..	..	23	..	1	2	5	1	
Major Group	34-35	R	278	86	164	75	30	1	134	74	114	11	..	..	33	..	28	11	3	..	
	U	66	1	21	1	..	..	..	21	1	35	..	4	..	14	..	14	..	3	..	
	36	R	175	5	81	2	17	2	64	..	94	3	3	..	7	1	77	2	7	..	
	U	171	..	76	..	8	..	..	68	..	95	..	5	..	51	..	23	..	31	..	
Major Group	37	R	8	..	8	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	21	..	6	..	2	..	
	38	R	43	..	25	..	8	..	17	..	23	..	..	..	4	..	18	..	1	..	
	U	218	..	33	..	10	..	..	23	..	185	..	17	..	130	..	42	..	6	..	
Major Group	39	R	195	2	94	1	5	..	89	1	101	1	4	..	10	..	77	1	10	..	
	U	384	47	60	27	30	..	..	90	27	324	20	21	..	171	7	117	13	15	..	
	4	R	2,224	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,224	24	228	2	1,270	18	222	24	205	..	
	U	969	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	15	21	..	728	7	1227	28	..	..
Major Group	40	R	2,224	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,224	34	228	2	1,270	18	222	24	205	..	
	U	969	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	939	15	21	..	728	7	1227	28	..	..
	41	R	29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	..	..	23	2	1	1	5	..	
	U	893	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	893	93	..	..	893	77	..	16	..	..
Major Group	50	R	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
	U	610	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	1	..	..	410	1	..	..	..	..
	51	R	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	29	..	1	1	5	..	
	U	423	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	22	..	..	423	22	..	16	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
	Total Workers				Total				Total				Employer		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker		
	Rural		Urban	Males		Females	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F	M		F
	Urban	Rural		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F							
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION																					
All Divisions	R	9,099	2,875	500	340	83	..	..	467	340	8,599	2,035	213	2	5,324	1,045	2,093	161	239	7
	U	18,956	1,207	201	77	24	..	..	177	77	18,455	1,180	476	5	9,704	784	2,631	264	502	47
Division	O R	2,319	1,674	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2,319	1,673	1	..	2,338	1,660	66	23	14	2
	U	571	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	56	..	..	414	33	157	24	..	..
Major Group	00 R	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
01	R	2,256	1,667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,256	1,667	1	..	2,212	1,659	38	8	6	..
	U	510	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	510	56	..	..	331	33	139	24	..	..
02	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
03	R	25	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	26	5	..	..	..	..	18	4	8	1
	U	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	28	..	10	..	..	..
04	R	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	19	..	6	..	1	..
	U	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
Division	1 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Major Group	10 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Division	2 & 3 R	813	365	500	339	33	..	..	467	339	813	365	3	3	109	6	131	17	20	3
	U	1,780	141	301	77	24	..	..	177	77	1,649	64	96	..	1,009	31	444	30	..	8
Major Group	20 R	53	248	37	232	..	..	..	37	232	16	11	..	..	7	..	7	10	2	1
	U	261	46	10	11	..	..	..	10	11	251	85	36	..	174	20	51	15	..	..
21	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	U	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..
22	R	161	19	90	16	10	..	..	80	16	71	3	..	..	39	1	39	2	3	..
	U	155	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	144	..	16	..	96	..	34	..	..	..
23	R	15	10	13	3	2	..	..	10	3	8	7	..	..	1	3	2	3	..	..
	U	30	8	9	8	..	..	..	9	8	11	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
24	R	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	R	13	4	13	4	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV.—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification		Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers		Male		Female		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker	
Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—contd.																					
Major Group 70-71		70	115	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		71	1,133	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72		72	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73		73	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			203	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division			2,756	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			4,906	308	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 80		80	844	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			904	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81		81	544	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			307	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82		82	107	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			307	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83		83	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			273	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84		84	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85		85	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86		86	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			156	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87		87	73	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			151	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88		88	603	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			2,303	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89		89	364	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			237	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division			1,203	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			123	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 90		90	1,183	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			113	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

All Divisions	2	4,392	1,157	257	81	55	2	202	79	6,135	1,106	542	4	3,045	936	1,068	72	260	28
Division	0	763	863	..	..	..	..	..	..	763	863	..	..	764	863	9	..	..	..
Major Group	01	716	863	..	..	..	..	..	..	716	863	..	..	716	863	..	..	..	..
	04	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	33	..	9	..	..	..
Division	1	707	86	257	81	55	2	202	79	450	4	..	..	206	..	266	4	16	..
	20	123	8	23	8	4	..	20	8	80	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	6	..
	21	16	..	8	..	1	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	9	..
	22	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	27	2	4	2	4	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	418	66	161	63	21	..	140	63	357	4	..	..	..	..	256	4	1	..
	29	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
	31	8	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-35	32	97	3	17	3	5	..	13	3	80	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
	36	19	..	17	..	7	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	37	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	10	..	7	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	39	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	4	405	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	405	2	100	2	144	..	23	..	..	..
Major Group	40	416	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	416	2	100	2	144	..	72	..	..	..
Division	41	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	4	..
Major Group	41	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	4	..
Division	6	1,005	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,005	20	45	..	13	..	800	7	205	20
Major Group	60-69	120	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	7	..	..	..	..	85	7	30	..
	64-69	973	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	973	32	45	..	13	..	717	..	207	20
Division	7	603	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	603	..	..	..	70	..	79	..	35	..
Major Group	70-71	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	40	..	13	..	25	..
	72	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1,000	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	25	..	..	1,721	95	200	..	21	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification		Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service																							
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Employee					Single Worker					Family Worker								
		Males		Females		Rural Urban	Total		Employee		Others		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
		8	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11															12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		RAJGANJ POLICE STATION—contd.																																	
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION																																			
Major Group		80	R	602	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	602	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		81	R	334	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	334	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		82	R	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		83	R	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		84	R	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		85	R	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		86	R	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		87	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		88	R	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		89	R	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division		9	R	1,058	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,058	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group		90	R	1,058	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,058	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION																																			
All Divisions			R	4,869	313	190	143	27	10	163	123	2,890	170	35	1	1,350	53	1,837	199	618	7	..	..	..	..						
			U	3,692	173	233	21	41	18	192	3	2,659	153	34	..	2,059	78	1,176	63	399	11	..	..	..	..						
Division			R	439	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	439	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			U	80	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group		00	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			U	10	1	10	1										
		01	R	108	16	108	16										
			U										
		02	R	300	300										
			U										
		03	R	71	1	71	1										
			U	61	61										
		04	R	76	1	76	1										
			U	8	3	8	3										

85	B	U	7	2
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NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE E-IV--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE--contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Standard Industrial Classification	1	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Single Worker				
		Rural		Urban		Males	Employes		Others		Females	Employer		Employee		Family Worker	Single Worker		Family Worker		
		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
		NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION--contd.																			
Division	4 B	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40 B	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	4 B	942	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	60-63 B	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	64-66 B	905	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	7 B	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	70-71 B	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	72 B	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 B	1,178	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	80 B	166	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	81 B	84	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	82 B	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	83 B	81	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	84 B	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	85 B	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	86 B	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	87 B	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	88 B	808	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	89 B	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	9 B	991	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	90 B	991	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION																					
All Divisions	B	22,006	12,487	288	121	28	..	265	121	21,762	12,816	148	..	18,218	12,692	2,967	254	489	30	..	
	U	2,456	86	217	23	22	2	206	20	2,231	64	825	45	1,607	19	511	

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Industries Classification			Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
			Total Workers		Rural Urban		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker			
																					Male	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.																						
Major Group	40	R	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	398	..	13	..	200	..	73	..	8	..	
Division	U	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	30	..	
Major Group	50	R	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	20	..	..	1	1	..	
Division	U	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Major Group	51	R	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	..	20	..	..	1	1	..	
Division	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	60-68	R	1,974	86	..	..	..	..	..	1,974	86	97	..	174	..	1,865	76	244	19	
Division	U	985	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	985	11	..	..	123	..	689	17	198	..	
Major Group	60-68	R	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
Division	U	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	..	24	..	29	..	7	..	
Major Group	64-68	R	1,968	86	..	..	..	..	..	1,968	86	90	..	173	..	1,867	76	244	10	
Division	U	935	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	935	11	..	..	99	..	640	11	186	..	
Major Group	69	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Division	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	20	..	145	..	49	..	2	..	
Division	U	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	69	..	9	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	R	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	..	10	..	144	..	48	..	2	..	
Division	U	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	89	..	9	..	..	..
Major Group	72	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	80	R	2,964	68	..	..	..	..	..	2,964	68	13	..	2,813	57	270	11	139	..	
Division	U	649	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	649	40	..	..	384	39	295	1	23	..	
Major Group	80	R	314	2	..	..	..	..	..	314	2	..	..	314	2	..	..	..	..
Division	U	146	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	4	..	..	146	4	..	..	..	..
Major Group	81	R	184	8	..	..	..	..	..	184	8	..	..	170	..	14	8	..	..	
Division	U	85	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	6	..	..	82	5	3	..	..	..
Major Group	82	R	36	14	..	..	..	..	..	36	14	..	..	18	14	17	..	..	..
Division	U	27	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	..	..	13	7	16	..	..	..
Major Group	83	R	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	9	..	59	..	..	..
Division	U	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	6	..	11	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*cont'd.*

Allipur Duars Subdivision

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification			Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service											
			Total Workers		Urban Males		Urban Females		Total		Employee		Others		Total		Employee		Employer		Single Worker		Family Worker	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20					
Allpar Deans Subdivision—contd.																								
Major Group																								
24	R	4	3	4	3	1	..	3	3		
U		12	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	8	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	
25	R	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	R	7	7	5	7	..	2	5	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
U		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	R	600	21	234	18	63	1	171	17	366	3	12	..	108	..	..	229	3	17	..	..	
U		250	4	16	3	..	..	16	3	234	1	3	..	26	..	..	196	1	9	..	..	
28	R	969	85	406	83	86	13	390	70	853	2	14	..	156	..	..	362	3	21	..	..	
U		384	1	71	..	3	..	68	..	313	1	1	..	72	..	..	234	1	16	..	..	
29	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U		2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
30	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	
U		21	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	20	..	2	..	5	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	
31	R	94	2	56	1	7	..	49	1	38	1	..	..	12	..	..	23	1	3	..	..	
U		35	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	82	..	..	..	6	..	..	19	..	7	..	..	
32	R	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
33	R	6	10	1	10	..	2	1	8	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
U		49	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	44	..	6	..	18	..	..	14	..	6	..	..	
34-35	R	253	5	102	2	23	..	79	2	151	8	1	..	137	..	..	10	3	13	..	..	
U		26	5	6	2	1	1	5	1	20	3	2	..	1	..	..	16	3	1	..	..	
36	R	194	4	137	4	20	..	117	4	57	..	..	..	26	..	..	29	..	2	..	..	
U		136	..	49	..	9	..	40	..	87	..	2	..	6	..	..	70	..	9	..	..	
37	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U		8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
38	R	126	..	38	..	6	..	32	..	88	..	1	..	43	..	..	40	..	4	..	..	
U		97	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	95	..	4	..	37	..	..	51	..	3	..	..	
39	R	278	9	183	8	19	..	114	8	145	1	3	..	70	..	..	56	1	16	..	..	
U		96	..	88	..	4	..	34	..	58	..	3	..	17	..	..	82	..	6	..	..	
4	R	1,010	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	10	44	..	718	6	..	224	1	24	1	..
U		236	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	386	9	13	..	131	..	..	247	..	6	..	..	

Major Group	40	R	1,010	10	..	..	..	..	..	1,010	10	44	..	718	8	234	1	24	1
		U	866	9	..	..	..	..	..	866	9	18	..	131	..	947	9	8	..
Division	6	R	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	73	..	1	..	1	..
		U	89	13	..	..	..	..	..	89	13	..	..	25	13	10	..	4	..
Major Group	50	R	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
		U	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	61	R	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	39	..	1	..	1	..
		U	81	13	..	..	..	..	..	81	13	..	..	17	13	10	..	4	..
Division	6	R	7,940	254	..	..	..	..	..	7,940	254	296	..	215	14	5,532	216	1,377	34
		U	3,156	18	..	..	..	..	..	3,156	18	98	..	538	1	2,132	16	358	1
Major Group	60-63	R	358	19	..	..	..	..	..	358	19	5	..	21	6	269	7	63	6
		U	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	..	15	..	48	..	64	..	24	..
	64-68	R	7,465	231	..	..	..	..	..	7,465	231	291	..	693	8	5,172	205	1,302	18
		U	2,931	18	..	..	..	..	..	2,931	18	81	..	485	1	2,035	16	870	1
	69	R	117	4	..	..	..	..	..	117	4	..	..	1	..	111	4	5	..
		U	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	2	..	45	..	33	..	4	..
Division	7	R	4,969	35	..	..	..	..	..	4,969	35	13	..	4,563	35	361	..	23	..
		U	901	4	..	..	..	..	..	901	4	11	..	413	4	459	..	18	..
Major Group	70-71	R	4,855	35	..	..	..	..	..	4,855	35	13	..	4,449	35	361	..	38	..
		U	862	4	..	..	..	..	..	862	4	11	..	374	4	459	..	18	..
	72	R	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	1	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	R	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..
		U	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	R	7,478	400	..	..	..	..	..	7,478	400	31	..	5,908	311	1,332	63	212	21
		U	2,335	234	..	..	..	..	..	2,335	234	37	..	1,406	147	1,033	77	119	..
Major Group	80	R	989	21	..	..	..	..	..	989	21	..	..	989	21	..	..	..	..
		U	642	5	..	..	..	..	..	642	5	..	..	642	5	..	..	..	..
	81	R	885	66	..	..	..	..	..	885	66	7	..	796	63	78	3	4	..
		U	230	53	..	..	..	..	..	230	53	..	..	188	45	42	8	..	..
	82	R	306	23	..	..	..	..	..	306	23	4	..	151	14	144	9	7	..
		U	131	9	..	..	..	..	..	131	9	6	..	35	8	69	1	1	..
	83	R	371	4	..	..	..	..	..	371	4	1	..	131	1	245	8	4	..
		U	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	1	..	..	7	..	62	1	1	..
	84	R	137	1	..	..	..	..	..	137	1	1	..	62	..	30	1	14	..
		U	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	2	..	8	..	49	..	..	..
	85	R	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	1	..	100	..	90	..	13	..
		U	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	9	..	13	..	..	..
	86	R	135	1	..	..	..	..	..	135	1	..	..	86	..	23	..	11	1
		U	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Employed				
		Rural		Urban		Males	Males		Females		Females	M		F		F	M		F		F
		8	9	10	11		8	9	10	8		9	10	8	9		10				
All India																					
Major Group	87	R	115	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	88	R	2,970	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	750	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	89	R	1,456	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	594	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	9	R	5,828	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	5,828	1,068	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		U	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION																					
All Divisions	R	16,173	8,783	292	64	97	2	195	62	15,881	8,719	76	1	18,017	8,559	2,878	148	415	11	..	..
Division	O	R	11,806	8,536	..	..	..	..	..	11,806	8,536	14	..	11,820	8,550	338	17	26	..	..	..
Major Group	01	R	11,442	8,498	..	..	..	..	..	11,442	8,498	14	..	11,254	8,498	151	..	23	..	..	..
		O2	R	158	27	..	..	..	..	158	27	..	..	66	27	90	..	2	..	..	..
		O3	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
		O4	R	196	11	..	..	..	..	196	11	..	..	108	..	87	11	1	..	..	..
Division	2 & 3	R	455	64	292	64	97	2	195	62	163	..	4	53	..	90	..	16	..	..	..
Major Group	90	R	124	35	104	35	88	2	21	33	20	..	..	4	..	11	..	5	..	..	..
		22	R	5	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		23	R	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		24	R	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		27	R	123	10	69	10	11	..	54	..	4	..	16	..	32	..	2	..	..	..
		28	R	67	12	80	12	1	..	37	..	..	..	7	..	24	..	6	..	..	..
		30	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		31	R	6	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		33	R	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

34-35 R	19	..	9	..	..	9	..	10	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
36 R	25	..	16	..	..	15	..	9	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
38 R	34	..	10	..	1	9	..	24	..	..	18	..	9	..	2	..
39 R	49	..	42	..	..	42	..	7	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..
Division 4 R	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	4	25	..	35	..	2	..
Major Group 40 R	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	4	25	..	35	..	2	..
Division 5 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 50 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6 R	1,465	35	..	..	..	..	..	1,465	35	34	42	..	2	1,126	25	263
Major Group 60-63 R	127	14	..	..	..	..	..	127	14	4	1	..	2	89	6	33
64-69 R	1,257	17	..	..	..	..	..	1,257	17	30	41	..	..	961	15	225
69 R	81	4	..	..	..	..	..	81	4	..	..	..	..	76	4	5
Division 7 R	363	..	..	..	..	..	..	363	..	6	326	..	..	25	..	16
Major Group 70-71 R	325	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	..	5	269	..	..	35	..	16
72 R	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..
73 R	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8 R	1,220	34	..	..	..	..	..	1,220	34	7	976	..	24	173	7	64
Major Group 80 R	130	2	..	..	..	..	..	130	2	..	130	..	..	..	..	..
81 R	93	4	..	..	..	..	..	93	4	..	85	..	4	6	..	2
82 R	32	4	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	2	19	..	2	10	2	2
83 R	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	22	..	..	24	..	1
85 R	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	..	83	..	..	11	..	..
86 R	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	19	..	..	15	..	10
87 R	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	4	..	..	3	..	7
88 R	634	16	..	..	..	..	..	634	16	3	517	..	12	69	2	29
89 R	123	7	..	..	..	..	..	123	7	2	109	..	4	15	3	2
Division 9 R	776	114	..	..	..	..	..	776	114	7	165	..	8	576	105	28
Major Group 90 R	776	114	..	..	..	..	..	776	114	7	165	..	8	576	105	28

PALAKATA POLICE STATION

All Divisions	R	9,223	2,773	153	100	4	..	149	100	6,220	2,572	43	..	4,615	2,457	1,326	212	246	4
	U	1,150	46	76	1	20	..	50	1	1,000	47	23	..	803	26	447	11	221	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—contd.

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Employer				
		Males		Females		Rural	M		F		Urban	M		F		Single Worker	M		Family Worker		F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Division	0	R	2,801	2,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,801	2,237	..	..	2,739	2,234	53	3	20	..
	U		26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	19	..
Major Group	00	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	01	R	2,695	2,237	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,695	2,237	..	..	2,638	2,234	7	3	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	02	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	03	R	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	1	..	31	..	8	..
	U		25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	11	..
Major Group	04	R	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	46	..	10	..	3	..
	U		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Division	2 & 3	R	276	124	6	153	4	..	149	100	..	123	24	8	..	45	3	64	21	6	..
	U		130	6	70	1	20	..	50	1	..	60	5	1	..	25	..	29	5	5	..
Major Group	20	R	37	93	..	17	..	..	17	76	..	90	17	..	..	10	1	10	16	..	..
	U		17	4	10	..	6	..	4	..	..	7	4	..	..	3	..	4	4	1	..
Major Group	21	R	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	22	R	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
	U		20	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..
Major Group	23	R	8	1	1	8	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	24	R	3	2	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Major Group	25	R	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	26	R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	27	R	33	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	34	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	3	..
	U		17	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	15	1	..	..	4	..	11	1	..	..
Major Group	28	R	103	18	..	72	13	1	71	13	..	37	..	6	..	8	..	23	..	1	..
	U		25	..	..	19	1	..	18	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..

PALAKATA POLICE STATION—contd.

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
		Total Workers					Total					Total					Employee					
		Rural		Urban		Males	Total		Employees		Others	Total		Employer		M	Employee		M	Family Worker		
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F		M	F	
WALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																						
Major Group	80	R	157	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	2	..	..	..	157	2	..	..	..
	U	..	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..	87	..	..	..	..
	81	R	169	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	8	..	..	..	154	7	13	1	2
	U	..	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	..	..	..	42	6	..	..	..
	82	R	58	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	3	..	..	..	31	3	35	..	1
	U	..	23	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	..	..	..	15	5	8	..	..
	83	R	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	31	..	49	..	..
	U	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	1	1
	84	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	85	R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..
	U	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	86	R	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1
	U	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
	87	R	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..
	U	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10
	88	R	382	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	36	..	..	..	268	36	98	..	16
	U	..	155	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	28	..	..	..	87	28	31	5	29
	89	R	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	192	..	28	..	..
	U	..	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	..	40
Division	9	R	910	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	319	1	..	..	609	167	296	152	4
	U	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
Major Group	90	R	910	319	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	319	1	..	..	609	167	296	152	4
	U	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..
KALCHINI POLICE STATION																						
All Divisions	R	26,746	12,909	142	4	23	3	109	1	26,904	12,945	132	22,412	12,552	3,591	256	466	23
Division	O	18,558	12,294	18,558	12,294	23	18,291	12,222	224	60	29	21
Major Group	01	R	18,347	12,235	18,347	12,235	12	18,173	12,205	146	23	16	2
	02	R	68	26	68	26	68	13	..	13
	04	R	143	33	143	33	1	60	5	78	12	4	9

Division	243 R	575	12	142	4	33	3	109	1	438	8	..	249	..	165	8	19	..
Major Group	50 R	60	..	22	..	3	..	19	..	38	..	..	17	..	18	..	3	..
	21 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	28 R	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
	25 R	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	27 R	177	3	49	1	7	..	42	1	128	2	..	74	..	48	2	6	..
	28 R	156	5	39	3	15	3	24	..	117	2	..	61	..	56	2	..	..
	30 R	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	31 R	17	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	13	1	..	8	..	4	1	1	..
	33 R	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
	36 R	48	..	20	..	5	..	15	..	28	..	..	19	..	8	..	1	..
	37 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	38 R	21	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	14	..	6	..	..	..
	39 R	85	1	7	..	2	..	5	..	78	1	..	50	..	20	1	8	..
Division	4 R	302	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	4	16	183	3	89	..	14	1
Major Group	40 R	302	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	4	16	183	3	89	..	14	1
Division	6 R	2,028	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,028	61	103	281	7	1,303	46	341	8
Major Group 60-63 R	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	1	15	..	72	..	11	..
64-68 R	1,939	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,939	61	102	266	7	1,331	46	330	8
Division	7 R	553	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	553	..	..	488	..	69	..	6	..
Major Group 70-71 R	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	521	..	..	486	..	69	..	6	..
72 R	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8 R	2,429	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,429	156	..	2,039	142	324	12	66	2
Major Group	80 R	204	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	11	..	234	11	..	..	..	..
	81 R	183	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	18	..	125	19	8	..	..	..
	82 R	56	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	1	..	48	1	8	..	..	..
	83 R	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	21	..	31	..	..	..
	84 R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	85 R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	86 R	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	6	..	8	..	..	..
	87 R	66	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	2	..	63	2	2	..	..	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*contd.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Total				
	Rural		Urban			Males		Females			M		F			M		F		
	3	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1																				
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																				
Major Group	88	B	1,013	102	..	..	..	..	..	1,013	102	..	..	845	96	139	4	38	3	
	89	B	857	93	..	..	..	..	..	857	93	..	..	694	14	145	8	18	..	
Division	9	R	2,301	443	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	443	..	..	872	207	1,417	233	18	3	
Major Group	90	B	2,301	443	..	..	..	..	..	2,301	443	..	..	872	207	1,417	233	18	3	
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION																				
All Divisions	R	15,153	3,573	644	407	257	124	387	283	14,509	3,166	211	..	10,169	2,817	3,554	325	575	24	
	U	8,012	284	194	28	21	8	173	20	7,818	256	200	3	2,719	135	4,459	117	446	1	
Division	0	R	3,995	2,755	..	..	..	..	..	3,995	2,755	..	..	3,708	2,724	206	30	74	..	
	U	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	21	..	23	..	7	..	
Major Group	00	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
01	R	3,334	2,708	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,334	2,708	..	..	3,314	2,706	16	2	2	..	
	U	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	16	..	9	..	4	..	
02	R	388	21	..	1	..	..	..	1	388	20	3	..	283	18	63	2	37	..	
	U	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	
03	R	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	..	1	..	61	..	29	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	R	182	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	26	2	..	113	..	61	26	6	..	
	U	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	
Division	2 & 3	R	1,437	506	644	257	124	387	283	793	100	32	..	260	3	471	20	40	7	
	U	1,729	69	194	28	21	8	173	20	1,605	31	65	3	518	7	919	21	103	..	
Major Group	20	R	101	307	73	9	80	64	139	28	88	1	..	10	1	8	82	9	5	
	U	806	88	31	15	1	4	90	11	285	18	19	3	148	7	97	8	21	..	
21	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
22	R	137	8	58	1	41	..	12	1	74	2	2	..	19	2	53	..	1	..	
	U	442	13	26	5	8	2	18	3	416	8	20	..	173	..	198	8	25	..	
23	R	163	113	114	106	73	28	43	78	39	7	..	..	87	..	1	5	1	2	
	U	20	2	5	1	..	..	5	1	15	1	2	..	9	..	3	1	1	..	
24	R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	11	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	

TABLE B-IV--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE--*contd.*

Division of Industry Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	1	2	3	4	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service										
					Total Workers					Total					Total					Employes					
					Males		Females		Others	Total		Employes		Others	M		F		M	Total		M		F	
					Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION--<i>contd.</i>																									
Major Group 64-68	R	2,437	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,437	108	186	..	..	200	1	1,768	100	335	2	..	..	..	..
	U	2,506	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,506	18	69	..	..	400	1	1,781	16	256	1	..	..	..	..
69 R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 U	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	2	..	..	41	..	32	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
7 R	3,869	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,869	35	7	..	..	3,632	35	230	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
7 U	810	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	810	4	8	..	..	365	4	430	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 70-71 R	8,866	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,866	35	7	..	..	3,610	35	230	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
71 U	782	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	782	4	8	..	..	337	4	430	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
72 R	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 U	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 R	1,850	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,850	109	23	..	..	1,307	49	465	46	66	15	..	..	..	..
8 U	2,184	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,184	184	29	..	..	1,166	113	950	71	39	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 80 R	274	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274	1	..	..	..	274	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 U	565	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	555	5	..	..	..	555	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 R	376	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376	27	7	..	..	390	25	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 U	188	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	47	..	..	..	146	39	43	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
82 R	183	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	11	1	..	..	47	6	88	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
82 U	108	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	4	6	..	..	20	3	81	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
83 R	160	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	4	1	..	..	40	1	106	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
83 U	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	3	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84 R	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	1	..	..	9	..	15	1	13	..	..	..	..	..
84 U	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	2	..	..	8	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 R	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	11	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
85 U	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 R	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
86 U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 R	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 U	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	1	..	..	27	..	38	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
88 R	620	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	53	11	..	..	433	13	154	25	23	15	..	..	..	..
88 U	596	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	595	85	17	..	..	237	61	347	23	34	..	..	..	..	..
89 R	211	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	12	1	..	..	171	3	26	9	13	..	..	..	..	..
89 U	518	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	518	43	3	..	..	93	4	452	39	..	..	..	..	..	..

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

Division	9 R	1,206	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,206	60	4	..	807	1	340	59	55	..
	U	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	1	..	42	..	40	..	..	..
Major Group	90 R	1,206	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,206	60	4	..	807	1	340	59	55	..
	U	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	1	..	42	..	40	..	..	..
All Divisions	R	9,346	4,704	422	190	66	..	356	190	8,924	4,524	14	..	6,993	4,345	1,687	174	399	5
Division	0 R	6,038	4,998	9	7	..	..	9	7	6,036	4,991	..	..	5,789	4,985	197	6	60	1
Major Group	00 R	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	..	..
	01 R	5,781	4,987	9	1	..	..	9	1	5,729	4,986	..	..	5,662	4,984	44	9	23	..
	02 R	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	49	..	44	..	..	..
	03 R	48	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	11	..
	04 R	153	10	..	5	..	..	..	5	159	5	..	..	78	1	70	8	16	1
Division	9 & 3 R	560	209	490	173	66	..	354	173	140	36	..	..	49	..	76	35	22	1
Major Group	20 R	86	43	74	7	17	..	57	7	12	36	..	..	..	..	6	35	6	1
	31 R	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	32 R	39	9	39	3	6	..	33	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33 R	26	149	27	148	1	..	24	148	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	37 R	96	1	68	1	13	..	56	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	..
	39 R	99	9	57	9	10	..	47	9	41	..	..	..	5	..	84	..	9	..
	31 R	22	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	33 R	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34-36 R	95	..	..	57	..	17	..	40	..	38	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	10	..
	36 R	35	1	23	1	..	..	23	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	38 R	33	..	22	..	2	..	20	..	11	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	2	..
	39 R	49	8	35	8	1	..	34	8	14	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	..	..
Division	4 R	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	2	..	17	..	13	..	2	..
Major Group	40 R	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	2	..	17	..	13	..	2	..
Division	5 R	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	68	..	..	..	1	..
Major Group	50 R	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..
	51 R	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	1	..
Division	6 R	906	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	906	13	..	..	69	..	..	20	239	9
Major Group	60-63 R	108	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	14	..

TABLE B-IV—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKER OF PERSONS AT WORK AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE—*concl.*

Branch of Industry Division and Major Group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification	Workers at Household Industry										Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service									
	Total Workers					Total					Total					Employee				
	Males		Females		Urban	Rural				Total	Employer		Single Worker		Family Worker	Employee		Single Worker		Family Worker
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION— <i>concl.</i>																				
Major Group 64-68	R	852	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	852	12	..	..	57	..	580	9	215	3	..
69	R	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	1	..	30	..	..	..	..
Division 7	R	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	99	..	33	..	2	..	..
Major Group 70-71	R	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	94	..	33	..	2	..	..
73	R	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8	R	890	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	890	51	..	..	747	48	125	3	128	..	..
Major Group 80	R	204	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	5	..	..	204	5	..	..	..	..	..
81	R	114	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	9	..	..	112	9	2	..	..	..	..
81	R	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	..	..	17	2	8	1	2	..	..
83	R	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	7	..	35	..	..	..	..
84	R	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	70	..	12	..	1	..	..
85	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
86	R	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	R	318	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	33	..	..	248	33	55	1	15	..	..
89	R	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	..	..	30	..	10	1	..	..	..
Division 9	R	635	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	133	..	..	69	12	649	121	5	..	..
Major Group 90	R	635	133	..	..	..	..	..	..	635	133	..	..	69	12	649	121	5	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	246,005	166,724	79,281	33,754	31,862	1,892
III	175,451	101,884	74,067	887	826	61
IV	4,762	3,227	1,535	1,166	1,015	151
V	3,502	3,181	318	4,303	4,303	155
VI	3,978	3,884	44	1,349	1,325	24
VII	17,576	16,888	688	9,863	9,770	93
VIII	6,777	6,741	36	3,699	3,676	23
IX	34,559	31,966	2,593	12,327	10,942	1,385
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.						
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	525	519	6	607	604	3
III	189	189	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	25	25	..	13	13	..
VIII	13	12	1	1	1	..
IX	348	343	5	592	589	3
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	540	401	139	355	210	146
III	371	279	92	2	2	..
V	1	1	..	18	13	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	87	37	..
VIII	40	29	11	4	4	..
IX	124	93	36	3.0	154	146
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	2,275	2,162	113	1,424	1,040	384
III	195	192	3	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	44	36	8	13	12	1
IX	2,035	1,933	102	1,408	1,025	383
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	63	67	1	42	42	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	..	..
IX	63	64	1	42	42	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	192	189	3	26	21	5
III	7	7	..	13	18	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	143	145	2	16	11	6

Total Workers

Total Workers

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.

ALL DIVISIONS

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	4,817	4,527	290	2,495	2,337	558
III	841	726	115	21	21	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..
V	6	6	..	19	19	..
VI	61	61	..	34	34	..
VII	73	72	1	59	59	..
VIII	177	157	20	36	35	1
IX	2,658	3,504	154	2,718	2,161	557

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	540	401	139	355	210	146
III	371	279	92	2	2	..
V	1	1	..	18	13	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	87	37	..
VIII	40	29	11	4	4	..
IX	124	93	36	3.0	154	146

Group 05—Teachers

Total	376	376	..	96	96	..
III	85	85	..	1	1	..
V	2	2	..	2	2	..
VI	19	19	..	33	33	..
VII	1	1	..	4	4	..
VIII	33	33	..	16	16	..
IX	137	137	..	40	40	..

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	2,275	2,162	113	1,424	1,040	384
III	195	192	3	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	44	36	8	13	12	1
IX	2,035	1,933	102	1,408	1,025	383

Group 06—Jurists

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	63	67	1	42	42	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	..	..
IX	63	64	1	42	42	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	30	10	20	7	6	1
III	30	..	30	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	7	6	1

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	192	189	3	26	21	5
III	7	7	..	13	18	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	143	145	2	16	11	6

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.							
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers							
Total	284	263	2	131	132	9	
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..	
V	1	1	..	2	2	..	
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	28	23	..	1	1	..	
VIII	10	10	..	2	2	..	
IX	238	236	2	118	109	9	
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. o.							
Total	14	13	1	6	2	4	
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	1	1	..	
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	5	1	4	
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	601	596	5	190	184	6	
III	10	10	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	14	13	1	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	551	547	4	190	184	6	
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers							
Total	765	765	..	1,125	1,115	10	
III	129	129	..	6	6	..	
IV	..	..	..	8	8	..	
V	18	18	..	132	129	3	
VI	75	75	..	236	236	..	
VII	91	91	..	187	187	..	
VIII	42	42	..	113	113	..	
IX	410	410	..	443	436	7	
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government							
Total	303	303	..	243	240	3	
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	3	3	..	
IX	267	267	..	240	237	3	
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade							
Total	65	65	..	47	47	..	
VII	..	..	..	47	47	..	

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	3,841	3,838	13	2,853	2,809	44
III	1,367	1,367	..	146	146	..
IV	5	1	4	3	3	..
V	44	44	..	71	71	..
VI	43	41	2	85	85	..
VII	48	48	..	375	375	..
VIII	574	568	6	318	313	5
IX	1,860	1,859	1	1,455	1,416	39

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	816	812	4	1,391	1,317	14
III	430	429	1	99	99	..
V	..	..	..	18	18	..
VI	11	11	..	29	29	..
VII	15	15	..	69	69	..
VIII	105	105	1	44	43	1
IX	254	253	2	1,072	1,059	13

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	17,932	17,141	791	8,603	8,517	85
III	155	142	13	1	1	..
IV	201	103	98	5	5	..
V	69	48	21	20	20	..
VI	27	27	..	1	1	..
VII	16,664	16,023	641	8,551	8,485	66
VIII	48	43	..	10	10	..
IX	773	755	18	13	15	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	14,871	14,399	572	6,726	6,653	73
VII	14,871	14,399	572	6,726	6,653	73

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers

Total	9	9	..	17	14	3
VII	9	9	..	17	14	3

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	618	471	147	41	41	..
III	127	114	13	1	1	..
IV	193	95	98	4	4	..
V	96	17	19	10	10	..
VI	27	27	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	14	14	..
VIII	42	42	..	..	..	..
IX	193	176	17	11	11	..

Group 18—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	10	10	13	13	..
VII	2	3	12	12	..
IX	8	8	1	1	..

Group 19—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	387	387	815	815	7
III	114	114	6	6	..
IV	..	..	8	8	..
V	18	18	129	129	3
VI	75	75	236	236	..
VII	94	94	128	128	..
VIII	21	21	110	110	..
IX	135	135	202	198	4

Division 3—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	4,962	4,945	4,103	4,040	63
III	1,786	1,785	247	246	1
IV	5	1	5	5	..
V	53	53	149	149	..
VI	54	52	121	121	..
VII	74	74	741	740	1
VIII	728	721	273	267	6
IX	2,262	2,259	2,567	2,512	55

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	349	349	405	403	3
III	57	57	1	..	1
IV	..	..	2	..	..
V	8	8	60	60	..
VI	..	..	4	4	..
VII	11	11	296	295	..
VIII	94	94	8	8	..
IX	139	139	35	33	3

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	45	45	13	11	3
III	30	30	1	1	..
VI	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	2	1	1
VIII	11	11	2	2	..
IX	4	4	5	4	1

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	11	11	1	1	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	1	1	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 23—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	2,439	2,361	72	1,814	1,804	10,
III	27	27	..	..	..	..
IV	8	8	..	..	..	..
V	33	31	2	10	10	..
VII	1,784	1,715	69	1,779	1,779	10
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	580	579	1	4	4	..

Group 24—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	1	1	..	5	5	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	164,575	90,715	73,860	554	491	63
III	164,074	90,225	73,849	445	387	58
IV	6	..	6	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	9	9	..
VI	4	4	..	3	..	2
VII	57	57	..	43	42	1
VIII	7	7	..	4	4	..
IX	425	420	5	50	49	1

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	12,278	7,130	5,148	194	180	14
III	12,164	7,021	5,143	191	180	11
IV	5	..	5	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	3	..	3
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	104	104	..	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	151,077	82,428	68,649	290	171	49
III	150,694	82,250	68,644	196	79	47
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	40	39	1
VIII	3	3	..	4	4	..
IX	166	161	5	50	49	1

Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	363	373	10	131	131	..
III	328	318	10	126	126	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	47	47	..	3	3	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	887	785	52	9	9	..
III	688	636	52	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	148	148	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	150	150	..	50	50	..
III	146	146	..	49	49	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	197	187	..	25	25	..
III	133	133	..	25	25	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..

Group 51—Well Drillers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

Total	13	13	..	24	24	..
III	13	13	..	24	24	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	4,870	4,866	4	2,183	2,180	3
III	916	915	1	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	16	16	..
VI	62	62	..	33	33	..
VII	11	11	..	34	34	..
VIII	3,448	3,447	1	1,744	1,741	3
IX	433	431	2	333	333	..

Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	198	198	..	15	15	..
III	2	2	..	2	2	..
VIII	118	118	..	15	15	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Division 7.8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	29,415	26,194	3,221	9,953	9,523	430
III	2,642	2,625	17	57	55	2
IV	4,543	3,117	1,426	1,138	987	151
V	3,314	3,019	295	4,008	3,851	157
VI	2,933	2,896	37	877	858	19
VII	455	415	40	170	165	5
VIII	1,800	1,800	..	1,175	1,164	11
IX	13,728	12,322	1,406	2,533	2,443	90

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	800	470	330	137	130	17
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	647	398	319	60	47	13
V	94	85	9	74	70	4
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	3	3	..
VIII	26	26	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	1,034	976	58	569	563	7
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
IV	406	361	45	115	110	5
V	485	425	10	451	449	2
VI	19	13	..	..	..	..
VII	121	119	2	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	47	46	1	3	3	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	351	340	11	177	169	9
IV	174	164	10	24	24	..
V	94	98	1	145	136	9
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	68	68	..	1	1	..
IX	15	15	..	3	3	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	5	5	1	1
VIII	1	1	..	..
IX	4	4	1	1

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	562	562	..	79
III	17	17	..	..
VIII	544	544	79	79
IX	1	1	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	2,087	2,085	2	1,673
III	688	687	1	23
V	..	..	15	15
VI	1	1	33	33
VII	5	5	31	31
VIII	1,231	1,230	1	1,256
IX	112	112	..	315

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	169	169	..	12
VIII	167	167	..	12
IX	2	2	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

Total	687	686	1	103
III	21	21	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..
VIII	584	584	..	99
IX	75	74	1	4

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	64	63	1	68
III	9	9	..	..
VIII	34	34	..	63
IX	21	20	1	5

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	239	239	..	58
III	68	68	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..
VIII	104	104	..	58
IX	65	65	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

Total	977	977	..	174
III	111	111	..	..
V	..	..	..	1
VI	54	54	..	..
VII	2	2	..	3
VIII	665	665	..	162
IX	145	145	..	8

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	579	571	8	158
III	159	152	..	..
IV	227	222	5	81
V	192	119	3	75
VI	24	24	..	..
VII	16	16	..	..
VIII	16	16	..	..
IX	22	23	..	9

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	427	423	4	435
III	8	8	..	..
IV	181	179	2	71
V	205	208	2	344
VI	3	3	..	..
VII	26	26	..	20
IX	9	9	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	1,871	1,866	5	591
III	411	411	..	1
IV	44	43	1	75
V	168	164	4	376
VI	9	9	..	17
VII	39	39	..	13
VIII	564	565	..	95
IX	132	132	..	14

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	213	213	..	378
III	102	102	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..
V	..	..	..	11
VI	14	14	..	37
VII	..	..	..	1
VIII	60	60	..	47
IX	34	34	..	282

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	2,657	2,653	14	1,102
III	537	533	4	7
IV	496	492	4	264
V	1,173	1,167	6	741
VI	57	57	..	45
VII	31	31	..	3
VIII	46	46	..	23
IX	275	275	..	10

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	34	34	..	28
III	2	2	..	..
V	1	1	..	3
VI	27	27	..	14
VIII	2	2	..	17
IX	1	1	..	4

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.						
Total	1,911	1,898	13	374	373	1
III	819	818	1	..	..	..
IV	22	22	..	..	..	..
V	37	37	..	2	2	..
VI	1,447	1,439	8	339	338	1
VII	6	4	2	2	2	..
VIII	17	17	..	14	14	..
IX	63	61	2	17	17	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	308	308	..	80	80	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	8	8	..
V	1	1	..	77	77	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	302	302	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	612	526	86	66	59	7
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	312	248	64	32	28	4
V	179	164	15	29	26	3
VI	1	1	..	1	1	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	108	105	3	4	4	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	2,983	1,391	362	869	738	131
III	27	27	..	..	..	..
IV	997	831	666	111	57	54
V	453	228	225	732	661	71
VI	68	88	80	10	7	3
VII	7	7	..	1	1	..
VIII	786	705	31	25	12	3
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	928	937	1	49	49	..
III	23	23	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	13	13	..
V	4	3	1	31	31	..
VII	3	3	..	1	1	..
IX	936	938	..	4	4	..

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	4,963	4,940	13	800	794	6
III	3,389	3,381	8	24	24	..
IV	2	1	1	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	42	42	..
VI	12	12	..	33	33	1
VII	5	5	..	43	43	..
VIII	276	276	..	216	216	..
IX	1,366	1,363	4	443	438	5

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	6,128	5,394	734	1,680	1,199	481
III	606	480	46	2	2	..
V	3	3	..	3	3	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	25	23	2	16	15	..
VIII	22	20	2	10	10	..
IX	5,570	4,896	684	1,690	1,169	461

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	71	71	..	318	308	20
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	1	1
IX	68	68	..	283	263	19

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	1,104	1,006	98	405	286	119
III	573	560	13	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	8	8	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	132	126	6	63	62	1
IX	390	311	79	388	291	117

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—*contd.*

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	1,053	1,047	6	285	285	..
III	75	75	..	..	..	..
VII	76	75	1	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	901	896	6	286	286	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	398	367	31	736	717	19
III	206	177	39	141	132	9
V	181	179	2	594	584	10
VII	11	11	..	1	1	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

Total	771	504	267	370	192	78
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	633	376	247	128	80	43
V	97	82	15	142	108	84
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	38	29	4	..	..	..
VIII	9	8	1	5	4	1
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	164	164	..	12	8	4
III	61	61	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	103	103	..	4	1	3

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	238	238	..	30	30	..
III	205	205	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	2	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	21	21	..	22	22	..
IX	12	12	..	5	5	..

Group 89—Labourers, n.e.c.

Total	14,926	13,485	1,441	3,881	3,727	154
III	737	719	8	49	47	3
IV	202	163	34	25	3	23
V	713	68	9	174	157	17
VI	1,390	1,391	29	430	403	18
VII	21	21	..	113	112	1
VIII	1,027	1,027	..	939	923	11
IX	11,569	10,191	1,368	2,161	2,078	83

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	14,532	12,654	898	4,825	3,246	679
III	4,667	4,567	76	26	26	..
IV	4	2	1	..	..	..
V	6	8	..	112	112	..
VI	24	24	..	24	22	2
VII	128	122	6	67	67	..
VIII	473	465	8	206	204	2
IX	9,268	8,225	813	3,490	2,815	675

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	535	518	17	238	184	44
III	114	111	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	20	18	2	1	1	..
IX	398	386	12	227	183	44

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	26	26	..	66	66	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	21	21	..
VII	1	1	..	8	8	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	42	42	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

Total	682	652	30	263	234	29
III	6	5	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	40	40	..	6	6	..
IX	634	605	29	248	214	29

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	3,967	3,767	200	263	263	..
III	95	94	1	12	12	..
IV	2	2	..	2	2	..
V	32	30	2	3	3	..
VI	138	133	5	9	9	..
VII	23	23	..	11	11	..
VIII	55	55	..	48	48	..
IX	3,022	3,430	192	173	173	..

Group X3—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	2,900	2,101	199	346	246	..
III	47	46	1	12	12	..
IV	2	2	..	1	1	..
V	32	32	3	3	3	..
VI	103	98	5	4	4	..
VII	23	23	..	11	11	..
VIII	53	53	..	43	43	..
IX	2,040	1,849	191	173	173	..

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	1,667	1,666	1	17	17	..
III	48	48	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	85	85	..	5	5	..
VIII	2	2	..	6	6	..
IX	1,533	1,561	1	6	6	..

..... OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Total Workers

Division/Group Category	Rural				Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Sedar Subdivision

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	183,402	92,923	45,479	24,251	22,691	1,560
III	101,143	58,188	42,955	809	748	61
IV	2,354	1,574	780	873	751	122
V	1,682	1,532	150	2,762	2,643	119
VI	2,858	2,324	34	954	939	15
VII	8,382	8,948	434	6,689	6,614	75
VIII	1,773	1,772	1	2,794	2,775	19
IX	19,710	18,585	1,125	9,370	8,221	1,149

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	2,356	2,268	88	2,213	1,731	482
III	390	366	24	20	20	
IV	1	1		8	8	
V	5	5		18	18	
VI	13	18		25	25	
VII	30	30		43	43	
VIII	26	26		31	31	1
IX	1,886	1,822	64	2,067	1,586	481

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	114	114		50	50	
III	41	41				
V	2	2		1	1	
VI	9	9		24	24	
VIII	8	8		14	14	
IX	54	54		11	11	

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	4	4				
III	2	2				
VII	1	1				
IX	1	1				

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	5	5		2	2	
IX	5	5		2	2	

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	241	241		518	515	3
III	57	57				
V				1	1	
VII	13	13		9	9	
VIII	1	1		1	1	
IX	170	170		507	504	3

Total Workers

Division/Group Category	Rural				Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

Sedar Subdivision—*contd.*

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	566	566		773	769	10
III	66	66		4	4	
IV				1	1	
V	13	13		96	93	3
VI	72	72		191	191	
VII	85	85		130	130	
VIII	16	16		82	82	
IX	314	314		274	267	7

Group 10—Administrators and Executive Officials, Government

Total	226	226		194	191	3
III	8	8				
VIII				3	3	
IX	218	218		191	188	3

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	65	65		10	10	
VII	65	65		10	10	

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	9	9		6	6	
VII	2	2		5	5	
IX	7	7		1	1	

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	265	266		568	551	7
III	58	58		4	4	
IV				1	1	
V	13	13		96	93	3
VI	72	72		191	191	
VII	18	18		115	115	
VIII	16	16		79	79	
IX	89	89		83	78	4

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	2,816	2,813	3	3,456	3,400	56
III	852	852		238	237	1
IV				3	3	
V	51	51		130	130	
VI	30	28	2	83	83	
VII	20	20		685	684	1
VIII	47	47		218	214	4
IX	1,816	1,815	1	2,099	2,049	50

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	295	178	48	305	168	137
III	161	137	24	2	2	..
V	1	1	..	13	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	83	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	4	..	..
IX	59	35	24	253	116	137

Group 05—Teachers

Total	1,155	1,118	38	1,095	774	891
III	110	110	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	11	1
IX	1,045	1,007	38	1,032	762	920

Group 06—Jurists

Total	40	40	..	3	3	..
IX	40	40	..	3	3	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	133	131	3	27	92	5
III	4	4	..	18	13	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	127	125	3	9	4	5

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	155	155	..	83	74	9
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	8	8	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	1	1	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	124	124	..	71	63	9

Group 09—Draftsmen, and Sciences and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

Total	7	7	..	6	2	4
VI	6	6	..	1	1	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	5	1	4

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	274	274	..	124	121	3
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	251	251	..	124	121	3

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	184	134	..	363	365	3
III	21	21	..	1	..	1
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	8	8	..	57	57	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	11	11	..	282	282	..
VIII	4	4	..	3	3	..
IX	90	90	..	20	18	2

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	18	18	..	7	5	2
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	2	2	..	2	1	1

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	2,314	2,312	2	1,845	1,847	28
III	536	596	..	138	146	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	42	42	..	55	55	..
VI	25	24	2	52	52	..
VII	8	8	..	337	337	..
VIII	39	39	..	175	173	2
IX	1,603	1,603	..	1,126	1,091	35

Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	347	346	1	1,196	1,183	13
III	219	219	..	99	19	..
V	..	..	..	18	18	..
VI	4	4	..	24	24	..
VII	1	1	..	65	65	..
VIII	4	4	..	39	39	1
IX	112	112	1	951	939	12

Division 2—Sales Workers

Total	9,434	8,983	451	5,564	5,316	70
III	66	66	..	..	..	..
IV	76	51	27	5	5	..
V	25	16	9	6	6	..
VI	23	23	..	1	1	..
VII	8,938	8,565	483	5,544	5,334	70
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	251	230	12	..	..	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	8,615	7,660	355	4,310	4,252	58
VII	8,015	7,660	355	4,310	4,252	58

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sadar Subdivision—contd.</i>						
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	1	1	..	8	5	3
VII	1	1	..	8	5	3
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	244	196	48	10	10	..
III	51	51	..	..	..	..
IV	76	49	27	..	..	..
V	34	15	9	..	..	..
VI	23	23	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	70	58	12	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	1,173	1,125	48	1,953	1,249	9
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	5	5	..
V	1	1	..	6	6	..
VII	973	924	48	1,937	1,298	9
VIII	1	1	..	10	10	..
IX	181	181	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	95,312	52,427	42,885	509	447	62
III	95,062	52,198	42,864	403	345	58
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	3	3	..	3	..	3
VII	6	6	..	43	42	1
VIII	2	2	..	3	3	..
IX	219	218	1	48	48	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	1,839	986	853	186	172	14
III	1,770	917	853	183	173	11
VI	..	..	..	3	..	3
IX	69	69	..	..	..	..
<i>Sadar Subdivision—contd.</i>						
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	10	10	..	..	78	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	78	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	1,089	1,088	1	1,222	1,222	..
III	303	309	..	..	23	..
V	..	..	..	..	15	..
VI	1	1	..	..	28	..
VII	..	..	..	..	80	..
VIII	747	743	1	826	826	..
IX	32	32	..	300	300	..
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Deepstobers, Transport						
Total	272	272	..	69	69	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	201	201	..	69	69	..
IX	48	48	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	14	13	1	63	62	1
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	58	57	1
IX	12	11	1	5	5	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	117	117	..	45	45	..
III	36	36	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	51	51	..	45	45	..
IX	28	28	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	372	372	..	84	84	..
III	111	111	..	..	..	..
VI	49	49	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	106	106	..	81	81	..
IX	104	104	..	3	3	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	92,908	50,889	42,020	908	160	43
III	92,797	50,776	42,019	117	70	47
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	40	39	1
VIII	1	1	..	8	8	..
IX	108	102	1	48	48	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	195	185	10	106	106	..
III	191	181	10	101	101	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	2	2	..	3	3	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	870	358	2	9	9	..
III	824	322	2	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	45	45	..	49	49	..
III	43	43	..	49	49	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	32	32	..	25	25	..
III	30	30	..	25	25	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. e. c.

Total	13	13	..	24	24	..
III	13	13	..	24	24	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	1,923	1,991	2	1,584	1,583	1
III	484	484	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	15	15	..
VI	57	57	..	28	28	..
VII	4	4	..	20	20	..
VIII	1,217	1,216	1	1,170	1,173	1
IX	221	220	1	209	209	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	115	115	..	13	13	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	110	110	..	13	13	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 63—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	4	4	..	1	1	..
IX	4	4	..	1	1	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	15,885	14,460	1,425	6,947	6,699	308
III	1,402	1,391	11	87	85	2
IV	2,273	1,520	753	856	724	129
V	1,569	1,480	189	2,456	2,349	116
VI	2,066	2,044	22	82	82	10
VII	182	151	31	139	134	5
VIII	324	324	..	923	923	11
IX	8,039	7,880	459	1,984	1,860	74

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	229	186	43	76	62	14
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	212	171	41	49	38	11
V	11	9	2	24	21	3
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	324	283	41	298	395	3
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	141	106	35	95	93	2
V	79	74	5	300	299	1
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	61	61	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	36	37	1	3	3	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	180	180	..	144	135	9
IV	108	108	..	24	24	..
V	49	49	..	116	107	9
VII	17	17	..	1	1	..
IX	6	6	..	3	3	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	255	260	5	76	76	..
III	87	87	..	..	..	..
IV	89	87	2	63	63	..
V	53	50	3	21	21	..
VI	14	14	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	2	2	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	168	166	2	284	284	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	68	67	1	29	29	..
V	82	81	1	213	215	..
VII	7	7	..	20	20	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Subdivision—cont'd.						
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	495	495	..	376	375	1
III	211	211	..	..	..	..
IV	23	23	..	48	48	..
V	93	93	..	234	233	1
VI	6	6	..	8	8	..
VII	16	16	..	10	10	..
VIII	37	37	..	74	74	..
IX	110	110	..	2	2	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	94	94	..	342	342	..
III	55	55	..	..	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	4	4	..
VI	12	12	..	33	33	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	11	11	..	37	37	..
IX	13	13	..	267	267	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	1,513	1,507	6	710	709	1
III	348	346	2	..	..	..
IV	255	255	..	206	205	1
V	657	653	4	464	464	..
VI	37	37	..	18	18	..
VII	6	6	..	1	1	..
VIII	17	17	..	15	15	..
IX	193	193	..	6	6	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	29	29	..	29	29	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	27	27	..	12	12	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	1	1	..	4	4	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	1,245	1,240	5	273	272	1
III	183	182	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	1,042	1,039	3	259	258	1
VII	6	4	2	14	14	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision—cont'd.						
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	180	180	..	..	17	..
III	180	180	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	6	6	..	13	13	..
IX	4	4	..	1	1	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.						
Total	7,898	7,400	498	2,907	2,762	136
III	823	817	6	87	85	2
IV	166	186	80	25	3	23
V	5	3	2	102	92	10
VI	956	977	29	263	253	9
VII	17	17	..	95	91	4
VIII	247	247	..	761	750	11
IX	6,185	5,753	432	1,525	1,555	70
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
Total	9,018	8,446	572	2,922	2,381	541
III	2,677	2,642	35	24	24	..
V	7	7	..	29	29	..
VI	21	21	..	27	25	2
VII	45	45	..	45	45	..
VIII	138	138	..	289	287	2
IX	6,129	5,592	537	2,508	1,971	537
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	2,943	2,939	4	544	539	5
III	1,869	1,865	4	22	22	..
V	2	2	..	11	11	..
VI	9	9	..	26	25	1
VII	5	5	..	36	36	..
VIII	185	185	..	212	212	..
IX	923	923	..	237	233	4
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	3,828	3,357	471	1,217	842	375
III	309	283	26	2	2	..
V	3	3	..	3	3	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	14	14	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..
IX	3,500	3,065	435	1,196	891	375

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	806	806	..	67	67	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	65	65	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	800	800	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	456	378	78	43	41	2
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	209	148	61	26	24	2
V	133	131	12	13	13	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	106	106	1	4	4	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	1,414	871	543	633	635	98
III	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	495	100	895	68	30	38
V	316	193	94	553	494	59
VII	85	6	29	4	3	1
V.II	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	680	676	25	7	7	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	208	297	1	14	14	..
IV	..	..	..	9	9	..
V	3	2	1	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	206	295	..	3	3	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	259	214	25	293	285	5
IV	132	103	24	103	89	4
V	104	103	1	189	188	1
VII	3	3	..	1	1	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

Total	459	281	176	205	150	75
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	270	206	164	109	67	43
V	83	66	14	96	61	82
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	3	3	1

Group 86—Textile, Packer, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	144	143	..	10	6	4
III	43	43	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	3	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	103	103	..	4	1	3

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	63	63	..	174	169	5
VIII	..	..	..	2	1	1
IX	63	63	..	172	169	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	703	693	75	868	945	118
III	893	879	4	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	8	8	..	1	..	1
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	2	2	..	59	66	1
IX	310	239	71	295	184	111

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	618	618	5	219	219	..
III	54	54	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	544	539	5	219	219	..

Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	391	393	9	173	180	48
III	62	61	1	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	1	1	..
IX	320	319	8	172	180	48

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	20	20	..	3	3	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	3	3	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	452	444	8	234	234	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	450	442	8	214	214	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	977	924	53	297	297	..
III	79	75	1	11	11	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	19	2	3	3	..
VI	25	26	..	4	4	..
VII	21	21	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	45	45	..
IX	925	773	59	131	131	..

Group X6—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	893	820	53	292	292	..
III	32	31	1	11	11	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	3	3	..
VI	3	3	..	4	4	..
VII	21	21	..	10	10	..
VIII	..	..	..	45	45	..
IX	813	769	50	121	121	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Sadar Subdivisions— <i>contd.</i>						
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	94	94	..	5	5	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..
VI	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	11,474	9,099	2,375	14,863	13,656	1,207
III	2,993	2,320	1,673	631	575	56
IV	840	500	340	273	201	77
V	339	313	26	1,613	1,549	64
VI	454	451	3	652	648	4
VII	1,515	1,454	61	3,467	3,427	40
VIII	124	123	1	1,346	1,340	6
IX	4,209	3,938	271	6,876	5,916	960

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	58	58	..	1,639	1,237	402
III	..	..	..	18	18	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	13	13	..
VI	..	..	..	18	18	..
VII	..	..	..	29	29	..
VIII	..	..	..	12	12	..
IX	58	58	..	1,547	1,145	402

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	1	1	..	39	39	..
VI	..	..	..	17	17	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	..	..	..	452	450	2
IX	..	..	..	452	450	2

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	1	1	..	243	131	112
V	..	..	..	18	13	..
VII	..	..	..	39	39	..
IX	1	1	..	301	89	112

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	1	1	..	134	131	3
III	..	..	..	1	..	1
V	..	..	..	54	54	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	63	63	..
IX	1	1	..	2	..	2

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	..	..	..	5	3	2
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	..	..	..	1	..	1

Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	6	6	..	1,545	1,517	28
III	..	..	..	136	136	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	41	41	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	..	..	..	315	315	..
VIII	..	..	..	103	99	3
IX	6	6	..	905	880	25

Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	11	11	..	1,018	1,010	8
III	..	..	..	99	99	..
V	..	..	..	17	17	..
VI	..	..	..	19	19	..
VII	..	..	..	65	65	..
VIII	..	..	..	15	15	..
IX	11	11	..	803	795	8

Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	1,472	1,434	38	2,751	2,716	35
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	1,472	1,434	38	2,749	2,714	35

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,371	1,335	36	2,339	2,198	30
VII	1,371	1,335	36	2,338	2,198	30

Group 05—Teachers				Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers			
Total	38	38	775	506	269	269	3
IX	38	38	775	506	269	269	3
Group 07—Social Scientists				Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents			
Total	1	1	31	18	3	3	3
III	..	..	18	18	..	..	..
IX	1	1	3	..	3	3	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers				Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers			
Total	13	13	45	36	9	9	9
IV	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
IX	13	13	43	34	9	9	9
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.a.o.				Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers			
Total	..	..	5	1	4	4	..
VI	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
IX	..	..	4	..	4	4	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers				Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers			
Total	4	4	69	66	3	3	3
IX	4	4	69	66	3	3	3
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers				Group 41—Farm Workers			
Total	29	29	474	467	7	7	7
III	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
IV	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	72	69	3	3	3
VI	..	..	136	136	..	..	..
VII	..	..	99	99	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	22	22	..	..	..
IX	29	29	146	143	4	4	4
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government				Group 43 Fishermen and Related Workers			
Total	93	93	143	143	1	1	1
IX	93	93	143	143	1	1	1
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other				Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers			
Total	1	1	331	325	6	6	6
III	..	..	4	4	..	..	..
IV	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	73	69	3	3	3
VI	..	..	130	130	..	..	..
VII	..	..	99	99	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	33	33	..	..	..
IX	1	1	3	..	3	3	3
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers				Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers			
Total	18	18	2,692	2,631	41	41	41
III	..	..	236	235	1	1	1
IV	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
V	..	..	112	112	..	..	..
VI	..	..	76	76	..	..	..
VII	..	..	443	443	1	1	1
VIII	..	..	117	114	3	3	3
IX	18	18	1,711	1,675	36	36	36
Group 13—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers				Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen			
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group 14—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers				Group 59—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n. o. e.			
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	124	123	1	1,158	1,157	1
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	25	25	..
VII	..	..	..	16	16	..
VIII	124	123	1	813	812	1
IX	..	..	..	272	272	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	..	..	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..

Group 64—Drivers, Road Transport

Total	116	115	1	1,013	1,013	..
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
V	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	25	25	..
VII	..	..	..	16	16	..
VIII	116	115	1	688	688	..
IX	..	..	..	272	272	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	..	..	..	22	22	..
VIII	..	..	..	22	22	..

Group 67—Telephones, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	..	..	..	57	56	1
VIII	..	..	..	57	56	1

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	4	4	..	41	41	..
VIII	4	4	..	41	41	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	4	4	..	12	12	..
VIII	4	4	..	12	12	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	107	107	..	344	344	..
IV	..	..	..	35	35	..
V	107	107	..	309	309	..

Group 79—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	27	27	..	11	11	..
VI	27	27	..	11	11	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.

Total	324	319	5	210	210	..
VI	322	319	3	210	210	..
VII	2	..	2	..	..	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	301	301	..	64	64	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	64	64	..
IX	299	299	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	304	155	49	10	10	..
III	4	..	4	..	..	..
IV	86	42	44	10	10	..
V	13	12	1	..	..	..
IX	101	101	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	231	271	260	199	164	35
IV	259	40	219	11	4	7
V	23	3	20	187	160	27
VII	21	..	21	1	..	1
IX	528	528	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	293	293	..	..	..	..
IX	293	293	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	188	164	24	128	128	9
IV	114	91	23	11	11	9
V	74	73	1	115	115	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	2,906	3,306	399	2,831	3,688	198
III	7	..	7	25	25	..
IV	840	500	240	271	194	77
V	239	313	26	1,383	1,322	61
VI	454	451	3	391	388	3
VII	43	20	23	81	78	3
VIII	..	..	..	359	257	2
IX	1,922	1,922	..	1,371	1,324	47

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	105	98	7	34	23	11
IV	105	98	7	18	10	8
V	..	..	..	16	13	8

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	98	81	17	169	169	..
IV	46	39	17	18	18	..
V	53	53	..	151	151	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	34	34	..	90	84	6
IV	..	..	..	7	7	..
V	32	32	..	83	77	6
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	56	56	..	16	16	..
IV	53	53	..	16	16	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	39	39	..	277	277	..
IV	..	..	..	14	14	..
V	32	32	..	245	245	..
VII	..	..	..	18	19	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Fitters and Related Workers

Total	18	18	..	144	144	..
IV	..	..	..	13	13	..
V	8	8	..	121	124	..
VI	2	2	..	7	7	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	..	..	..	235	235	..
VI	..	..	..	33	33	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	..	..	..	249	249	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	13	11	3	144	91	53
IV	11	11	..	94	56	29
V	2	..	3	50	35	15

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	103	102	..	4	..	4
VII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	103	102	..	3	..	3

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	873	837	35	1,742	1,660	83
III	3	..	3	25	25	..
IV	165	135	30	93	..	32
V	2	..	2	89	29	10
VI	103	103	..	180	137	8
VII	..	..	..	61	60	1
VIII	..	..	..	246	244	2
IX	599	599	..	1,119	1,075	44

Division 9—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	2,182	1,911	271	1,787	1,315	472
III	..	..	..	22	22	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	..	..	..	17	16	1
VII	..	..	..	33	33	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	2,182	1,911	271	1,695	1,224	471

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	572	572	..	141	136	6
III	..	..	..	23	23	..
VI	..	..	..	17	16	1
VII	..	..	..	33	33	..
IX	572	572	..	69	65	4

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	1,058	903	255	742	425	316
IX	1,058	903	255	742	425	316

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	139	135	4
IX	..	..	..	139	135	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	123	116	7	254	149	105
IX	123	116	7	254	149	105

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	126	127	1	128	128	..
IX	126	127	1	128	128	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	163	157	6	140	98	42
IX	163	157	6	140	98	42
Group 96—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	138	136	2	233	233	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	138	136	2	213	213	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	..	..	..	122	122	..
III	..	..	..	11	11	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	17	..
IX	..	..	..	94	94	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	..	..	..	122	122	..
III	..	..	..	11	11	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	17	..
IX	..	..	..	94	94	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	7,579	6,392	1,187	..	..	..
III	1,616	763	853	..	..	..
IV	388	257	81	..	..	..
V	454	450	4	..	..	..
VI	418	416	2	..	..	..
VII	1,184	1,095	89	..	..	..
VIII	423	423	..	..	..	..
IX	3,144	2,963	158	..	..	..
Division 8—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	491	487	4	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	479	475	4	..	..	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	171	171	..	..	..	..
V	13	13	..	..	..	..
VI	71	71	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..
IX	72	72	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	969	967	2	..	..	..
V	49	49	..	..	..	..
VI	20	18	2	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	877	877	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	43	43	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	34	34	..	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	926	924	2	..	..	..
V	42	42	..	..	..	..
VI	20	18	2	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	843	843	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	1,122	1,033	89	..	..	..
VII	1,122	1,033	89	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,089	1,000	89	..	..	..
VII	1,089	1,000	89	..	..	..

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	9	9	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..

Group 08—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	45	45	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	11	11	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	898	894	4	..	..
IX	898	894	4	..	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	21	21	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	85	35	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..
IX	93	33	..	..	..

Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

Total	7	7	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	25	25	..	..	..
IX	25	25	..	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	251	251	..	..	..
V	13	13	..	..	..
VI	71	71	..	..	..
VII	57	57	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..
IX	95	95	..	..	..

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	23	23	..	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..	..

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	55	55	..	..	..
VII	55	55	..	..	..

Group 89—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	88	88	..	..	..
VII	88	88	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	1,616	763	853	..	..
III	1,616	763	853	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	1,578	725	853	..	..
III	1,578	725	853	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	88	38	..	..	..
III	88	38	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	387	387	..	..	..
VIII	387	387	..	..	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	64	64	..	..	..
VIII	64	64	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	276	276	..	..	..
VIII	276	276	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	17	17	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

Total	30	30	..	..	..
VIII	30	30	..	..	..

Division 7-9—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,437	1,352	85	..	..
IV	238	257	81	..	..
V	399	385	4	..	..
VI	318	318	..	..	..
IX	392	392	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	7	3	4	..	..
IV	7	3	4	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	6	2	4	..	..
IV	6	2	4	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total	17	17	..	..	..	..
IV	17	17	..	..	..	..
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	14	14	..	..	..	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	346	342	4	..	..	..
IV	186	185	..	..	..	..
V	211	207	4	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	153	153	..	..	..	..
VI	153	153	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	100	97	3	..	..	..
IV	90	17	3	..	..	..
V	80	80	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	191	113	8	..	..	..
IV	41	88	41	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION						
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	4,393	4,080	313	4,065	3,892	173
III	456	439	17	84	81	3
IV	333	190	143	254	233	21
V	332	268	64	547	502	45
VI	261	254	7	124	121	3
VII	929	885	44	1,150	1,137	13
VIII	189	189	..	1,007	996	11
IX	1,943	1,905	38	839	832	77
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	536	516	20	289	241	48
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	17	16	1
IX	536	516	20	256	209	47
Group—00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	..	..	..	16	16	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 01—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists						
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	95	95	..	30	29	1
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	95	95	..	26	25	1
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	15	..	15	30	17	13
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	15	..	15	25	10	15

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 19—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	2	2	..	80	80	..
V	..	..	..	14	14	..
VI	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	22	22	..
IX	2	2	..	10	10	..

Divisions 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	589	589	..	242	236	6
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	11	11	..
VI	..	..	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	49	48	1
IX	589	589	..	161	156	5

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	..	..	..	20	20	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	11	11	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 22—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	575	575	..	170	166	4
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	10	10	..
VIII	..	..	..	35	35	..
IX	575	575	..	118	109	4

Group 23—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	14	14	..	50	48	2
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	11	10	1
IX	14	14	..	36	36	1

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	139	139	..	252	252	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	139	139	..	225	225	..
IX	..	..	..	29	29	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
VIII	27	27	..	..	..	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	..	..	..	63	63	..
VIII	..	..	..	63	63	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	81	81	..	105	105	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	81	81	..	80	80	..
IX	..	..	..	18	18	..

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

Total	18	18	..	26	26	..
VIII	18	18	..	26	26	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	13	13	..	3	3	..
VIII	13	13	..	3	3	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	..	..	..	40	40	..
VIII	..	..	..	39	39	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	929	885	44	1,098	1,085	13
IV	..	..	..	3	3	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	929	885	44	1,078	1,065	13
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	875	857	18	857	848	9
VII	875	857	18	857	848	9

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers

Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	..	..	..	3	3	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	54	28	26	234	230	4
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	54	28	26	217	213	4
VIII	..	..	..	10	10	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	456	439	17	98	93	5
III	456	439	17	70	66	2
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	61	61	..	4	1	3
III	61	61	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	3	..	3

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	295	279	16	30	28	2
III	295	279	16	7	5	2
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	73	71	1	64	64	..
III	73	71	1	63	63	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 43—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	26	26	..	..	..	..
III	26	26	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,276	1,055	221	1,997	1,828	169
III	..	..	..	10	9	1
IV	331	188	143	249	238	11
V	320	258	62	497	453	44
VI	261	254	7	254	254	..
VII	..	..	..	25	25	..
VIII	..	..	..	431	424	7
IX	364	355	9	112	112	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	61	41	20	19	17	2
IV	59	41	18	10	8	2
V	2	..	2	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	20	17	3	99	97	2
IV	13	12	1	44	43	1
V	7	5	2	55	54	1

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	18	18	..	17	14	3
IV	2	2	..	11	11	..
V	11	11	..	6	3	8

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	8	3	..	23	23	..
IV	3	3	..	15	15	..
V	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	23	22	..
IV	10	10	..	8	8	..
V	7	7	..	14	14	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	76	75	..	141	140	1
IV	10	10	..	33	33	..
V	63	65	..	97	96	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	50	50	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	15	15	..	27	27	..
IV	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	19	19	..
IX	..	..	..	8	8	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	185	185	..	164	164	..
IV	32	32	..	63	63	..
V	153	153	..	83	83	..
VI	..	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	25	25	..	24	24	..
VI	25	25	..	12	12	..
VIII	..	..	..	12	12	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	90	65	25	5	4	1
IV	73	59	14	3	2	1
V	16	6	11	2	2	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	161	11	150	188	145	43
IV	114	4	110	94	19	15
V	47	7	40	153	125	28
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	..	..	..	6	6	..
IV	..	..	..	4	4	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	5	5	..	48	45	1
IV	2	2	..	19	19	..
V	3	3	..	27	26	1
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 93—Building Carpenters, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	2	..	2	59	55	4
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	38	37	1
IX	2	..	2	20	17	3
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	83	83	..	37	37	..
IX	83	83	..	37	37	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	21	21	..	22	22	..
IX	21	21	..	22	22	..
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	19	19	..	2	2	..
IX	19	19	..	2	2	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	32	20	2	18	18	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	13	13	..
IX	18	18	..	5	5	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	32	30	2	13	13	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	12	10	2	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
IX	18	18	..	5	5	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	..	..	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..

Group 86—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	19	12	7	27	14	12
IV	10	10	..	13	11	2
V	9	2	7	14	3	11

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	8	8	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	7	7	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	587	571	16	567	559	8
III	..	..	..	10	9	1
IV	..	..	..	3	3	..
V	..	..	..	61	61	..
VI	993	216	7	51	51	..
VII	..	..	..	19	19	..
VIII	..	..	..	321	314	7
IX	364	355	9	102	102	..

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	273	264	9	562	536	26
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	8	8	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	238	236	2
IX	273	264	9	368	294	24

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	374	374	..
V	..	..	..	5	5	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	197	197	..
IX	9	9	..	67	67	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	132	125	7	159	139	21
III	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	132	125	7	152	131	21

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	6	7	1
VIII	..	..	..	1	..	1
IX	7	7	..	7	7	..

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	20,614	12,185	7,429	..	..
III	16,868	9,717	7,151	..	..
IV	139	101	58	..	..
V	30	27	8	..	..
VI	99	99	..	..	..
VII	987	947	40	..	..
VIII	130	130	..	..	..
IX	2,361	2,164	197	..	..

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	272	250	23	..	..
III	126	115	11	..	..
VIII	18	16	..	..	..
IX	128	117	11	..	..

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	13	13	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	22	22	..	..	..
III	17	17	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	79	66	13	..	..
III	69	58	11	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	9	7	2	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	87	80	7	..	..
III	25	25	..	..	..
IX	62	55	7	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	4	2	2	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..
IX	3	1	2	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	48	48	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	31	31	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	28	28	..	..	..	..
VII	23	23	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	14	14	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	233	233	..	..	..	..
III	192	192	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-keepers and Cashiers						
Total	19	19	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 31—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	10	10	..	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers						
Total	42	42	..	..	..	..
III	42	42	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers						
Total	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	349	349	..	..	..	..
III	193	193	..	..	..	..
VI	39	39	..	..	..	..
VIII	75	75	..	..	..	..
IX	32	32	..	..	..	..
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	139	139	..	..	..	..
III	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	47	47	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport						
Total	21	21	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	16	16	..	..	..	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	168	168	..	..	..	..
III	94	94	..	..	..	..
VI	39	39	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	..	..	..

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	143	143	..	..
III	143	143	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..
IX	15	15	..	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	62	62	..	..
III	54	54	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	936	936	62	..
III	10	10	..	..
IV	14	4	10	..
V	3	..	3	..
VI	4	4	..	..
VII	925	895	40	..
IX	32	23	9	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	712	696	26	..
VII	712	696	26	..

Group 33—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	61	39	22	..
III	8	..	..	..
IV	14	4	10	..
V	3	..	3	..
VI	4	4	..	..
IX	32	23	9	..

Group 35—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	225	211	14	..
III	3	3	..	..
VII	222	209	14	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	15,193	8,945	7,118	..
III	15,096	7,978	7,118	..
IX	87	87	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	91	91	..	..
III	34	34	..	..
IX	57	57	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	15,094	7,916	7,118	..
III	15,090	7,903	7,118	..
IX	14	14	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,960	1,787	173	..
III	426	424	2	..
IV	125	97	28	..
V	26	26	..	..
VI	54	56	..	..
VII	11	11	..	..
VIII	24	24	..	..
IX	1,392	1,149	143	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	10	9	1	..
IV	9	8	1	..
V	1	1	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	14	11	3	..
IV	13	10	3	..
V	1	1	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	59	59	..	..
III	55	55	..	..
IV	4	4	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	7	6	1	..
IV	6	4	1	..
VII	2	2	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	122	122	..	..
III	90	90	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..
VIII	8	8	..	..
IX	22	22	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	38	33	..	..
III	30	30	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	192	192	..	..
III	85	85	..	..
IV	26	26	..	..
V	16	16	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	63	63	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
VI	43	43	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glaze and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	15	15	..	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	86	80	6	..	..	..
IV	7	2	5	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	77	77	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	46	28	18	..	..	..
IV	46	28	18	..	..	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers						
Total	35	35	..	..	..	..
III	35	35	..	..	..	..
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	57	57	..	..	..	..
III	56	56	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.						
Total	1,373	1,198	145	..	..	..
III	56	54	2	..	..	..
V	8	3	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	1,185	1,042	143	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	539	511	28	166	152	14
III	156	143	13	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	5	5	..
V	..	..	..	2	2	..
VI	3	3	..	1	1	..
VII	1	1	..	6	6	..
IX	378	363	15	182	188	14
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	27	27	..	1	1	..
III	21	21	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists						
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	53	53	..	23	23	..
III	28	28	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	6	6	..
IX	23	23	..	16	16	..
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	75	56	19	9	9	7
III	62	49	13	..	..	..
IX	13	7	6	9	9	7
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	263	254	9	108	108	5
III	84	84	..	..	..	..
IX	229	220	9	108	108	5
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 9--Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,600	1,546	54
III	825	805	29
VII	18	13	..
VIII	4	4	..
IX	758	724	34

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	636	634	2	..
III	671	669	2	..
VII	3	2	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..
IX	59	59	..	..

Group 91--House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	614	567	47
III	56	40	16
VII	11	11	..
IX	547	516	31
			..

Group 93--Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

TOTAL	182	179	3
III	169	167	2
IX	13	12	1

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	101	101	.	.
III	13	13	.	.
IX	89	89	.	.

Group 95—Laundries, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Group 20--Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	16	16	16
IX	16	16	16

DRUGGURI POLICE STATION

ALL DIVERSIONS

Total	24,457	2,950	12,437	2,544	2,450	26
III	27,000	15,435	12,025	65	64	1
IV	400	200	131	249	227	22
V	126	104	24	414	404	10
VI	228	323	-	29	59	-
VII	2,000	1,074	86	906	906	11
VIII	200	200	-	68	68	-
IX	2,717	2,550	101	712	671	42

Group 07--Social Scientists

Total	6	6	6	3	3	3
III	6	6	6	3	3	3
IX	6	6	6	3	3	3

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	38	38	..	7	7
III	6	6	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	5	5
V	..	..	..	2	2
VI	2	2	..	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..	..

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	71	..	71	17	17
III	2	..	2	..	..
LX	69	..	69	17	17

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	68	68	..	72	71
III	51	51	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	10	10
VI	..	..	..	8	8
VII	..	..	..	4	4
VIII	4	4	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	20	20
X	12	12	..	31	30

Group 10--Administrators, and Executive Officials. Government

Total	5	6	..	1	..	1
III	1	1	..	..	..	1
IX	4	4	..	1	..	1

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Group 13--Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	63	67	67
III	50	50	50
V	..	10	10
VI	..	8	8
VII	4	..	..
VIII	1	39	39
IX	8	30	30

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

	496	498	507	505	5
Total	147	147	52	90	2
III	208	226	2	2	..
V	..	..	7	7	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..
VII	5	5	216	216	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..
IX	147	147	52	90	2

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	29	29	..	223	223	..
III	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	8	3	..	216	216	..
IX	16	16	..	6	6	..
Group 21—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 22—Office Machine Operators						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	378	378	..	11	10	1
III	261	261	..	2	2	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	108	108	..	2	1	1
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	84	84	..	74	73	1
III	63	63	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	21	21	..	74	73	1
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	2,342	2,145	97	760	749	11
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IV	43	26	17	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
VI	18	18	..	..	..	..
VII	2,019	1,941	78	760	749	11
IX	150	143	2	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,850	1,778	72	618	603	11
VII	1,850	1,778	72	618	603	11
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	411	410	1	24	24	..
III	129	129	..	..	..	..
VIII	163	163	..	24	24	..
IX	119	118	1	..	..	..
Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers						
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	233	233	..	94	94	..
III	99	99	..	..	..	..
VIII	132	132	..	94	94	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	26	26	..	6	6	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	10	9	1	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	9	8	1	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	33	33	..	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	98	98	..	4	4	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	4	4	..
IX	54	54	..	..	..	..

Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers

Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	77	58	19	..	..	..
IV	41	24	17	..	..	..
V	5	5	..	..	..	..
VI	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	18	11	2	..	..	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	314	308	6	147	147	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	168	162	6	147	..	..
IX	137	137	..	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	25,594	12,599	11,995	62	61	1
III	25,526	12,532	11,994	62	61	1
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	63	62	1	..	..	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	13	13	..	61	61	..
III	13	13	..	61	61	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	25,544	13,549	11,995	1	..	1
III	25,491	13,497	11,994	1	..	1
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	50	49	1	..	..	..

Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	30	30	..	..	..	..
III	17	17	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	3,167	2,918	249	946	911	26
III	520	518	2	1	1	..
IV	365	361	104	244	222	22
V	123	99	24	295	235	10
VI	267	267	..	20	20	..
VII	21	13	8	8	8	..
VIII	29	29	..	4	4	..
IX	1,842	1,781	111	264	261	3

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	36	24	11	21	20	1
IV	32	21	11	19	16	1
V	1	1	..	2	2	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	55	49	6	76	75	1
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	23	21	2	27	26	1
V	6	3	3	49	49	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	23	22	1	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	19	19	..	16	15	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	16	15	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	66	66	..	11	11	..
III	21	21	..	..	..	..
IV	4	4	..	11	11	..
V	16	16	..	..	..	..
VI	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	54	53	1	7	7	..
IV	32	32	..	2	2	..
V	16	14	1	6	6	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	156	156	..	29	29	..
III	76	76	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	11	11	..
V	2	2	..	16	16	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	61	61	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	328	326	2	109	109	..
III	78	71	7	..	..	..
IV	51	51	..	75	75	..
V	43	43	..	34	34	..
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	150	150	..	..	..	..
Group 78—Printers and Paper Hangers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	258	258	..	19	19	..
III	131	131	..	..	..	..
VI	120	120	..	19	19	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	2	2	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	13	13	..	2	2	..
IV	13	13	..	2	2	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	137	35	101	233	213	20
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	68	17	51	93	7	16
V	19	..	19	210	203	4
VII	13	5	8	..	..	..
IX	25	13	23	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	7	7	..
IX	..	..	..	7	7	..
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	196	193	3	15	14	1
III	144	143	1	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	52	51	1	14	13	1
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	128	124	4	23	23	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	112	108	4	23	23	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	52	51	1	8	7	1
III	25	24	1	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	8	7	1
Group 99—Services, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	127	126	1	..	..	..
III	59	58	1	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	80	79	1	..	..	..
III	13	11	1	..	..	..
VII	6	5	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..
Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation						
Total	47	47	..	..	..	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	5	4	1	..	..	..
V	3	2	1	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	13	12	1	109	107	2
IV	7	6	1	70	68	2
V	6	6	..	39	39	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	135	96	39	24	16	8
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	125	86	39	2	..	2
V	6	6	..	22	16	6
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	68	68	..	..	..	..
III	59	59	..	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	1,990	1,705	87	269	286	3
III	127	127	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	131	131	..	11	11	..
VII	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	10	10	..	4	4	..
IX	1,523	1,445	87	264	281	3

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,841	1,775	66	197	175	22
III	894	879	15	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	945	892	51	194	172	22

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	698	690	2	22	22	..
III	680	618	2	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	70	70	..	22	22	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	770	714	26	122	102	20
III	69	79	10	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	681	625	46	120	100	20

MAL POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	37,095	23,947	12,148	2,779	2,885	94
III	30,448	17,685	12,762	29	28	1
IV	146	114	32	92	90	2
V	378	349	29	188	188	..
VI	565	544	21	189	181	8
VII	1,855	1,767	88	1,076	1,065	11
VIII	588	588	..	372	371	2
IX	3,115	2,899	216	862	812	70

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	346	379	7	119	161	18
III	108	108	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	9	9	..	1	1	..
VII	29	29	..	2	2	..
VIII	5	5	..	3	3	..
IX	233	238	7	112	94	18

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	43	43	..	4	4	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	1	1	..
VIII	5	5	..	1	1	..
IX	16	16	..	2	2	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	27	27	..	14	14	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
VII	12	12	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	13	13	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	45	44	1	23	18	6
III	30	30	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	10	9	1	20	15	6

Group 05—Teachers

Total	184	178	6	68	55	13
III	51	51	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	132	126	6	68	56	13

Group 06—Jurists

Total	1	1	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	2	2	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAL POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	44	44	..	6	6	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	34	34	..	5	5	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	40	40	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	36	36	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	27	27	..	123	122	1
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	22	22	..
VII	1	1	..	20	20	..
VIII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	10	10	..	72	71	1
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	12	12	..	25	25	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	5	5	..	22	22	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	15	15	..	90	89	1
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	22	22	..
VII	1	1	..	13	13	..
VIII	..	..	..	6	6	..
IX	5	5	..	49	48	1
MAL POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
Group 33—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	106	99	7	9	9	..
III	43	43	..	..	..	..
IV	21	21	..	..	..	..
V	16	10	6	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
IX	25	24	1	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	179	179	..	355	352	3
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	126	126	..	355	352	3
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	44	44	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	28,395	15,633	12,762	49	49	..
III	28,320	15,558	12,762	28	28	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	14	14	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	69	69	..	6	6	..
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	94	94	..	18	18	..
III	83	83	..	18	18	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	28,009	15,047	12,962	26	26	..
III	27,965	15,238	12,762	8	8	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	11	11	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	39	39	..	6	6	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	207	207	..	15	15	..
III	14	14	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	174	174	..	..	..	..
IX	13	12	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	4	4	..	6	6	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	5	5	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	34	34	..	1	1	..
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.						
Total	72	72	..	28	28	..
III	4	4	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	27	27	..	26	26	..
IX	29	29	..	2	2	..
Divisions 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	3,266	3,153	233	723	687	36
III	449	449	..	1	..	1
IV	125	93	32	92	90	2
V	351	328	23	181	181	..
VI	472	451	21	98	91	7
VII	167	167	..	25	25	..
VIII	102	102	..	139	137	2
IX	1,760	1,623	157	187	163	24
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	11	11	..	2	2	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	410	410	..	98	98	1
III	190	190	..	..	..	..
IV	11	11	..	33	33	1
V	123	123	..	38	38	..
VI	25	25	..	9	9	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	14	14	..	7	7	..
IX	43	43	..	6	6	..
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	4	4	..
IX	..	..	..	4	4	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	228	228	..	20	19	1
III	32	32	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
VI	185	185	..	18	17	1
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	31	30	1	26	26	1
IV	2	2	..	11	10	1
V	21	21	..	11	11	..
VII	8	8	..	3	3	..
IX	5	4	1	4	4	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	77	60	17	13	18	..
III	16	16	..	..	..	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..	..
V	46	31	15	3	8	..
VII	1	1	..	1	3	..
IX	10	8	2	7	7	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outlets, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	91	91	54	54	..
III	3	3	..	..	..
IV	3	8	6	6	..
V	10	10	45	45	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	59	59	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	15	15	3	3	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	17	17	22	22	..
IV	..	..	6	6	..
V	10	10	12	12	..
VII	2	2	1	1	..
IX	5	5	3	3	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	63	59	3	26	..
III	11	11	..	..	..
IV	6	6	..	..	..
V	34	31	3	15	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	48	48	28	28	..
III	3	3	..	..	..
IV	14	14	..	..	..
V	25	25	11	15	..
VII	4	4	2	2	..
IX	5	3	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	110	110	63	63	..
III	45	45	..	..	..
IV	3	3	2	2	..
V	13	13	25	25	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	9	9	..
IX	16	16	24	24	..
IX	37	37	3	3	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	17	17	20	20	..
III	6	6	..	..	..
V	..	..	4	4	..
VII	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	9	9	5	5	..
IX	3	3	10	10	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	..	..	..	8	8
IV	..	..	..	5	5
IX	..	..	..	3	3

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	16	16	..	10	10
IV	6	6	..	1	1
V	7	7	..	8	8
VII	3	3	..	1	1

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.

Total	132	95	37	10	9
III	1	1	..	..	..
IV	75	43	32	..	..
V	54	49	5	7	7
VII	1	1	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	3	2

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	2	3
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	..	..	..	1	1

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	9	9
III	5	5	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1
VII	..	..	..	1	1
VIII	..	..	..	6	6
IX	..	..	..	1	1

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.

Total	2,139	1,964	175	309	277
III	136	136	..	1	1
IV	1	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1
VI	360	239	31	70	64
VII	9	9	7	7	7
VIII	57	57	..	20	20
IX	1,066	1,513	154	140	116

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,323	1,303	51	376	355
III	956	956	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	7	7
VI	19	19	..	6	5
VII	31	31	..	8	8
VIII	124	124	..	44	44
IX	204	203	51	311	291

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	898	898	..	107	107	..
III	678	678	..	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	6	6	..
VI	9	9	..	5	5	..
VII	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	181	181	..	15	15	..
IX	77	77	..	79	79	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	751	704	47	194	176	18
III	164	164	..	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	1	1	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	3	3	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..
IX	579	553	47	183	164	18
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	..	..	..	20	20	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..
IX	..	..	..	19	19	..
Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	68	68	..	30	27	3
III	70	70	..	..	..	..
VI	8	8	..	1	..	1
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	20	20	..
IX	8	8	..	7	5	2
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	110	110	..	21	21	..
III	26	26	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	64	64	..	21	21	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	61	61	..	3	3	..
III	20	20	..	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	1	1	..
IX	33	33	..	2	2	..

MITIALI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	26	19	7	..	..	..
IX	26	19	7	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	81	80	1	..	..	..
IX	81	80	1	..	..	..
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	81	81	..	..	..	..
IX	81	81	..	..	..	..
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	50	49	1	..	..	..
IX	50	49	1	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	852	826	26	..	..	..
VII	852	826	26	..	..	..
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	585	559	26	..	..	..
VII	585	559	26	..	..	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	267	267	..	..	..	..
VII	267	267	..	..	..	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	20,082	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
III	20,082	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	20,052	11,608	8,474	..	..	..
III	20,052	11,608	8,474	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	1	1	1	1
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. o.

Total	24	20	4	..
IX	24	20	4	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	84	84	..	57
III	20	20	..	..
VI	35	35	..	3
VII	16	16	..	4
VIII	..	..	..	18
IX	13	13	..	32

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	37	37	..	57
III	20	20	..	..
VI	..	..	..	3
VII	16	16	..	4
VIII	..	..	..	18
IX	1	1	..	32

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	47	47	..	..
VI	35	35	..	..
IX	12	12	..	..

MITIALI POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	22,700	14,170	8,590	..
III	20,032	11,006	8,474	..
IV	149	134	25	..
V	21	21	..	..
VI	200	207	1	..
VII	843	836	36	..
VIII	100	100	..	..
IX	1,219	1,155	64	..

Division 6—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	74	67	7	..
IX	74	67	7	..

Group 60—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	21	21	..	..
IX	21	21	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,054	989	65	..
IV	149	124	25	..
V	21	21	..	..
VI	268	267	1	..
VIII	169	169	..	..
IX	447	408	39	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	40	32	8	..
IV	38	30	8	..
V	2	2	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	89	89	..	..
IV	89	89	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	2	..	2	..
IV	2	..	2	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	8	8	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..
V	3	3	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	..
V	5	5	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. o.

Total	189	199	..	..
VI	189	189	..	..

Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	2	..	2	..
IV	2	..	2	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	24	11	13	..
IV	13	..	13	..
V	11	11	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	685	685	40	..
VI	79	78	1	..
VIII	100	100	..	..
IX	467	406	60	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MITIALI POLICE STATION—contd.						
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
Total	617	609	17	..	..	..
IX	617	606	17	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	58	58	..	..	..	..
IX	58	58	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	223	210	13	..	..	..
IX	223	210	13	..	..	..
Group 92—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	17	15	2	..	..	..
IX	17	15	2	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	40	40	..	..	..	..
IX	40	40	..	..	..	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	271	269	2	..	..	..
IX	271	269	2	..	..	..
Allper Dears Subdivision						
Total	167,668	73,801	33,802	9,503	9,171	332
III	74,366	43,196	31,112	78	78	..
IV	2,408	1,653	755	293	264	29
V	1,820	1,852	168	1,701	1,665	36
VI	1,020	1,010	10	395	386	9
VII	8,194	7,940	254	3,174	3,156	18
VIII	5,004	4,969	35	905	901	4
IX	14,849	13,351	1,468	2,957	2,721	236
ALL DIVISIONS						
Total	167,668	73,801	33,802	9,503	9,171	332
III	74,366	43,196	31,112	78	78	..
IV	2,408	1,653	755	293	264	29
V	1,820	1,852	168	1,701	1,665	36
VI	1,020	1,010	10	395	386	9
VII	8,194	7,940	254	3,174	3,156	18
VIII	5,004	4,969	35	905	901	4
IX	14,849	13,351	1,468	2,957	2,721	236
Total Workers						
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	199	199	..	347	347	..
III	63	63	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	7	7	..
V	5	5	..	36	36	..
VI	3	3	..	45	45	..
VII	6	6	..	57	57	..
VIII	26	26	..	31	31	..
IX	96	96	..	169	169	..
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	28	27	1	39	39	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	25	24	1	39	39	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	59	58	1	9	9	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	21	20	1	7	7	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	128	126	2	48	48	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	1	1	..
IX	104	102	2	47	47	..
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.						
Total	7	6	1	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	327	322	5	66	63	3
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	12	11	1	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	300	296	4	66	63	3

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	2,461	2,259	202	682	606	76
III	451	360	91	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	1	1	..
VI	43	43	..	9	9	..
VII	43	42	1	16	16	..
VIII	151	131	20	4	4	..
IX	1,772	1,682	90	651	575	76

Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	163	163	..	46	46	..
III	44	44	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	10	10	..	9	9	..
VII	1	1	..	4	4	..
VIII	94	94	..	2	2	..
IX	83	83	..	29	29	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	25	5	20	5	4	1
III	20	..	20	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	5	4	1

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	284	278	6	89	89	..
III	83	83	..	..	..	..
VII	13	12	..	4	4	..
VIII	12	11	1	..	..	..
IX	176	173	5	85	85	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	316	213	91	51	42	9
III	210	142	48	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	39	23	11	..	..	..
IX	64	53	12	47	38	9

Group 05—Teachers

Total	1,119	1,044	75	259	206	63
III	85	82	3	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	44	36	8	1	1	..
IX	900	926	64	256	203	63

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	77	77	..	..	49	49
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	21	21	..	..	..	..
IX	49	49	..	..	49	49

Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	..	..	..	..	37	37
VII	..	..	..	..	37	37

Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

Total	1	1	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	7	7	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	121	121	..	264	264	..
III	56	56	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	7	7	..
V	5	5	..	36	36	..
VI	3	3	..	46	46	..
VII	6	6	..	13	13	..
VIII	5	5	..	31	31	..
IX	46	46	..	120	120	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	2,146	2,122	14	647	640	7
III	934	923	1	9	9	..
IV	5	1	4	2	2	..
V	2	2	..	19	19	..
VI	24	24	..	23	23	..
VII	54	54	..	56	56	..
VIII	681	674	7	55	53	2
IX	446	444	2	466	463	5

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	115	115	..	37	37	..
III	36	36	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	..	..	..	3	3	..
VII	..	..	..	13	13	..
VIII	30	30	..	5	5	..
IX	49	49	..	16	15	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	27	27	..	6	6	..
III	14	14	..	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..
VIII	11	11	..	1	1	..
IX	2	2	..	3	3	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	8	8	..	1	1	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	1	1	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allipier Dams Subdivision—contd.						
Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	1,527	1,516	11	466	463	6
III	671	671	0	8	8	0
IV	5	1	4	1	1	0
V	3	3	0	16	16	0
VI	17	17	0	33	33	0
VII	40	40	0	38	38	0
VIII	535	535	0	43	41	2
IX	207	206	1	329	325	4
Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	469	466	3	136	134	2
III	211	210	1	0	0	0
VI	7	7	0	5	5	0
VII	14	14	0	4	4	0
VIII	103	101	2	5	5	0
IX	135	134	1	131	129	2
Division 2—Sales Workers						
Total	6,498	6,153	345	3,017	3,001	16
III	67	74	7	1	1	0
IV	123	52	71	0	0	0
V	44	23	21	14	14	0
VI	4	4	0	0	0	0
VII	7,676	7,423	253	2,967	2,971	16
VIII	42	42	0	0	0	0
IX	522	516	6	15	15	0
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	6,856	6,639	217	2,416	2,401	15
VII	6,856	6,639	217	2,416	2,401	15
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers						
Total	6	6	0	9	9	0
VII	6	6	0	9	9	0
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	374	375	99	27	27	0
III	76	63	13	1	1	0
IV	117	46	71	0	0	0
V	10	2	8	10	10	0
VI	4	4	0	0	0	0
VII	0	0	0	5	5	0
VIII	43	43	0	0	0	0
IX	193	116	77	11	11	0
Allipier Dams Subdivision—contd.						
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers						
Total	105	105	0	1	1	0
III	105	105	0	0	0	0
VI	0	0	0	1	1	0
VIII	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen						
Total	105	105	0	0	0	0
III	103	103	0	0	0	0
VIII	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group 51—Wall Drillers and Related Workers						
Total	0	0	0	1	1	0
VI	0	0	0	1	1	0
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	2,877	2,875	2	599	597	2
III	432	431	1	0	0	0
V	0	0	0	1	1	0
VI	5	5	0	5	5	0
VII	7	7	0	4	4	0
VIII	2,231	2,231	0	545	543	2
IX	1502	1501	1	24	24	0
Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship						
Total	2	2	0	0	0	0
VII	2	2	0	0	0	0
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	13	13	0	2	2	0
VIII	8	8	0	2	2	0
IX	5	5	0	0	0	0
Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers						
Total	1	1	0	0	0	0
VIII	1	1	0	0	0	0
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	558	558	0	1	1	0
III	543	543	0	0	0	0
VIII	15	15	0	0	0	0

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	1,360	1,326	24	560	559
III	11	11	..	..	..
IV	6	6	..	..	..
V	23	30	2	4	4
VII	813	791	21	552	551
IX	309	306	1	4	4

Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn-Brokers

Total	..	..	..	5	5
VII	..	..	..	5	5

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	69,363	38,383	30,975	45	44
III	68,992	38,037	30,945	42	42
IV	6	..	6	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	51	51	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	1	1	1
IX	206	202	4	2	1

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	10,489	6,144	4,325	8	8
III	10,394	6,104	4,300	8	8
IV	5	..	5	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..
IX	35	35	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	58,169	31,640	26,529	12	11
III	58,007	31,472	26,525	9	9
V	3	2	..	..	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	1	1	1
IX	66	59	4	2	1

Group 43—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	1	..	1	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..

Group 45—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	157	137	..	25	25
III	157	137	..	25	25
VIII	45	45	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 46—Loggers and other Forestry Workers

Total	657	417	240	..	..
III	364	214	20	..	..
IX	289	203	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	948	947	1	451	451
III	879	878	1	..	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5
VII	5	5	..	1	1
VIII	484	484	..	480	480
IX	80	80	..	15	15

Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)

Total	169	169	..	8	8
VIII	167	167	..	8	8
IX	2	2	..	..	..

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

Total	415	414	1	34	34
III	5	5	..	..	..
VIII	383	383	..	30	30
IX	27	26	1	4	4

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	50	50	..	6	5
III	8	8	..	..	..
VIII	33	33	..	5	5
IX	9	9	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	122	122	..	13	13
III	32	32	..	..	..
VIII	88	88	..	13	13
IX	37	37	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. c.

Total	605	605	..	90	90
V	..	..	..	1	1
VI	5	5	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3
VIII	559	559	..	81	81
IX	41	41	..	5	5

Division 7-3—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Laborers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	12,599	11,204	1,395	2,944	2,944
III	1,346	1,254	6	29	29
IV	2,270	1,807	672	262	262
V	1,745	1,509	126	1,511	1,511
VI	857	802	55	276	276
VII	273	264	9	29	29
VIII	1,476	1,476	..	242	242
IX	1,608	1,302	307	809	809

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allipar Dears Subdivisions—contd.						
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	571	284	287	61	58	3
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
IV	435	187	248	11	9	2
V	83	76	7	50	49	1
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	710	633	17	171	167	4
III	8	3	..	..	..	..
IV	265	255	10	20	17	3
V	356	351	5	151	150	1
VI	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	60	58	2	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 72—Leather Outfitters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers						
Total	171	160	11	33	33	..
IV	66	56	10	..	..	..
V	45	44	1	29	29	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	51	51	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers						
Total	814	811	3	82	82	..
III	65	65	..	..	..	..
IV	138	135	3	28	28	..
V	69	69	..	54	54	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	7	7	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..	..	..
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	259	257	2	101	101	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	113	112	1	83	82	..
V	138	132	6	69	69	..
VI	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
Allipar Dears Subdivisions—contd.						
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	156	148	8	23	18	5
IV	103	100	3	6	4	2
V	46	45	1	16	15	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	869	460	409	236	203	33
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	502	231	271	43	27	16
V	237	106	131	179	167	12
VII	28	27	1	6	4	2
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	86	80	6	8	5	3
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	30	30	..	35	35	..
III	23	23	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	4	4	..
V	1	1	..	30	30	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	1	1	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	159	153	6	443	429	14
IV	74	69	5	88	88	5
V	77	76	1	405	396	9
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsman and Production Process Workers, n. a. o.						
Total	812	223	589	65	62	3
IV	253	170	83	14	13	1
V	15	14	1	49	47	2
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	32	28	4	..	..	..
IX	15	4	1	2	2	..
Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers						
Total	20	20	..	2	2	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Blasters and Related Workers

Total	876	871	5	315	215	..
III	900	900	..	1	1	..
IV	28	21	1	27	27	..
V	75	71	4	142	142	..
VI	8	8	..	9	9	..
VII	28	28	..	8	8	..
VIII	531	531	..	31	21	..
IX	23	23	..	13	13	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	119	119	..	36	36	..
III	47	47	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	2	2	..	4	4	..
VIII	49	49	..	10	10	..
IX	21	21	..	15	15	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	1,154	1,146	8	393	392	1
III	239	237	2	7	7	..
IV	241	237	4	58	58	..
V	516	514	2	277	276	1
VI	20	20	..	27	27	..
VII	25	25	..	2	2	..
VIII	31	31	..	18	18	..
IX	82	82	..	4	4	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	5	5	..	9	9	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	3	3	..
VI	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	2	2	..	4	4	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

Total	656	653	3	101	101	..
III	187	186	1	..	..	..
IV	21	21	..	..	..	..
V	24	25	..	2	2	..
VI	406	400	6	80	80	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
VIII	14	14	..	..	..	..
IX	54	52	2	17	17	..

Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engavers, Book-Binders and Related Workers

Total	3	3	..	13	13	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	12	12	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	108	108	..	13	13	..
III	85	85	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	9	9	..
IX	8	8	..	4	4	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.

Total	7,028	6,085	943	974	945	29
III	406	402	3	12	12	..
IV	36	32	4	..	..	..
V	65	65	..	72	65	7
VI	364	364	..	158	149	9
VII	4	4	..	18	18	..
VIII	780	780	..	178	178	..
IX	5,374	4,438	936	586	528	18

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	5,524	5,208	316	1,102	945	158
III	1,990	1,955	35	2	2	..
IV	4	3	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	82	82	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	82	76	6	22	22	..
VIII	325	327	2	7	7	..
IX	3,119	2,842	276	982	844	138

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	2,010	2,001	9	256	255	1
III	1,520	1,516	4	2	2	..
IV	2	1	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	31	31	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	7	7	..
VIII	141	141	..	3	3	..
IX	343	339	4	206	206	1

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	2,800	2,037	263	443	397	86
III	197	177	20	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	9	9	..
VIII	23	20	3	..	..	..
IX	2,070	1,831	239	434	348	86

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	8	8	..	144	129	15
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	5	5	..	110	96	15

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	401	278	23	47	41	6
III	190	161	9	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	120	124	6	4	4	..
IX	80	73	8	49	37	6

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Divisions/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Allipur Dairs Subdivision—contd.						
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	436	434	1	66	66	..
III	31	31	..	..	..	..
VII	57	56	1	..	..	..
IX	307	307	..	66	66	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	144	136	8	55	54	1
III	53	50	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	13	11	2	..	..	..
IX	78	74	4	55	54	1
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	6	6	..	63	63	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	21	21	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	30	30	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	200	208	22	29	..	39
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII	40	40	..	..	..	..
IX	164	163	21	29	..	39
Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation						
Total	2,900	2,842	147	56	56	..
III	16	16	..	1	1	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2	..
V	20	20	..	..	..	..
VI	100	95	5	5	5	..
VII	3	2	1	1	1	..
VIII	55	55	..	..	..	..
IX	2,707	2,686	142	47	47	..
Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable						
Total	1,417	1,371	146	44	44	..
III	15	15	..	1	1	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	20	20	..	..	..	..
VI	100	95	5	..	..	..
VII	3	2	1	1	1	..
VIII	53	53	..	..	..	..
IX	1,237	1,208	141	41	41	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.						
Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IX	1	..	1	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	34	33	1	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
IX	31	31	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	46	45	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	46	45	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	332	332	..	..	..	..
III	317	317	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	54	54	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..

Group 19--Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	1,572	1,572	1	12	12
III	1	1	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	5	5
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	1,570	1,569	1	6	6

MADARIHAT POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	24,954	16,178	8,783	..	..
III	29,342	11,896	8,594	..	..
IV	256	292	64	..	..
V	162	162	..	..	..
VI	66	66	..	..	..
VII	1,669	1,466	26	..	..
VIII	282	282	..	..	..
IX	2,146	1,906	146	..	..

Division 6--Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	218	267	21	..	..
III	142	129	28	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	26	26	1	..	..
IX	146	141	7	..	..

Group 20--Architects, Engineers and Surveyors

Total	6	6	..	..	..
III	4	4	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..

Group 21--Physicians, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	3	3	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..

Group 22--Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	29	29	..	..	..
III	29	29	..	..	..
VII	20	20	..	..	..

Group 23--Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	72	89	22	..	..
III	62	42	20	..	..
IX	10	6	2	..	..

Group 24--Teachers

Total	229	122	7	..	..
III	44	41	3	..	..
IX	96	94	4	..	..

Group 25--Social Scientists

Total	1	1	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..

Group 26--Stenographers and Typists

Total	2	2	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..

Group 27--Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	287	287	..	..	..
III	255	255	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..
IX	24	24	..	..	..

Group 28--Unskilled Office Workers

Total	87	87	..	..	..
III	57	57	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..
IX	27	27	..	..	..

Division 2--Sales Workers

Total	1,566	1,569	56	..	..
III	56	56	..	..	..
IV	47	14	22	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VII	1,272	1,251	22	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..
IX	181	180	1	..	..

Group 29--Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	1,166	1,146	20	..	..
VII	1,166	1,146	20	..	..

Group 30--Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	148	115	23	..	..
III	49	49	..	..	..
IV	46	12	22	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..
VIII	6	6	..	..	..
IX	45	45	..	..	..

Group 31--Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	251	245	3	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VII	107	108	2	..	..
IX	126	125	1	..	..

Division 4--Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	12,529	10,009	2,469	..	..
III	12,515	10,021	2,467	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..
VII	20	20	..	..	..
IX	20	20	2	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 41—Farm Workers						
Total	18,438	9,966	8,472	..	..	..
III	18,428	9,958	8,470	..	..	..
IX	10	8	2	..	..	..
Group 42—Fishermen and Related Workers						
Total	37	37	..	..	..	..
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	30	30	..	..	..	..
Group 44—Loggers and other Forestry Workers						
Total	82	55	27	..	..	..
III	82	55	27	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
Total	284	384	..	..	..	..
III	140	140	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	240	240	..	..	..	..
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	200	200	..	..	..	..
III	107	107	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	89	89	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	26	26	..	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
VIII	23	23	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers						
Total	46	46	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	26	26	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers						
Total	95	95	..	..	..	..
III	43	43	..	..	..	..
IV	12	12	..	..	..	..
V	8	8	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	10	10	..	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	..	..	..
Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers						
Total	34	34	..	..	..	..
III	15	15	..	..	..	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..	..
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	117	117	..	..	..	..
III	70	70	..	..	..	..
V	37	37	..	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	67	67	..	..	..	..
III	41	41	..	..	..	..
IV	19	19	..	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	33	38	..	..	..	..
III	28	23	..	..	..	..
VIII	10	10	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	111	111	..	..	..	..
VIII	111	111	..	..	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,378	1,219	159	..	..	..
III	507	507	..	..	..	..
IV	306	275	31	..	..	..
V	103	103	..	..	..	..
VI	56	56	..	..	..	..
VII	115	109	6	..	..	..
VIII	107	107	..	..	..	..
IX	132	..	122	..	..	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	29	11	11	..	..	..
III	6	5	..	..	..	..
IV	10	..	10	..	..	..
VII	7	6	1	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outlets, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	132	178	3	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	74	71	3	..	..	..
V	53	53	..	..	..	..
VI	12	12	..	..	..	..
VII	35	35	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Outlets, Leathers and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	24	34	..	..	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..	..	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	79	79	..	..	..	..
III	22	22	..	..	..	..
IV	16	14	..	..	..	..
V	27	27	..	..	..	..
VI	10	10	..	..	..	..
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	9	9	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers

Total	126	131	5	..	..	..
III	4	4	..	..	..	..
IV	77	75	2	..	..	..
V	23	23	..	..	..	..
VII	18	17	1	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	24	24	..	..	..	..
III	23	23	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	29	13	16	..	..	..
IV	18	6	12	..	..	..
VI	7	7	..	..	..	..
VII	4	..	4	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.

Total	513	333	184	..	..	..
III	274	274	..	..	..	..
IV	35	32	4	..	..	..
V	3	3	..	..	..	..
VI	6	5	..	..	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	63	63	..	..	..	..
IX	130	..	130	..	..	..

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	739	692	28	..	..	..
III	622	600	16	..	..	..
IV	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	52	46	6	..	..	..
VIII	23	23	..	..	..	..
IX	21	5	16	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADABAHAT POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	478	476	2	..	..	..
III	469	467	2	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	94	73	22	..	..	..
III	73	63	10	..	..	..
VII	11	9	2	..	..	..
IX	10	..	10	..	..	..
Group 98—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	48	43	5	..	..	..
III	46	43	3	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	42	41	1	..	..	..
III	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	31	30	1	..	..	..
Group 95—Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	24	29	5	..	..	..
III	23	21	1	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	9	7	2	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. o. o.						
Total	31	18	3	..	..	..
VII	1	..	1	..	..	..
VIII	18	18	..	..	..	..
IX	2	..	2	..	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians						
Total	13	11	2	15	11	4
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	6	4	2	15	11	4
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	184	176	8	55	49	6
III	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	177	169	8	55	49	6
Group 06—Jurists						
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 07—Social Scientists						
Total	38	37	1	5	5	..
VI	32	32	..	..	..	..
IX	6	5	1	5	5	..
Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers						
Total	9	9	..	11	11	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	11	11	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	92	92	..	6	6	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	80	80	..	6	6	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	25	25	..	59	59	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	1	1	..
V	1	1	..	4	4	..
VI	2	2	..	1	1	..
VII	2	2	..	5	5	..
VIII	..	..	..	5	5	..
IX	17	17	..	43	43	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

FALAKATA POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 59—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	25	25	..	16	16	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	1	1	..
IX	18	18	..	15	15	..

Divisions 2—Sales Workers

Total	1,017	929	78	472	472	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
IV	49	8	32	..	..	..
V	13	3	10	1	1	..
VII	981	895	86	471	471	..
IX	32	32	..	..	..	..

Group 80—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade

Total	837	801	36	401	401	..
VII	837	801	36	401	401	..

Group 81—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers

Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..	..

Group 82—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers, Agents

Total	54	14	40	3	3	..
IV	40	8	32	..	..	..
V	8	..	8	1	1	..
VII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 83—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	118	116	2	68	68	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	5	3	2	..	..	..
VII	86	86	..	68	68	..
IX	26	26	..	..	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	4,889	2,052	2,237	27	27	..
III	4,870	2,033	2,237	26	26	..
VII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	1	1	..

FALAKATA POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Group 68—Postmen and Messengers

Total	6	6	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.

Total	..	..	..	8	8	..
VIII	..	..	..	8	8	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	1,932	1,542	400	259	244	6
III	18	18	..	..	..	..
IV	212	144	68	70	69	1
V	132	118	14	58	53	5
VI	228	228	..	3	3	..
VII	84	82	2	1	1	..
VIII	..	..	..	26	25	..
IX	1,288	972	316	80	80	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	17	13	5	3	1	1
IV	17	13	5	1	..	1
V	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	64	59	5	18	17	1
IV	10	7	3	9	1	1
V	24	24	..	16	16	..
VII	24	23	2	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Leather Outters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	31	31	..	1	1	..
IV	4	4	..	..	..	..
V	14	14	..	1	1	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..

15

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	28	28	..	..	..
III	10	10	..	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	4,894	2,557	2,287	2	..
III	4,890	2,553	2,287	1	..
VII	8	8	..	..	..
IX	1	1	1	1	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	43	43	..	25	25
III	40	40	..	25	25
VII	3	3	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1

Group 51—Wall Drillers and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	..	1	1

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	45	45	..	41	41
III	7	7	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	39	39
IX	8	8	..	2	2

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship) Range Crews and Boatman

Total	5	5	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..

Group 64—Drivers Road Transport

Total	30	30	..	29	29
III	6	6	..	..	..
VIII	20	20	..	27	27
IX	4	4	..	2	2

Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport

Total	4	4	..	1	1
III	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	3	3	..	..	..

Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

Total	..	..	..	8	8
VIII	..	..	..	3	3

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	22	22	..	11	11
III	2	2	..	..	..
IV	18	18	..	9	9
V	2	2	..	2	2

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	21	21	..	24	24
IV	7	7	..	20	20
V	4	4	..	4	4
VII	10	10	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	28	28	..	16	16
III	4	4	..	..	..
IV	..	..	..	2	2
V	8	8	..	9	9
VI	..	..	..	1	1
VII	11	11	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	5	5	..	3	3

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	15	15	..	2	2
III	3	3	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2
IX	12	12	..	..	..

Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers

Total	111	111	..	21	21
III	1	1	..	..	..
IV	34	34	..	17	17
V	37	37	..	8	8
VI	5	5	..	..	..
VII	15	15	..	1	1
IX	19	19	..	..	..

Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers

Total	1	1	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.

Total	83	83	..	2	2
IV	3	3	..	..	..
V	21	21	..	..	..
VI	53	53	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	2	2

Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers

Total	11	8	3	..	..
IV	10	8	2	..	..
V	1	..	1	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers						
	Rural			Urban			
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
PALAKATA POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>							
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers							
Total	78	23	55	18	14	4	
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
IV	57	14	43	10	10	..	
V	14	2	12	8	4	4	
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers							
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers							
Total	12	9	3	18	18	..	
IV	2	..	2	7	7	..	
V	4	3	1	11	11	..	
VII	6	6	..	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.							
Total	51	38	13	5	5	..	
IV	51	38	13	2	2	..	
V	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers							
Total	..	..	..	3	3	..	
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..	
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. o.							
Total	1,420	1,104	316	109	109	..	
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
V	7	7	..	..	..	..
VI	165	165	..	2	2	..	
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	83	33	..	
IX	1,241	926	316	74	74	..	
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers							
Total	655	613	42	174	144	30	
III	65	65	..	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
VIII	..	..	..	1	1	..	
IX	568	546	42	172	142	30	
KALCHINI POLICE STATION							
ALL DIVISIONS							
Total	40,714	26,745	13,969	..	..	..
III	31,852	18,556	13,294	..	..	..
IV	146	142	4	..	..	..
V	441	423	8	..	..	..
VI	306	302	4	..	..	..
VII	2,669	2,028	81	..	..	..
VIII	553	553	..	..	..	..
IX	5,327	4,729	598	..	..	..
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers							
Total	571	487	84	..	..	..
III	251	190	61	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	310	287	23	..	..	..
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors							
Total	59	59	..	..	..	..
III	34	34	..	..	..	..
VI	3	3	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..	..	..
Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists							
Total	91	1	90	..	..	..
III	90	..	90	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists							
Total	56	56	..	..	..	..
III	37	37	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	..	..	..
Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians							
Total	149	104	45	..	..	..
III	124	83	41	..	..	..
IX	25	21	4	..	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

Total	85	85	42
III	47	47	..
V	1	..	..
VII	..	..	..
IX	37	37	41

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	330	338	42	86	68
III	6	8	..	..	..
IX	322	330	42	86	68

Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	..	..	..	14	4
IX	..	..	..	14	4

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	9	9	..	5	3
III	3	3	..	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..	..
VIII	..	..	..	1	1
IX	5	5	..	4	2

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	99	99	..	16	16
III	4	4	..	..	..
IX	95	95	..	16	16

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	19	19	..	11	11
III	3	3	..	..	..
IX	16	16	..	11	11

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	113	113	..	..	..
IX	113	113	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	16	11	5	8	8
VI	5	..	5	..	..
IX	11	11	..	8	8

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	16	11	5	7	7
VI	5	..	5	..	..
IX	11	11	..	7	7

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	..	..	..	1	1
IX	..	..	..	1	1

Group 05—Teachers

Total	180	168	17	..
III	32	32	..	..
IX	148	136	17	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	1	1	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	4	4	..	..
III	2	2	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	56	54	2	..
V	1	1	..	..
IX	55	53	2	..

Group 09—Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. e. c.

Total	2	2	..	..
III	2	2	..	..

Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	43	43	..	..
IX	43	43	..	..

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

Total	47	47	..	..
III	19	19	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..
IX	26	26	..	..

Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government

Total	12	12	..	..
III	4	4	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..

Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

Total	35	35	..	..
III	15	15	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	637	631	6	..
III	324	323	1	..
IV	4	..	4	..
V	3	2	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	26	24	1	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 30—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	54	54	..	..	..	..
III	33	33	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	20	20	..	..	..	..
Group 31—Stenographers and Typists						
Total	13	13	..	..	..	..
III	12	12	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 32—Office Machine Operators						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 33—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous						
Total	406	402	4	..	..	..
III	355	356	..	..	..	..
IV	4	..	4	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	44	44	..	..	..	..
Group 34—Unskilled Office Workers						
Total	162	160	2	..	..	..
III	134	133	1	..	..	..
IX	26	27	1	..	..	..
Division 3—Sales Workers						
Total	2,299	2,234	65	..	..	..
III	9	9	..	..	..	..
IV	7	7	..	..	..	..
V	22	22	..	..	..	..
VII	2,051	2,029	61	..	..	..
IX	166	176	4	..	..	..
Group 35—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	1,649	1,594	55	..	..	..
VII	1,649	1,594	55	..	..	..
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations						
KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine						
Total	8	8	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers, Road Transport						
Total	331	331	..	..	..	..
III	191	191	..	..	..	..
VIII	132	132	..	..	..	..
IX	58	58	..	..	..	..
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Dispatchers, Transport						
Total	94	94	..	..	..	..
VIII	75	75	..	..	..	..
IX	19	19	..	..	..	..
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	27	27	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	16	16	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	31	31	..	..	..	..
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
VIII	17	17	..	..	..	..
IX	11	11	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n. e. o.						
Total	273	272	..	..	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	231	231	..	..	..	..
IX	86	96	..	..	..	..

Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

Total	37	20	4	..
III	6	8	..	..
IV	3	3	..	..
V	1	1	..	..
IX	26	32	4	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	613	607	6	..
III	1	1	..	..
IV	5	5	..	..
V	91	91	..	..
VII	432	426	6	..
IX	154	154	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	29,190	15,975	13,215	..
III	29,018	15,805	13,213	..
V	2	2	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	169	167	2	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	87	87	..	..
III	66	66	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..
IX	20	20	..	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	28,278	15,655	13,219	..
III	28,034	15,533	13,311	..
V	3	3	..	..
IX	42	40	2	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	220	213	2	..
III	118	116	2	..
IX	102	107	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	103	103	..	..
III	103	103	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	103	103	..	..
III	103	103	..	..

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified

Total	4,361	3,899	462	..
III	599	595	4	..
IV	135	135	..	..
V	414	406	8	..
VI	240	236	4	..
VII	1	1	..	..
VIII	42	42	..	..
IX	2,930	2,484	446	..

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	17	17	..	..
V	17	17	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	170	165	4	..
III	1	1	..	..
IV	49	49	..	..
V	118	114	4	..
IX	2	2	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	26	25	1	..
IV	4	4	..	..
V	13	12	1	..
IX	9	9	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	86	86	..	..
III	28	28	..	..
IV	30	30	..	..
V	25	25	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..
IX	10	10	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	85	84	1	..
IV	7	7	..	..
V	78	77	1	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Planners, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	194	194	..	..
III	151	151	..	..
IV	1	1	..	..
V	19	19	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..
IX	16	16	..	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	41	41	..	..
III	28	28	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	3	3	4	5	6	7

KALCHINI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	325	324	1	..	..	..
III	140	140	..	..	..	..
IV	18	18	..	..	..	..
V	99	98	1	..	..	..
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..
IX	63	63	..	..	..	..

Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	230	223	7	..	..	..
III	85	84	1	..	..	..
VI	106	101	4	..	..	..
IX	40	38	2	..	..	..

Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	63	53	4	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..
IV	16	16	..	..	..	..
V	34	34	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	8	4	4	..	..	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers						
Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	36	34	2	..	..	..
IV	20	20	..	..	..	..
V	11	10	1	..	..	..
IX	5	4	1	..	..	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers						
Total	19	19	..	..	..	..
III	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers						
Total	86	86	..	..	..	..
III	76	76	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..	..

Group 89—Labourers, n. o. o.

Total	2,983	2,541	443	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	69	66	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	184	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	2,759	2,390	489	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division 8—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	2,553	2,419	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1,113	1,098	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	22	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1,417	1,298	119	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards

Total	1,045	1,039	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	859	857	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	171	167	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

Total	1,081	977	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	91	84	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	990	893	97	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 93—Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers

Total	190	179	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	136	131	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	47	41	6	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	119	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	119	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	74	71	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	37	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	45	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. o. o.

Total	43	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	43	32	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

Division I—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	136	133	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VI	53	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	67	64	3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 01—Physicists, Chemists, Geologists and other Physical Scientists

Total	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 02—Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists

Total	103	100	3	81	81	..	..	..	..
III	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	83	81	2	77	77	..	..	..	..

Group 04—Nurses, Pharmacists and other Medical and Health Technicians

Total	80	58	22	36	31	..	..	..	..
III	17	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	39	28	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	24	20	4	32	27	..	..	..	..

Group 05—Teachers

Total	489	455	34	274	217	..	..	..	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	44	36	8	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	443	417	26	271	214	..	..	..	..

Group 06—Jurists

Total	24	23	1	39	39	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	22	21	1	39	39	..	..	..	..

Group 07—Social Scientists

Total	16	16	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX	13	13	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 08—Artists, Writers and Related Workers

Total	39	39	..	37	37	..	..	..	..
VIII	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	30	30	..	36	36	..	..	..	..

Group 09—Draftsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n. o. o.

Total	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	123	119	4	60	57	3
VI	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..	..	..	..
IX	111	107	4	60	57	3
Division 1—Administrative Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	70	70	..	288	288	..
III	4	4	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	4	4	..	32	32	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	2	2	..	52	52	..
VIII	24	24	..	26	26	..
IX	26	26	..	126	126	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	52	52	..	42	42	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	21	21	..	..	..	..
IX	29	29	..	42	42	..
Group 11—Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade						
Total	..	..	..	34	34	..
VII	..	..	..	34	34	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions						
Total	..	..	..	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
Group 13—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	18	18	..	206	206	..
III	2	2	..	2	2	..
IV	..	..	..	6	6	..
V	4	4	..	32	32	..
VI	..	..	..	44	44	..
VII	2	2	..	12	12	..
VIII	2	2	..	26	26	..
IX	7	7	..	84	84	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades						
Total	2,323	2,199	98	2,015	2,000	15
VII	2,292	2,199	93	2,015	2,000	15
Group 31—Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers						
Total	..	..	..	9	9	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
Group 32—Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents						
Total	185	113	22	24	24	..
III	19	6	13	1	1	..
IV	29	23	6	..	..	..
V	3	1	2	9	9	..
VI	2	2	..	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	9	8	..
VIII	36	36	..	..	..	..
IX	46	45	1	11	11	..
Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers						
Total	247	234	13	493	491	1
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
V	6	6	..	4	4	..
VII	156	143	13	484	489	1
IX	83	83	..	4	4	..
Group 34—Money-Lenders and Pawn Brokers						
Total	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	5	5	..
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers						
Total	6,311	2,583	2,728	18	17	1
III	6,277	2,550	2,727	16	16	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
VII	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	1	1	..
IX	13	13	..	1	..	1
Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers						
Total	87	87	..	8	8	..
III	83	83	..	8	8	..
VIII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Total	840	852	8
III	81	81	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VI	..	..	..
VII	12	12	..
VIII	..	..	..
IX	671	664	7
	146	145	1

Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers

Total	46	46	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	28	28	..
IX	18	18	..

Group 21—Stenographers and Typists

Total	11	11	..
III	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	11	11	..
IX	..	..	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	8	8	..
VIII	8	8	..

Group 23—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	641	644	7
III	19	19	..
IV	..	..	..
V	..	..	..
VI	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	590	594	6
IX	94	96	1

Group 24—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	149	148	1
III	13	13	..
VI	6	6	..
VII	..	..	..
VIII	99	96	1
IX	29	29	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	2,694	2,646	129
III	21	8	13
IV	29	28	6
V	9	7	2
VI	2	2	..
VII	2,443	2,342	106
VIII	26	26	..
IX	129	129	1

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	5,956	5,949	2,706	10	9	1
III	5,941	5,935	2,706	8	8	..
VII	3	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	3	3	..	1	1	..
IX	10	10	..	1	..	1

Group 42—Hunters and Related Workers

Total	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..

Group 43—Fishermen and Related Workers

Total	103	103	..	..	..	..
III	90	90	..	..	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..	..	..

Group 44—Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

Total	165	144	31	..	..	..
III	164	146	31	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 50—Miners and Quarrymen

Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	1,510	1,498	2	356	546	2
III	71	70	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	1	1	..
VI	..	..	..	5	5	..
VII	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	1,401	1,401	..	526	526	2
IX	28	27	1	22	22	..

Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

Total	3	3	..	3	3	..
VIII	3	3	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 62—Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

Total	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 63—Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

Total	536	536	..	1	1	..
III	2	2	..	..	..	..
VIII	533	533	..	1	1	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—*contd.*

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	283	1	422	422		
III	62	1				
VI						
VII						
VIII	206		403	403		
IX	16		13	13		
Group 65—Conductors, Guards and Brakemen (Railway)						
Total	166		3	3		
VIII	163		3	3		
IX	3					
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	278	1	33	33		
III	1					
VIII	273		29	29		
IX	5	1	4	4		
Group 67—Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators						
Total	17		2			2
VIII	17		2			2
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	87		18	18		
III	6					
VIII	90		13	13		
IX	11					
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.						
Total	190		82	82		
V			1	1		
VII			3	3		
VIII	186		73	73		
IX	3		5	5		
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	5,045	4,491	564	2,756	2,570	86
III	116	114	2	20	20	
IV	1,020	621	399	212	184	28
V	879	761	98	1,489	1,458	31
VI	281	280	1	282	273	9
VII	73	72	1	73	72	2
VIII	1,327	1,327		204	204	
IX	1,349	1,336	63	519	503	16

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	508	503	5	373	371	1
III	98	96	2	7	7	
IV	130	128	2	41	41	
V	309	308	1	274	273	1
VI	8	8		27	27	
VII	6	6		1	1	
VIII	27	27		18	18	
IX				4	4	
Group 78—Painters and Paper Hangers						
Total	2	2		9	9	
VI				3	3	
VIII				2	2	
IX				4	4	
Group 79—Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	286	285	1	99	99	
III	11	11				
V	14	14		2	2	
VI	235	234	1	80	80	
VII				2	2	
VIII	14	14				
IX	12	12		15	15	
Group 80—Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and Related Workers						
Total	8	8		13	13	
IV				1	1	
V	1	1		13	13	
IX	2	2				
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	44	39	5	23	18	5
IV	27	26	1	6	4	2
V	10	8	2	16	13	3
VI				1	1	
VII	5	5				
IX	2		2			
Group 82—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	467	161	306	918	189	99
IV	271	52	219	33	17	16
V	111	24	87	171	163	8
VII	5	5		4	4	2
VIII	5	5				
IX	75	75		8	5	3

Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

Total	341	218	123	59	57	2
IV	235	120	115	10	9	1
V	65	58	7	49	48	1
VI	11	11	..	..	..	..
VII	4	3	1	..	..	..
VIII	25	25	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 71—Tailors, Outfitters, Furriers and Related Workers

Total	208	204	4	153	150	3
IV	63	60	3	18	15	3
V	138	137	1	135	135	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	68	58	10	32	32	..
IV	33	23	10	..	..	..
V	16	16	..	28	28	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VII	19	19	..	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	101	99	2	71	71	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
IV	62	60	2	19	19	..
V	13	13	..	52	52	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	12	..	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	71	70	1	77	77	..
IV	39	33	1	12	12	..
V	33	32	..	65	65	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	550	559	1	199	199	..
III	3	3	..	1	1	..
IV	9	8	1	25	25	..
V	41	41	..	133	133	..
VI	..	..	..	8	8	..
VII	2	2	..	3	3	..
VIII	504	504	..	20	20	..
IX	1	1	..	9	9	..

Group 76—Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers

Total	29	29	..	34	34	..
III	1	1	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	7	7	..
VI	..	..	..	4	4	..
VIII	23	23	..	8	8	..
IX	..	..	..	15	15	..

Group 83—Chemical and Related Process Workers

Total	3	3	..	35	35	..
IV	..	..	..	4	4	..
V	1	1	..	30	30	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	1	1	..

Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers

Total	127	126	1	425	411	14
IV	52	51	1	..	..	6
V	73	73	..	394	385	9
VII	2	2	..	..	..	..

Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. o.

Total	127	83	44	60	57	3
IV	95	55	44	12	11	1
V	..	..	..	46	44	2
VII	28	28	..	..	..	..
IX	..	..	..	2	2	..

Group 86—Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

Total	1	1	..	2	2	..
VIII	..	..	..	2	2	..
IX	1	1	..	..	..	..

Group 87—Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers

Total	16	16	..	10	10	..
VII	4	4	..	..	..	..
VIII	12	12	..	7	7	..
IX	..	..	..	3	3	..

Group 89—Laborers, n. e. o.

Total	2,033	2,032	61	956	956	29
III	56	56	..	12	12	..
V	55	55	..	72	65	7
VI	27	27	..	156	147	9
VII	..	..	..	18	18	..
VIII	691	691	..	145	145	..
IX	1,254	1,193	61	462	449	13

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

Total	1,226	1,157	79	929	921	108
III	199	196	4	2	2	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	33	33	..
VI	3	3	..	7	7	..
VII	29	29	..	21	21	..
VIII	239	232	7	6	6	..
IX	725	657	66	310	292	108

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—contd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 00—Architects, Engineers and Surveyors						
Total	28	23	..	..	..	..
VI	5	5	..	..	..	..
IX	18	18	..	..	..	..
Group 03—Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists						
Total	30	27	3	..	..	..
IX	30	27	3	..	..	..
Group 05—Teachers						
Total	127	118	9	..	..	..
IX	127	118	9	..	..	..
Group 0X—Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers						
Total	35	35	..	..	..	..
IX	35	35	..	..	..	..
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers						
Total	11	11	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	9	9	..	..	..	..
Group 10—Administrators, and Executive Officials, Government						
Total	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 12—Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other						
Total	9	9	..	..	..	..
VIII	2	2	..	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..
Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers						
Total	130	130	..	..	..	..
III	5	5	..	..	..	..
VH	53	53	..	..	..	..
IX	72	72	..	..	..	..
Group 20—Book-Keepers and Cashiers						
Total	7	7	..	..	..	..
IX	7	7	..	..	..	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION—contd.						
Group 20—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	359	356	1	214	213	1
III	145	145	..	2	2	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VI	2	3	..	7	7	..
VII	..	..	..	6	6	..
VIII	123	123	..	3	3	..
IX	87	87	..	165	164	1
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	547	485	62	357	289	68
III	25	22	3	..	..	..
VII	..	..	..	9	9	..
VIII	22	20	2	..	..	..
IX	500	443	57	348	280	68
Group 92—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers						
Total	3	3	..	130	125	5
III	3	3	..	..	..	..
V	..	..	..	31	31	..
VII	..	..	..	3	3	..
IX	..	..	..	96	91	5
Group 93—Bathing Attendants, Cleaners and Related Workers						
Total	154	147	7	42	38	4
III	5	4	1	..	..	..
VIII	123	117	6	3	3	..
IX	26	26	..	39	35	4
Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers						
Total	109	109	..	50	50	..
III	6	6	..	..	..	..
VII	26	26	..	..	..	..
IX	77	77	..	50	50	..
Group 95—Laundresses, Dry Cleaners and Pressers						
Total	9	9	..	44	43	1
VII	3	3	..	..	..	..
IX	6	6	..	44	43	1

Group 97—Photographers and Related Camera Operators

Total	1	1	63	68
III	1	1	..	..
V	..	..	21	21
VII	..	..	3	8
IX	..	..	39	39

Group 99—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n. e. c.

Total	54	45	9	* 99
III	5	5	..	..
VIII	22	22	..	..
IX	27	18	9	29

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	73	73	48	48
III	9	9	1	1
IV	..	..	2	2
V	1	1	..	..
VI	37	37	5	5
VII	..	..	1	1
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	24	24	39	39

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupation Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	73	73	37	37
III	9	9	1	1
IV	..	..	1	1
V	1	1	..	..
VI	37	37	..	..
VII	..	..	1	1
VIII	2	2	..	..
IX	24	24	34	34

Group X9—Workers not Reporting Occupation

Total	..	..	11	11
IV	..	..	1	1
VI	..	..	5	5
IX	..	..	5	5

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

ALL DIVISIONS

Total	14,849	9,345	4,704	..
III	10,327	6,036	4,231	..
IV	692	422	189	..
V	176	146	36	..
VI	35	25	..	..
VII	999	996	13	..
VIII	123	123	..	..
IX	1,777	1,503	184	..

Division 9—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Total	215	203	12	..
VI	5	5	..	..
IX	210	198	12	..

Group 22—Office Machine Operators

Total	3	3	..	..
III	2	2	..	..
IX	1	1	..	..

Group 28—Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

Total	74	74	..	..
VII	40	40	..	..
IX	34	34	..	..

Group 29—Unskilled Office Workers

Total	46	46	..	..
III	8	3	..	..
VII	13	13	..	..
IX	30	30	..	..

Division 3—Sales Workers

Total	943	930	13	..
VII	943	930	13	..

Group 30—Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Total	912	899	13	..
VII	912	899	13	..

Group 33—Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

Total	31	31	..	..
VIII	31	31	..	..

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Total	10,314	6,018	4,296	..
III	10,309	6,018	4,291	..
IV	5	..	5	..

Group 40—Farmers and Farm Managers

Total	10,310	5,945	4,265	..
III	10,235	5,945	4,290	..
IV	5	..	5	..

Group 41—Farm Workers

Total	74	73	1	..
III	74	73	1	..

Division 6—Workers are Transport and Communication Occupations

Total	121	121	..	..
III	13	13	..	..
VII	3	3	..	..
VIII	62	62	..	..
IX	23	23	..	..

Group 60—Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

Total	2	2	..	..
VII	2	2	..	..

TABLE B-V—OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION—cont'd.

Division/Group Category	Total Workers					
	Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 61—Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen						
Total	5	5	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 64—Drivers Road Transport						
Total	54	54	..	..	..	..
III	13	13	..	..	..	..
VII	1	1	..	..	..	..
VIII	38	38	..	..	..	..
IX	2	2	..	..	..	..
Group 66—Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport						
Total	13	13	..	..	..	..
VIII	13	13	..	..	..	..
Group 68—Postmen and Messengers						
Total	15	15	..	..	..	..
VIII	1	1	..	..	..	..
IX	14	14	..	..	..	..
Group 69—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.						
Total	33	33	..	..	..	..
VIII	29	29	..	..	..	..
IX	3	3	..	..	..	..
Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not Elsewhere Classified						
Total	704	573	211	..	..	..
IV	597	422	175	..	..	..
V	137	131	36	..	..	..
VI	30	30	..	..	..	..
Group 70—Spinners, Weavers, Knitters Dyers and Related Workers						
Total	174	26	148	..	..	..
IV	173	25	148	..	..	..
V	1	1	..	..	..	..
Group 71—Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers						
Total	37	36	1	..	..	..
IV	69	68	1	..	..	..
V	10	10	..	..	..	..
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION—cont'd.						
Group 77—Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers						
Total	93	91	2	..	..	..
IV	59	57	2	..	..	..
V	34	34	..	..	..	..
Group 81—Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers						
Total	92	92	..	..	..	..
IV	57	57	..	..	..	..
V	35	35	..	..	..	..
Group 83—Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers						
Total	186	97	89	..	..	..
IV	81	74	7	..	..	..
V	55	23	32	..	..	..
Group 84—Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers						
Total	15	13	2	..	..	..
IV	15	13	2	..	..	..
Group 85—Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n. e. c.						
Total	69	55	14	..	..	..
IV	65	51	14	..	..	..
V	4	4	..	..	..	..
Group 89—Labourers, n. e. c.						
Total	80	80	..	..	..	..
VI	80	80	..	..	..	..
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers						
Total	370	337	33	..	..	..
IX	370	337	33	..	..	..
Group 90—Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers						
Total	43	43	..	..	..	..
IX	43	43	..	..	..	..
Group 91—House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers						
Total	248	215	33	..	..	..
IX	248	215	33	..	..	..

Group 72—Leather Outfitters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

Total	93	22	..	..	..
IV	90	20	..	..	..
V	3	2	..	..	..

Group 73—Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

Total	26	25	1	..	..
IV	24	23	1	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..

Group 74—Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers

Total	86	86	..	..	..
IV	84	84	..	..	..
V	2	2	..	..	..

Group 75—Tool Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers

Total	4	..	4	..	..
V	4	..	4	..	..

Group 93—Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

Total	5	5	..	..	..
IX	5	5	..	..	..

Group 94—Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers

Total	66	66	..	..	..
IX	66	66	..	..	..

Group 95—Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers

Total	8	8	..	..	..
IX	8	8	..	..	..

Division X—Workers not Classifiable by Occupation

Total	1,161	1,022	139	..	..
V	19	19	..	..	..
VIII	49	49	..	..	..
IX	1,093	954	139	..	..

Group X8—Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable

Total	1,161	1,022	139	..	..
V	19	19	..	..	..
VIII	49	49	..	..	..
IX	1,093	954	139	..	..

**TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN**

**TABLE B-VI—OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER
EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN**

[illegible]

Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree

Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Engineering		Medicine		Agriculture		Veterinary and Dairying		Technology		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

[illegible]

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group) 1	Secondary Work						
	Rural Urban 2	I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males 3	Females 4	Males 5	Females 6	Males 7	Females 8
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT							
Cultivator	Rural	886	288	..	..	4,528	884
	Urban	8	..	..	..	97	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	55	11	445	77	..	..
	Urban	..	..	60	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions and Major Groups	Rural	..	..	192	22	80	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	192	22	80	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Major Group 20	Rural	..	..	36	7	4	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
22	Rural	..	..	27	1	8	..
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	Rural	..	..	14	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Rural	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Rural	..	..	4	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Rural	..	..	16	..	8	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Rural	..	..	54	4	19	2
	Urban	..	..	2	..	..	..
29	Rural	..	..	5	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	2	..	..	..
34-35	Rural	..	..	21	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Rural	..	..	7	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rural	..	..	4	4	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	489	50	..	..	2,566	229
	Urban	8	..	..	..	86	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	11	11	289	50	..	..
	Urban	..	..	60	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	119	15	18	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	119	15	18	5
	Urban	..	..	6	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—contd.

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	40	10	..	..	688	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	37	1
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	87	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	14	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	40	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	40	..	4	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	75	2	..	..	681	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	16	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	169	4	..	..	871	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..	22	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	4	4	8	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	42	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	81	2	6	..
	Urban	..	..	5	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	31	2	6	..
	Urban	..	..	5	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	..	..	..	..	155	90
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	40	..	40	31	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	6	5	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	6	5	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	141	90	..	..	288	8
	Urban	1	..	..	..	27	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	1	7	74	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	4	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	40	6	2	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	40	6	2	1
	Urban	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE B-VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*contd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAL POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	64	1	..	..	188	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	2	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MITIALI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	..	13	..	..	162	117
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	5	6	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	1	2	1	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	1	2	1	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allpur Duars Subdivision							
Cultivator	Rural	347	233	..	..	1,962	155
	Urban	..	..	..	..	11	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	44	..	206	27	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	73	7	17	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	73	7	17	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	49	2	..	..	296	22
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	1	..	17	14	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	9	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	9	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	46	2	..	..	529	57
	Urban	..	..	..	..	11	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	..	..	45	8	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B VII PART A—PERSONS WORKING PRINCIPALLY (I) AS CULTIVATORS (II) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS OR (III) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND BY SECONDARY WORK (I) AT HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) AS CULTIVATOR OR (III) AS AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—*concl'd.*

Principal Work Cultivator, Agricultural Labourer or Household Industry (Division and Major Group)	Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
		I-At Household Industry		II-As Cultivator		III-As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
FALAKATA POLICE STATION—<i>concl'd.</i>							
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	4	..	10	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	4	..	10	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALOHINI POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	18	40	..	..	162	24
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	33	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	140	51	..	..	608	49
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	3	..	123	9	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	22	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	22	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION							
Cultivator	Rural	94	138	..	..	367	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourer	Rural	7	..	21	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Household Industry classified by Divisions	Rural	..	..	38	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2 & 3	Rural	..	..	38	7	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-VII PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN
NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE
WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY**

Principal Work			Principal Work				
Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)			Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)				
	Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	1	2	3		
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT			JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.				
RURAL			RURAL—contd.				
P. W. Division	0	101,341	74,067	P. W. Major Group	89	4,125	66
A. W. Division	0	38	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	12	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	7	..	P. W. Division	9	12,407	1,751
P. W. Major Group	00	25	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	6	..	P. W. Major Group	90	12,407	1,751
P. W. Major Group	01	96,580	78,900	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
A. W. Division	0	2	..	URBAN			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	P. W. Division	2 & 3	4,308	155
P. W. Major Group	04	1,198	84	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	0	36	..	P. W. Major Group	27	544	8
P. W. Division	2 & 3	3,184	318	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	24	..	P. W. Division	6	9,770	93
P. W. Major Group	20	301	215	A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	22	..	P. W. Major Group	64-68	8,658	93
P. W. Major Group	31	74	2	A. W. Division	2 & 3	4	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	P. W. Major Group	69	595	..
P. W. Division	5	104	8	A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..	Sadar Subdivision			
P. W. Major Group	50	34	2	RURAL			
A. W. Division	2 & 3	2	..	P. W. Division	0	58,145	42,955
P. W. Major Group	51	70	1	A. W. Division	0	38	..
A. W. Division	2 & 3	8	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	7	..
P. W. Division	6	16,838	688	P. W. Division	2 & 3	1,532	150
A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	22	..
P. W. Major Group	64-68	18,138	684	P. W. Division	5	29	3
A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1	A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..
P. W. Division	2	19,455	859	P. W. Division	6	3,948	434
A. W. Division	2 & 3	28	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	101	1
P. W. Major Group	81	2,408	159	P. W. Division	8	11,977	439
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	19	..
P. W. Major Group	82	706	6	P. W. Division	9	6,579	638
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	A. W. Division	2 & 3	53	..
P. W. Major Group	88	6,884	467				
A. W. Division	2 & 3	9	..				

**TABLE B-VI PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS WORKING IN
NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE
WHO ARE ALSO ENGAGED IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY—*contd.***

Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)			Principal Work Additional Work at Household Industry (Division and Major Group)		
1	2	3	1	2	3
Sadar Subdivision—<i>contd.</i>			DHUBGURI POLICE STATION—<i>contd.</i>		
URBAN			URBAN		
P. W. Division	2 & 3	2,643	119	NIL	
A. W. Division	2 & 3	1	..	MAL POLICE STATION	
P. W. Division	6	6,614	75	RURAL	
A. W. Division	2 & 3	5	..	P. W. Division	0 17,644 12,762
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION			A. W. Division	0 88 ..	
RURAL			P. W. Division	2 & 3 349 29	
P. W. Division	5 8 ..		A. W. Division	2 & 3 90 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 2 ..		P. W. Division	6 1,767 88	
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			A. W. Division	2 & 3 15 25	
RURAL			P. W. Division	8 1,634 88	
NIL			A. W. Division	2 & 3 5 7	
URBAN			P. W. Division	9 1,375 351	
P. W. Division	2 & 3 502 45		A. W. Division	2 & 3 15 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 1 ..		URBAN		
P. W. Division	6 1,187 13		NIL		
A. W. Division	2 & 3 5 ..		Alipur Duars Subdivision		
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			RURAL		
RURAL			P. W. Division	2 & 3 1,652 168	
P. W. Division	0 9,717 7,151		A. W. Division	2 & 3 2 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 1 ..		P. W. Division	8 7,478 400	
P. W. Division	6 947 40		A. W. Division	2 & 3 4 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 2 ..		URBAN		
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION			NIL		
RURAL			FALAKATA POLICE STATION		
P. W. Division	0 15,655 12,025		RURAL		
A. W. Division	2 & 3 6 ..		P. W. Division	2 & 3 122 24	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 104 24		A. W. Division	2 & 3 2 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 2 ..		URBAN		
P. W. Division	5 21 1		NIL		
A. W. Division	2 & 3 3 ..		ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION		
P. W. Division	6 1,974 86		RURAL		
A. W. Division	2 & 3 84 ..		P. W. Division	8 1,850 109	
P. W. Division	8 2,364 68		A. W. Division	2 & 3 4 ..	
A. W. Division	2 & 3 14 ..		URBAN		
P. W. Division	9 1,251 112		NIL		
A. W. Division	2 & 3 38 ..				

TABLE B-VIII PART A—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX[illegible]

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

[illegible]

TABLE B-VIII PART B—PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural unemployed by educational levels														
	Total unemployed			Illiterate			Literate (without educational level			Primary or Junior Basic			Matriculation and above		
	Persons	Males	Females	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	12,579	9,239	3,340	9,862	6,442	3,320	1,472	1,407	65	1,018	988	30	427	402	25
Sadar Subdivision	6,238	4,540	1,698	4,908	3,283	1,625	760	718	42	399	382	17	171	157	14
Jalpaiguri	591	555	36	281	258	23	139	136	3	153	131	4	16	15	1
Kaiganj	156	136	20	46	28	18	41	39	2	41	41	..	28	28	..
Maynaguri	81	79	2	40	38	2	20	20	..	14	14	..	7	7	..
Nagrakata	1,004	825	179	789	617	172	148	144	4	38	37	1	29	27	2
Dhubguri	1,942	1,407	535	1,632	1,125	507	179	164	15	72	67	5	59	51	8
Mal	1,822	1,174	648	1,584	904	680	194	189	11	68	62	6	26	25	1
Mitiali	642	364	278	586	318	268	39	32	7	11	10	1	6	4	2
Alipur Duars Subdivision	6,341	4,699	1,642	4,754	3,159	1,595	712	689	23	619	606	13	256	245	11
Madarihat	1,578	1,238	340	1,291	963	328	181	177	4	84	77	7	22	21	1
Falakata	368	298	70	299	214	75	22	22	..	41	41	..	16	16	..
Kalchini	3,065	2,104	961	2,445	1,592	943	358	341	17	212	207	5	55	54	1
Alipur Duars	718	657	61	266	217	49	98	90	8	226	225	1	133	125	8
Kumargram	612	407	205	463	263	200	68	59	4	56	56	..	30	29	1

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	Total	836,795	330,968	505,827	67,165	28,754	..	192,889
		0-14	559,144	278,808	280,336	54,768	22,584	..	18,886
		15-34	169,401	88,197	181,204	12,869	4,179	..	114,889
		35-59	80,135	10,666	69,469	28	5	..	57,788
		60+	27,788	8,132	19,656	..	..	..	7,167
		Age not stated	827	162	165	2	6	..	41
	Rural	Total	749,431	295,385	454,046	52,617	17,950	..	171,071
		0-14	510,777	254,542	256,235	44,975	15,906	..	12,259
		15-34	144,687	75,838	119,849	7,826	2,633	..	101,799
		35-59	69,773	8,600	61,173	14	5	..	50,695
		60+	23,874	6,745	17,129	..	..	..	6,171
		Age not stated	320	160	160	2	6	..	31
	Urban	Total	87,364	35,573	51,791	14,548	8,804	..	20,999
		0-14	48,867	24,264	24,103	9,793	6,658	..	876
		15-34	24,714	7,839	16,875	4,743	2,146	..	12,500
		35-59	10,362	2,066	8,296	12	..	..	7,048
		60+	3,914	1,387	2,527	..	..	..	928
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	2
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	Total	430,848	164,986	265,857	31,141	9,912	..	110,504
		0-14	289,628	143,471	146,157	26,888	8,635	..	10,774
		15-34	84,551	18,014	71,537	4,294	1,272	..	68,115
		35-59	43,026	4,867	38,159	9	3	..	32,648
		60+	13,882	3,581	9,951	..	..	..	3,947
		Age not stated	106	53	53	..	2	..	20
	Urban	Total	62,044	25,381	36,663	11,368	6,482	..	14,799
		0-14	33,974	16,883	17,091	7,599	4,739	..	272
		15-34	18,097	6,068	12,029	3,757	1,743	..	8,758
		35-59	7,310	1,481	5,829	12	..	..	5,057
		60+	2,656	947	1,709	..	..	..	710
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	2
	Jalpaiguri	Total	88,086	29,300	58,786	6,889	2,484	..	26,162
		0-14	50,823	25,299	25,524	5,389	2,144	..	1,805
		15-34	15,115	2,586	12,529	1,550	286	..	15,575
		35-59	10,105	639	9,466	..	8	..	8,400
		60+	2,956	709	2,247	..	..	..	876
		Age not stated	37	17	20	..	1	..	6
	Urban	Total	33,478	13,556	19,917	8,310	3,865	..	8,013
		0-14	17,634	8,543	9,091	5,121	2,417	..	41
		15-34	10,682	4,060	6,622	3,179	1,448	..	4,682
		35-59	8,661	425	8,236	10	..	..	2,875
		60+	1,506	529	977	..	..	..	466
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajganj	Rural	Total	51,894	17,873	34,021	6,930	1,670	..	16,245
		0-14	32,785	16,328	16,457	6,834	1,522	..	1,160
		15-34	11,233	916	10,317	546	147	..	9,807
		35-59	6,624	804	5,820	..	..	..	4,743
		60+	1,717	423	1,294	..	..	..	531
		Age not stated	15	3	12	..	1	..	3
Maynaguri	Rural	Total	70,338	23,123	47,215	4,604	1,358	..	29,826
		0-14	42,321	20,818	21,503	4,084	921	..	6,612
		15-34	16,194	1,852	14,342	570	437	..	15,996
		35-59	2,293	551	1,742	..	..	..	8,140
		60+	2,407	495	1,912	..	..	..	1,031
		Age not stated	23	12	11	..	..	..	1

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX.

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maynaguri	Urban	Total	14,741	6,018	8,723	1,575	1,080	..	2,968
		0—14	8,899	4,258	4,186	1,276	911	..	102
		15—34	3,757	1,001	2,766	297	169	..	2,488
		35—59	1,990	545	1,445	2	..	..	1,261
		60+	605	219	386	..	..	..	187
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagrakata	Rural	Total	31,918	13,970	17,948	1,736	695	..	4,808
		0—14	24,080	11,961	12,119	1,514	636	..	305
		15—34	4,817	1,261	3,556	212	89	..	3,006
		35—59	2,100	418	1,682	..	..	..	1,386
		60+	918	327	596	..	..	..	161
		Age not stated	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dhubguri	Rural	Total	98,698	38,266	55,402	5,252	1,640	..	16,946
		0—14	65,241	22,119	33,122	4,310	1,490	..	588
		15—34	17,481	3,748	13,685	933	160	..	10,625
		35—59	8,284	1,707	6,577	9	..	..	5,085
		60+	2,723	705	2,018	..	..	..	700
		Age not stated	19	19	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	Total	7,534	3,119	4,415	322	576	..	1,741
		0—14	4,847	2,203	2,144	672	522	..	17
		15—34	1,957	585	1,422	180	84	..	1,116
		35—59	905	263	642	..	..	..	527
		60+	325	118	207	..	..	..	81
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mal	Rural	Total	70,454	29,075	41,379	3,932	1,394	..	12,486
		0—14	51,285	25,839	25,946	3,472	1,280	..	605
		15—34	11,520	2,194	9,326	460	114	..	7,718
		35—59	5,646	884	4,762	..	..	..	3,711
		60+	1,994	653	1,336	..	..	..	450
		Age not stated	9	..	9	..	..	..	2
	Urban	Total	6,296	2,688	3,608	661	961	..	1,062
		0—14	3,614	1,885	1,729	530	689	..	112
		15—34	1,701	472	1,229	131	72	..	547
		35—59	754	248	506	..	..	..	394
		60+	220	81	139	..	..	..	27
		Age not stated	7	2	5	..	..	..	2
Mithail	Rural	Total	80,110	13,444	16,666	1,858	721	..	4,027
		0—14	23,093	11,707	11,386	1,635	652	..	192
		15—34	4,221	1,109	3,112	23	69	..	2,386
		35—59	1,974	364	1,610	..	..	..	1,283
		60+	822	264	558	..	..	..	164
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alipur Duars Subdivision	Rural	Total	218,568	130,399	188,189	21,476	8,033	..	61,467
		0—14	221,149	111,071	110,078	13,137	7,271	..	2,481
		15—34	60,136	12,324	47,812	2,222	761	..	33,684
		35—59	26,747	3,733	23,014	5	2	..	18,047
		60+	10,342	3,164	7,178	..	..	..	2,231
		Age not stated	214	107	107	2	4	..	11
	Urban	Total	25,320	10,197	15,123	3,189	2,322	..	6,117
		0—14	14,393	7,331	7,012	2,194	1,619	..	10
		15—34	6,617	1,791	4,826	986	403	..	2,391
		35—59	2,032	565	2,467	..	..	..	1,98
		60+	1,258	440	818	..	..	..	21
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BROAD AGE-GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY—contd.

TABLE B-IX—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX,

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Age-group	Total Non-working population			Full time students		Household duties	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Madanihat	Rural	Total	46,649	20,849	25,800	1,990	896	..	6,827
		0—14	38,469	16,776	16,693	1,577	750	..	821
		15—24	8,290	2,880	5,410	361	105	..	4,087
		25—59	3,888	694	2,644	2	1	..	1,902
		60+	1,484	509	975	..	..	..	316
		Age not stated	68	40	28	..	..	..	1
Walakata	Rural	Total	52,591	19,411	33,180	3,525	921	..	12,824
		0—14	35,630	17,566	18,064	3,037	857	..	752
		15—24	10,829	1,074	9,755	487	64	..	7,722
		25—59	5,003	868	4,134	..	..	..	3,643
		60+	1,598	386	1,212	..	..	..	501
		Age not stated	82	17	15	1	..	..	6
	Urban	Total	4,978	2,148	2,830	485	285	..	1,067
		0—14	2,771	1,409	1,362	375	252	..	29
		15—24	1,293	408	885	110	88	..	643
		25—59	711	255	456	..	..	..	350
		60+	208	76	132	..	..	..	45
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kachhini	Rural	Total	68,005	31,254	36,751	4,521	1,695	..	8,838
		0—14	49,990	25,886	24,104	3,840	1,481	..	185
		15—24	11,804	4,123	7,681	680	214	..	5,856
		25—59	4,895	1,025	3,870	1	..	..	2,483
		60+	1,808	718	1,090	..	..	..	813
		Age not stated	8	2	6	..	..	..	1
Alipur Duars	Rural	Total	109,106	41,575	67,531	8,585	3,754	..	26,811
		0—14	70,863	35,680	35,183	7,129	3,428	..	872
		15—24	28,243	3,519	19,724	1,406	321	..	17,115
		25—59	10,889	1,257	9,632	..	1	..	7,942
		60+	4,024	1,083	2,941	..	..	..	872
		Age not stated	87	36	51	..	4	..	10
	Urban	Total	20,342	8,049	12,293	2,695	2,037	..	5,043
		0—14	11,622	5,972	5,650	1,819	1,667	..	75
		15—24	5,824	1,383	4,441	876	370	..	3,159
		25—59	2,341	330	2,011	..	..	..	1,536
		60+	1,055	364	691	..	..	..	173
		Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kamargram	Rural	Total	42,287	17,810	24,477	2,965	782	..	7,067
		0—14	31,197	15,663	15,534	2,554	725	..	355
		15—24	6,470	1,276	5,192	408	57	..	4,404
		25—59	3,123	389	2,734	2	..	..	2,077
		60+	1,428	468	960	..	..	..	280
		Age not stated	19	12	7	1	..	..	1

TABLE B-X—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS (I) ENGAGED NEITHER IN CULTIVATION NOR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (II) ENGAGED EITHER IN CULTIVATION OR HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BUT NOT IN BOTH AND (III) ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY FOR ALL AREAS

(Based on 20% Sample)

District/Police Station	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry	Households engaged in Cultivation only	Households engaged in Household Industry only	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	T	53,276	27,686	24,452	816	323
	R	50,861	25,431	24,339	778	318
	U	2,415	2,255	113	43	4
<i>Rural Areas</i>	R	50,861	25,431	24,339	778	318
Jalpaiguri	R	4,631	1,240	3,267	92	82
Raiganj	R	2,959	830	2,050	43	16
Maynaguri	R	4,388	936	3,813	97	42
Nagrakata	R	2,655	1,839	765	39	12
Dhubguri	R	6,817	3,609	3,049	123	36
Mal	R	5,632	3,990	1,557	64	13
Mitiali	R	2,666	1,872	752	84	8
Madarihat	R	3,462	1,986	1,426	35	15
Falakata	R	3,416	1,076	2,289	34	17
Kalchini	R	5,133	4,880	691	45	17
Alipur Duars	R	6,236	2,240	3,815	115	56
Kumargram	R	2,876	1,415	1,356	52	53
<i>Urban Areas</i>	U	2,415	2,255	113	43	4

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL AREAS												
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	24,657	2,084	3,540	7,488	7,410	1,407	1,548	298	826	42	15	59
(a)	9,748	890	1,489	2,565	2,909	651	895	174	575	82	8	55
(b)	11,521	1,681	1,840	3,757	3,448	348	386	80	76	4	2	4
(c)	3,388	13	211	1,161	1,058	408	262	94	175	6	5	..
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,299	170	529	1,148	938	163	201	40	108	4	2	1
(a)	1,858	72	289	420	347	68	117	22	63	8	1	1
(b)	1,180	94	221	393	359	22	82	3	5	1	..	..
(c)	816	4	69	385	282	73	52	15	35	..	1	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION												
Total	2,077	16	202	406	858	175	236	38	137	5	..	4
(a)	1,188	15	157	227	409	97	156	23	98	4	..	2
(b)	549	..	88	102	324	25	48	5	10	..	..	2
(c)	840	1	7	77	125	53	37	10	29	1	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,355	61	285	804	1,411	273	317	56	120	2	..	26
(a)	1,597	43	162	387	565	134	165	39	81	1	..	26
(b)	1,487	15	108	345	748	87	109	6	19	..	..	..
(c)	321	3	15	72	98	52	43	17	20	1	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION												
Total	777	277	154	146	142	25	18	3	8	1	..	1
(a)	169	4	85	45	52	10	14	2	5	1	..	1
(b)	579	273	117	96	80	8	4	1	..	..	..	..
(c)	99	..	2	7	10	7	..	..	3	..	..	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION												
Total	3,085	302	528	1,070	750	143	152	37	91	6	1	5
(a)	1,245	53	211	357	327	84	111	25	67	5	..	5
(b)	1,514	247	295	583	320	24	29	5	9	1	1	..
(c)	326	2	22	130	103	35	12	7	15	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION												
Total	1,569	5	170	491	628	102	95	15	56	4	..	3
(a)	575	3	82	144	213	38	45	9	37	2	..	2
(b)	894	2	84	331	382	46	42	1	5	..	..	1
(c)	100	..	4	16	33	18	8	5	14	2	..	..
MITIALI POLICE STATION												
Total	760	409	53	133	111	24	20	3	6	..	..	1
(a)	114	3	11	39	41	6	10	1	3	..	..	..
(b)	698	406	41	93	65	16	7	1	3	..	..	1
(c)	48	..	1	6	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XI—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY—*contd.**(Based on 20% Sample)*

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION												
Total	1,441	472	335	257	270	24	52	5	22	1	2	1
(a)	311	33	53	72	99	9	27	2	13	1	1	1
(b)	1,093	439	278	177	162	11	21	2	2	..	1	..
(c)	37	..	4	8	9	4	4	1	7	..	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION												
Total	2,306	96	362	1,014	465	149	102	29	78	8	2	1
(a)	774	8	132	255	178	54	60	17	62	7	..	1
(b)	1,131	87	213	597	181	40	17	1	4	1	..	..
(c)	401	1	17	172	106	55	25	11	12	..	2	..
KALCHINI POLICE STATION												
Total	708	78	147	208	200	20	30	5	12	1	1	6
(a)	268	46	37	84	55	13	15	2	8	1	1	6
(b)	408	32	110	121	125	5	12	1	2	..	..	..
(c)	32	..	..	3	20	2	3	2	2	..	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION												
Total	3,871	109	500	1,278	1,261	235	254	59	159	10	5	10
(a)	1,610	85	260	386	484	104	135	28	108	7	3	10
(b)	1,523	22	186	633	547	56	58	4	16	1	..	..
(c)	738	2	54	259	230	75	61	18	35	2	2	..
KUMABGRAM POLICE STATION												
Total	1,409	39	275	526	376	74	66	17	34	..	2	..
(a)	539	25	110	149	139	34	40	10	30	..	2	..
(b)	635	14	149	301	150	8	12	..	1	..	..	..
(c)	235	..	16	76	87	32	14	7	3	..	..	..
URBAN AREAS												
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	117	11	26	23	23	7	9	4	14	..	..	..
(a)	68	11	16	10	14	5	6	3	3	..	..	..
(b)	35	..	8	10	5	..	2	..	10	..	..	..
(c)	14	..	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	..	..	..

(a) Owned or held from Government.

(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share.

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Total of cultivating households				Cultivating households according to							
					1 Person			2 persons				3-5
	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
RURAL												
JALPAIGURI												
All Sizes	24,339	39,838	9,536	1,867	9,053	8,925	128	8,003	12,652	2,915	439	6,127
Less than 1	2,007	1,956	894	95	932	885	47	626	706	540	6	178
1.0-2.4	3,480	4,436	1,143	158	1,875	1,842	33	1,044	1,501	545	42	436
2.5-4.9	7,882	10,739	2,526	263	3,329	3,309	20	2,583	4,075	976	115	1,351
5.0-7.4	7,337	12,683	2,880	522	2,390	2,371	19	2,611	4,345	707	170	2,126
7.5-9.9	1,885	3,097	632	151	215	215	..	454	814	62	32	623
10.0-12.4	1,524	3,782	749	278	155	152	3	438	784	47	45	786
12.5-14.9	288	769	169	90	27	27	..	59	106	6	6	162
15.0-29.9	821	2,135	479	278	95	90	5	163	278	26	22	428
30.0-49.9	41	114	22	17	5	5	..	7	14	..	..	23
50+	15	46	9	15	1	1	..	3	5	..	1	4
Unspecified	59	81	33	..	29	28	1	15	24	6	..	10
JALPAIGURI												
All Sizes	3,267	5,331	263	272	1,522	1,509	13	1,077	1,934	109	111	587
Less than 1	166	168	64	6	87	86	1	51	58	44	..	13
1.0-2.4	519	653	40	22	343	340	8	121	214	18	10	37
2.5-4.9	1,141	1,692	61	57	616	615	1	390	718	26	36	123
5.0-7.4	982	1,586	59	78	386	384	2	356	655	14	43	176
7.5-9.9	160	361	11	18	37	37	..	58	107	1	8	58
10.0-12.4	199	485	12	46	23	23	..	73	131	5	10	96
12.5-14.9	40	96	1	20	4	4	..	11	19	..	3	22
15.0-29.9	103	273	15	22	19	18	1	15	28	1	1	60
30.0-49.9	4	9	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	2
50+	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Unspecified	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ												
All Sizes	2,059	3,421	552	200	825	815	10	655	1,098	146	66	509
Less than 1	16	11	4	..	9	8	1	3	3	3	..	..
1.0-2.4	198	339	31	5	135	132	3	37	58	13	3	16
2.5-4.9	401	552	61	20	221	217	4	135	229	32	9	41
5.0-7.4	855	1,301	232	48	379	377	2	284	463	80	25	181
7.5-9.9	178	380	57	20	39	39	..	64	113	7	3	64
10.0-12.4	234	510	71	52	26	26	..	96	168	7	17	99
12.5-14.9	36	91	27	7	3	3	..	3	14	1	1	20
15.0-29.9	137	364	67	47	10	10	..	28	50	3	3	33
30.0-49.9	5	17	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	4	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
MAYNAGURI												
All Sizes	3,313	5,732	273	121	1,513	1,503	10	1,051	1,982	74	46	634
Less than 1	59	50	1	1	25	25	..	3	15	1	..	3
1.0-2.4	933	355	24	7	199	198	1	63	111	10	5	15
2.5-4.9	791	1,099	49	12	433	439	4	226	423	17	7	66
5.0-7.4	1,395	2,255	106	44	673	663	5	433	915	33	23	219
7.5-9.9	371	594	37	13	47	47	..	113	229	3	4	101
10.0-12.4	313	327	37	24	36	36	..	100	193	2	5	134
12.5-14.9	54	159	9	4	9	9	..	11	21	1	..	29
15.0-29.9	190	343	9	15	13	13	..	23	53	1	2	63
30.0-49.9	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	26	39	1	..	13	13	..	9	17	1	..	3

BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED AND NUMBER OF FAMILY WORKERS AND HIRED WORKERS AREAS SEPARATELY

20% Sample)

number of persons engaged in cultivation

Persons			6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

AREAS

DISTRICT

15,704	4,833	1,006	635	2,451	1,563	318	20	106	97	38	501	..	..	66
320	260	24	18	41	46	46	1	4	1	4	252	..	..	10
963	476	55	38	124	81	48	1	6	8	..	86	..	..	13
3,128	1,354	125	61	220	170	6	1	7	6	..	57	..	..	17
5,368	1,736	269	160	599	418	71	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	13
1,756	376	97	76	303	185	12	2	9	9	7	16	..	..	3
2,307	375	190	119	493	279	39	8	46	45	2	18	..	..	2
487	71	54	36	188	78	26	2	11	14	1	2	..	..	3
1,275	164	179	114	472	270	61	4	20	14	11	17	..	..	5
63	8	13	6	32	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	..	5	21	8	5	1	3	..	8	1	..	..	1
21	12	..	3	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

1,748	119	119	28	140	22	23	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	19
24	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	4
99	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	3
363	34	15	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	0
522	37	27	5	25	6	4	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	4
189	4	8	6	34	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
298	6	33	6	33	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
71	..	6	2	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
192	5	18	7	35	8	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

POLICE STATION

1,368	308	115	33	136	81	7	1	4	7	2	36	..	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
48	13	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1
106	25	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
448	145	21	3	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2
163	46	13	3	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
281	40	26	8	31	17	5	1	4	7	2	4	..	..	2
55	12	6	5	19	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
257	27	38	12	47	37	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
12	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

2,043	139	66	35	176	46	2	1	8	4	..	49	..	..	7
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	1
40	7	1	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1
182	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	2
638	55	18	7	84	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3
305	25	9	3	13	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
546	17	18	9	44	14	1	1	8	4	..	2	..	..	..
104	1	4	5	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
323	6	12	9	54	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

20% Sample)

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(Based on

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	Cultivating households according to											
	Total of cultivating households				1 Person			2 persons			3-5	
	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
		Males	Females			Males	Females		Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MADARIHAT												
All Sizes	1,426	1,900	812	93	508	491	17	421	554	283	5	323
Less than 1	471	890	121	2	248	236	12	79	96	62	..	29
1.0-2.4	333	412	185	17	188	136	2	130	160	100	..	58
2.5-4.9	251	366	156	5	75	73	2	94	132	55	1	74
5.0-7.4	265	484	223	40	41	40	1	98	138	54	4	110
7.5-9.9	24	46	30	5	1	1	..	7	10	4	..	13
10.0-12.4	51	118	59	14	5	5	..	6	9	3	..	26
12.5-14.9	5	16	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
15.0-29.9	22	57	33	5	..	..	..	7	9	5	..	7
30.0-49.9	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50+	2	8	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FALAKATA												
All Sizes	2,289	3,747	860	195	856	851	5	717	1,145	246	43	596
Less than 1	94	68	45	..	21	20	1	32	34	30	..	8
1.0-2.4	357	434	102	10	200	198	2	99	146	49	3	43
2.5-4.9	1,009	1,459	330	29	490	489	1	324	517	118	13	182
5.0-7.4	464	887	220	45	101	100	1	179	299	42	17	167
7.5-9.9	146	342	51	27	21	21	..	32	59	3	2	85
10.0-12.4	101	258	53	17	10	10	..	29	61	3	4	46
12.5-14.9	29	77	12	11	3	3	..	3	5	..	1	21
15.0-29.9	78	189	43	50	10	10	..	15	27	..	3	39
30.0-49.9	8	26	3	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	4
50+	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1
Unspecified	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
KALCHINI												
All Sizes	691	1,082	473	159	134	124	10	233	282	169	15	256
Less than 1	74	69	30	..	43	42	6	18	20	16	..	5
1.0-2.4	146	203	105	41	27	24	3	67	83	47	4	34
2.5-4.9	208	314	105	25	32	31	1	77	93	53	3	85
5.0-7.4	193	320	224	40	20	20	..	66	81	49	3	92
7.5-9.9	20	48	29	6	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	15
10.0-12.4	30	71	43	13	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	17
12.5-14.9	5	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
15.0-29.9	12	38	23	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
30.0-49.9	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
50+	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	6	6	1	..	5	5	..	1	1	1	..	..
ALIPUR DUARS												
All Sizes	3,315	6,300	1,753	239	1,332	1,358	24	1,229	1,890	504	64	1,021
Less than 1	99	32	27	6	42	40	2	19	26	10	2	6
1.0-2.4	490	607	131	9	301	293	3	134	197	66	5	33
2.5-4.9	1,259	1,743	433	49	601	593	3	439	653	201	19	201
5.0-7.4	1,232	2,169	629	39	352	346	6	442	680	179	25	423
7.5-9.9	332	509	194	23	35	35	..	32	140	19	5	101
10.0-12.4	254	610	173	42	25	24	1	69	121	15	2	136
12.5-14.9	49	130	33	13	6	6	..	9	15	2	1	27
15.0-29.9	133	333	170	50	15	12	3	29	44	10	4	73
30.0-49.9	10	25	10	2	1	1	..	2	4	..	..	6
50+	5	13	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
Unspecified	10	14	14	..	4	3	1	3	4	2	..	1

number of persons engaged in cultivation

[illegible]

**TABLE B-XII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION ONLY CLASSIFIED
RURAL AND URBAN**

(**Based on**

20% Sample)

Persons				6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	House-	Family Workers		Hired	
Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	holds	Males	Females	Workers	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	

[illegible]**DISTRICT**[illegible]

TABLE B-XIII--SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY SHOWING SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS SEPARATELY

(Based on 20% Sample)

[illegible]

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of Indian Standard Industrial Classification)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT									
	ALL INDUSTRIES	Total	816	508	167	94	15	3	29
		Rural	778	484	159	86	13	3	28
		Urban	48	24	8	8	2	..	1
	<i>Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting</i>	Total	22	15	3	..	..	..	4
		Rural	22	15	3	..	..	..	4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Plantation crops	Total	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
03	Fishing	Total	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Rural	2	..	1	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	19	15	1	..	..	..	3
		Rural	19	15	1	..	..	..	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	794	493	164	94	16	3	25
		Rural	751	469	156	86	15	3	24
		Urban	43	24	8	8	2	..	1
20	Foodstuffs	Total	194	129	37	17	1	2	8
		Rural	185	124	35	16	..	2	7
		Urban	9	5	1	1	1	..	1
21	Beverages	Total	5	1	2	1	..	..	1
		Rural	5	1	2	1	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Tobacco Products	Total	35	23	7	2	2	..	1
		Rural	32	20	7	2	2	..	1
		Urban	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
23	Textile—Cotton	Total	33	17	6	7	3	..	..
		Rural	30	16	5	6	3	..	..
		Urban	3	1	1	1	..	..	..
24	Textile—Jute	Total	6	4	2	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	Total	130	86	26	11	3	..	4
		Rural	127	84	25	11	3	..	4
		Urban	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	168	95	40	24	2	..	7
		Rural	157	91	37	21	1	..	7
		Urban	11	4	3	3	1	..	..
29	Paper and Paper Products	Total	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	1	2	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Printing and Publishing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—*contd.***

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only of Indian Standard Industrial Classification)	Total Rural Urban	Total number of Households	Households engaged in Household Industry according to the number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3-5 persons	6-10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecie
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>									
81	Leather and Leather Products	Total	27	12	6	7	2	..	..
		Rural	27	12	6	7	2	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83	Chemical and Chemical Products	Total	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
		Rural	6	5	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84-85	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal	Total	33	17	7	5	1	1	2
		Rural	31	15	7	5	1	1	2
		Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
86	Basic Metals and their Products ex- cept Machinery and Transport Equipment	Total	68	41	19	7	..	..	1
		Rural	64	40	18	5	..	..	1
		Urban	4	1	1	2	..	..	..
88	Transport Equipment	Total	24	18	2	3	..	..	1
		Rural	24	18	2	3	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total	60	42	8	9	1	..	..
		Rural	56	39	8	8	1	..	..
		Urban	4	3	..	1	..	..	..

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT				
	ALL INDUSTRIES	816	773	43
015.1	Pan Cultivation	1	1	..
080	Production of fish by fishing in sea	1	1	..
031	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries	1	1	..
040.2	Rearing of buffalo for milk and animal power	2	2	..
040.3	Rearing of cows for milk and animal power	14	14	..
040.5	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power n. e. o.	1	1	..
042.1	Rearing and production of pigs and goats (mainly for slaughter)	1	1	..
042.2	Rearing and production of ducks, hens etc. and other small birds e. g. pigeons, parrots, peacock, maina, etc.	1	1	..
900.2	Hand pounding of rice by Dhekhi or Ukhal	96	96	..
900.5	Production of pulses	1	..	1

**TABLE B-XIV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED ONLY IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
CLASSIFIED BY PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry Minor Group (Description)	Number of Households		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—contd.				
205	Production of bread, biscuit, cake and other bakery products	11	10	1
206	Production of butter, cream, ghee, cheese, chhana, khova and other dairy products	6	6	..
207	Oil pressing ghani, kolhu or by small machines	3	2	1
209.2	Making of sweet-meats, laddu, peda, barphi, batasa, etc.	44	41	3
209.3	Battu, bhunja, papar, barri, danauri, tilauri, sowal, apalam, etc.	1	1	..
209.4	Making of chura or chira, muri, murki, khoi	25	25	..
209.6	Making of dalnot, chanaohur (jor) garam, rewari, etc.	7	4	3
210.2	Manufacture of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt fruits and malts in distillery and brewery	2	2	..
214.2	Production of aerated water such as sodawater, lemonade, etc.	3	3	..
220	Manufacture of bidi	35	32	3
231	Cotton spinning (by charkha and takali)	4	2	2
235	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms	29	26	1
244.2	Making of rope and cordage, out of jute	6	3	3
273.2	Traditional garments	125	122	3
274.3	Manufacture of other made-up textile goods like mattress, quilt, renal, etc. n. e. o.	1	1	..
278	Manufacture and repair of umbrellas	2	2	..
279.3	Manufacture of other textile products not elsewhere classified	2	2	..
280	Sawing, planing and milling of wood	2	2	..
281	Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures	8	8	..
282	Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows	27	27	..
283.1	Carpentary works concerned with repairs of agricultural implements (wood)	2	2	..
284.9	Manufacture of other wooden products n. e. o.	55	53	2
288.2	Making of rope mats, etc. from moonj and sawal grass and making of cadjar for thatching purposes	1	1	..
288.3	Making of mats, handfans and umbrellas from palm leaves	1	1	..
288.4	Making of sirki, moora and chhaj	12	12	..
288.5	Making of baskets and broomsticks	16	15	1
288.7	Caning of chairs	2	1	1
288.9	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products n. e. o.	31	25	6
289.3	Making of artwheels	10	9	1
289.4	Manufacture of other wood and allied products n. e. o.	1	1	..
292.1	Making of envelopes and paper bags	3	3	..
305	Book binding, stitching, sizing and other work connected with book binding industry	1	..	1
310.2	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins preparation of finished leather	1	1	..
311.1	Making of leather boots, shoes or chappals (slippers, sandals)	20	20	..
313	Manufacture of leather products such as leather upholstery suitcases, pocket-books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip, aquaducts (Kos), charra and other articles	2	2	..
314	Repair of shoes, chappals and other leather footwear	4	4	..
321	Manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear	1	1	..
335.2	Manufacture of Agarbatti	1	1	..
336.1	Manufacture of soap and washing soda	5	5	..
342.2	Manufacture of lime	3	3	..
350	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc.	27	25	2
355	Making of clay models, earthen images, busts and statues	1	..	1
365.1	Making of utensils of brass and bell metal	3	3	..
365.5	Making of other brass and bell metal products n. e. o.	1	..	1
366.1	Making of aluminium utensils	1	1	..
367.2	Making of articles from tin sheets	2	2	..
368.3	Engraving, embossing, polishing and welding of metal products	13	13	..
369.1	Manufacture of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, khurpi, kudal, etc.	8	8	..
369.5	Outlery	39	37	2
369.8	Foundry Industry (including blacksmithy)	24	24	..
388	Repair of cycle and rickshaw	2	2	..
392	Repairing and servicing of watches and clocks	49	46	3
393.2	Goldsmithy	6	5	1
394	Manufacture, repairing and tuning of musical instruments such as harmonium, tabla, sitar, bansuri, etc.	6	5	1
399.7	Making of garlands from flowers, camphor, sandal wood shavings, seeds and other materials, like beads, etc.	2	2	..
399.8	Repair of petrolmax lights, etc.	1	1	..

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY

20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

Persons			6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

AREAS

DISTRICT[illegible]

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

engaged in Household Industry

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

TABLE B-KV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(Based on

engaged in Household Industry

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE B-XV—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED BOTH IN CULTIVATION AND URBAN AREAS

(*Based on*

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND IN RURAL AND SEPARATELY—concl'd.

20% Sample)

engaged in Household Industry

Persons			6-10 Persons				More than 10 Persons				Unspecified			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers	Households	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

AREAS

DISTRICT[illegible]

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stand- ard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
ALL INDUSTRIES		Total	1,188	1,533	459	278	57	108	46	2	126
		(a)	822	560	235	64	43	76	45	2	75
		(b)	816	973	224	214	14	32	1	..	51
		Rural	1,091	1,468	446	270	57	108	46	2	123
		(a)	818	553	235	64	43	76	45	2	74
		(b)	773	915	211	206	14	32	1	..	49
		Urban	47	65	13	8	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	43	58	13	8	..	..	..	..	2
Division 0	Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	Total	45	65	23	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	22	19	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	45	65	23	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	22	19	2	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 01	Plantation Crops	Total	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 03	Fishing	Total	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 04	Livestock and Hunting	Total	42	62	22	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	19	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	42	62	22	16	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	23	46	21	13	..	..	..	..	2
		(b)	19	16	1	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS**

20% Sample)

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6		
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds		
				Males	Females			Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
JALPAIGURI													
Division 2 & 3	Manufacturing	Total	1,093	1,468	436	263	57	108	46	2	123		
		(a)	299	514	214	51	43	76	45	2	73		
		(b)	794	954	222	211	14	32	1	..	50		
		Rural	1,046	1,403	423	254	57	108	46	2	120		
		(a)	295	507	214	51	43	76	45	2	72		
		(b)	751	896	209	203	14	32	1	..	48		
		Urban	47	65	13	8	..	..	..	..	3
		(a)	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(b)	43	58	13	8	..	..	..	..	2
		Major Group 20	Foodstuffs	Total	271	247	180	129	7	9	8	1	19
				(a)	77	113	57	9	5	8	2	1	14
				(b)	194	134	123	120	2	1	1	..	5
Rural	260			229	177	127	7	9	8	1	19		
(a)	75			108	57	9	5	8	2	1	14		
(b)	185			121	120	118	2	1	1	..	5		
Urban	11			18	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
(a)	2			5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	9			13	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 21	Beverages			Total	6	7	2	5	2
				(a)	1	2	..	2
				(b)	5	5	2	3	2
		Rural	6	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	2
		(a)	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	5	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	2
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Major Group 22	Tobacco Products	Total	48	58	10	14	6
				(a)	13	19	3	4	5
				(b)	35	39	7	10	1
Rural	44			54	10	14	..	..	..	..	5
(a)	12			18	3	4	..	..	..	..	4
(b)	32			36	7	10	..	..	..	..	1
Urban	4			4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(a)	1			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(b)	3			3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 23	Textile—Cotton			Total	100	178	146	21	22	37	39	1	29
				(a)	67	133	120	16	21	36	39	1	25
				(b)	33	45	26	5	1	1	4
		Rural	97	176	142	21	22	37	39	1	29		
		(a)	67	133	120	16	21	36	39	1	25		
		(b)	30	43	22	5	1	1	..	..	4
		Urban	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation
(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—contd.**
20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
199	76	23	43	55	20	9	782	1,001	235	208	88	112	39	20
127	69	17	14	20	7	2	150	238	77	20	19	33	23	10
65	14	6	22	35	13	7	632	743	178	188	69	79	16	10
188	75	23	42	53	19	9	741	944	245	200	86	110	39	20
126	69	17	14	20	7	2	147	232	77	20	19	33	23	10
62	13	6	22	33	12	7	694	692	168	180	67	77	15	10
4	1	..	1	2	1	..	41	57	10	8	2	2	1	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	1	2	1	..	38	51	10	8	2	2	1	..
17	12	2	11	13	9	1	211	195	142	123	23	13	14	2
16	7	2	2	3	3	..	53	84	44	4	3	2	1	2
1	5	..	9	10	6	1	158	111	98	119	20	11	13	..
17	12	2	11	13	9	1	200	177	139	121	23	13	14	2
16	7	2	2	3	3	..	51	79	44	4	3	2	1	2
1	5	..	9	10	6	1	149	98	95	117	20	11	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	18	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	8	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
7	2	..	2	2	1	..	35	44	7	9	5	5	..	5
6	2	..	2	2	1	..	6	11	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	33	7	5	5	5	..	5
6	2	..	2	2	1	..	32	41	7	9	5	5	..	5
5	2	..	2	2	1	..	6	11	..	4	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	30	7	5	5	5	..	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	49	6	4	6	3	6	37	93	38	2	8	16	17	6
54	47	6	2	3	2	1	14	27	16	2	5	13	16	6
3	2	..	2	3	1	5	23	35	22	..	3	3	1	..
57	49	6	3	4	2	6	35	62	35	2	8	16	17	6
54	47	6	2	3	2	1	14	27	16	2	5	13	16	6
3	2	..	1	1	..	5	21	35	19	..	3	3	1	..
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 24	Textile—Jute	Total	11	16	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	8	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	5	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 27	Textile— Miscellaneous	Total	149	201	10	36	4	5	..	..	10
		(a)	19	35	3	8	2	4	..	..	5
		(b)	130	166	7	28	2	1	..	..	5
		Rural	146	198	9	33	4	5	..	..	10
		(a)	19	35	3	8	2	4	..	..	5
		(b)	127	163	6	25	2	1	..	..	5
		Urban	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 28	Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products	Total	236	331	53	22	14	22	2	..	34
		(a)	68	111	15	7	11	17	2	..	15
		(b)	168	220	38	15	3	5	..	..	19
		Rural	225	313	48	20	14	22	2	..	33
		(a)	68	111	15	7	11	17	2	..	15
		(b)	157	202	33	13	3	5	..	..	18
		Urban	11	18	5	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	11	18	5	2	..	..	..	..	1
Major Group 29	Paper and Paper Products	Total	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 30	Printing and Publishing	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation

(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House-holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	2	..	2	5	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..	..	4	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	2	..	2	5	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	..	1	4	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	9	3	4	..	..	124	164	8	27	8	10	..	..
9	1	5	1	1	..	..	11	21	2	3	..	..	..	..
9	1	4	2	3	..	..	113	143	6	24	8	10	..	..
18	2	9	3	4	..	..	121	161	7	27	8	10	..	..
9	1	5	1	1	..	..	11	21	2	3	..	..	..	..
9	1	4	2	3	..	..	110	140	5	24	8	10	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
52	11	3	18	25	3	2	148	199	30	13	22	33	7	4
27	5	3	6	9	1	1	29	48	2	1	7	10	5	2
25	6	..	12	16	2	1	119	151	28	12	15	23	2	2
50	10	3	18	25	3	2	139	184	27	11	21	32	6	4
27	5	3	6	9	1	1	29	48	2	1	7	10	5	2
23	5	..	12	16	2	1	110	136	25	10	14	22	1	2
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	3	2	1	1	1	..
..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	3	2	1	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..

**TABLE B-XVI—SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY**

(Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-8 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 31	Leather and Leather Products	Total	29	57	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		(a)	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	27	54	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		Rural	29	57	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		(a)	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	27	54	2	7	1	1	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 32	Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products	Total	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 33	Chemicals and Chemical Products	Total	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	6	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petro- leum and Coal	Total	44	92	11	1	8	22	1	..	7
		(a)	11	24	6	..	1	8	1	..	3
		(b)	33	68	5	1	7	19	..	..	4
		Rural	41	89	11	1	8	22	1	..	7
		(a)	10	23	6	..	1	8	1	..	3
		(b)	31	66	5	1	7	19	..	..	4
		Urban	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 36	Basic Metals and their Products Except Machinery and Trans- port Equipment	Total	76	112	10	9	5	10	1	..	4
		(a)	8	22	4	2	2	6	1	..	1
		(b)	68	90	6	7	3	4	..	..	3
		Rural	72	106	10	8	5	10	1	..	4
		(a)	8	22	4	2	2	6	1	..	1
		(b)	64	84	6	8	3	4	..	..	3
		Urban	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) With Cultivation

(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—contd.**

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers
Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females			Males	Females	
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
4	24	44	2	7	3	8	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	23	42	2	7	2	7	..	..
4	24	44	2	7	3	8	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	23	42	2	7	2	7	..	..
..
..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	8
..
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	8
1	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	8
1
..	4	..	4	..	1	1	..	8
1
..
..
..
..
15	33	54	10	1	1	1	..	..
7	7	14	5	..	..	..	..	..
8	26	40	5	1	1	1	..	..
15	30	51	10	1	1	1	..	..
7	6	13	5	..	..	..	..	..
8	24	38	5	1	1	1	..	..
..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	2	4	2	..	58	83	7	9	7	11	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	4	13	8	2	..	..	..	..
8	1	2	2	..	54	70	4	7	7	11	..	..
4	2	4	2	..	54	77	7	5	7	11	..	..
1	1	2	..	..	4	13	3	2	..	..	..	..
8	1	2	2	..	50	64	4	3	7	11	..	..
..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE B-XVI-- SAMPLE PRINCIPAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY CLASSIFIED BY HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

Based on

Code No. of Indian Stan- dard Industrial Classification	Household Industry (Division and Major Group only)	Total Rural Urban	Total				1-3 Months				4-6
			House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds	Family Workers		Hired Workers	House- holds
				Males	Females			Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI											
Major Group 88	Transport Equipment	Total	25	80	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	24	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		Rural	25	80	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	24	29	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 89	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	Total	87	131	5	12	1	2	..	..	9
		(a)	27	48	3	3	1	2	..	..	5
		(b)	60	88	2	9	..	..	..	..	4
		Rural	88	125	5	12	1	2	..	..	8
		(a)	27	43	3	3	1	2	..	..	5
		(b)	66	82	2	9	..	..	..	..	3
		Urban	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b)	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(a) With Cultivation

(b) Without Cultivation

**PERIOD OF WORKING AND TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN
IN ALL AREAS—concl.**

20% Sample)

Months			7-9 Months				10 Months to 1 Year				Months not stated			
Family Workers			House- holds	Family Workers			House- holds	Family Workers			House- holds	Family Workers		
Males	Females	Hired Workers		Males	Females	Hired Workers		Males	Females	Hired Workers		Males	Females	Hired Workers
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
DISTRICT														
2	23	27	..	2	1	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	26	..	2	1	1	..	..
2	23	27	..	2	1	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	22	26	..	2	1	1	..	..
..
..
..
11	..	1	3	1	2	..	67	109	3	11	7	8	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	31	3	2	2	3	..	..
4	3	1	2	..	48	78	..	9	5	5	..	..
10	..	1	3	1	2	..	65	105	3	11	6	7	..	..
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	31	3	2	2	3	..	..
3	3	1	2	..	46	74	..	9	4	4	..	..
1	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..
..
1	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..

**TABLE B-XVII—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY (1) NUMBER OF MALE AND
IN CULTIVATION NOR IN INDUSTRY (2) IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY ONLY**

(Based on

Interest in land cultivated with class ranges in acres	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Size of Sample		
		Persons	Males	Females	Single Member		
					Households	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI							
TOTAL	58,276	265,229	142,187	123,092	4,245	8,870	875
Rural Areas	50,861	250,929	134,256	116,673	3,998	8,178	825
(i) Households engaged neither in Cultivation nor in Household Industry	25,481	107,664	58,117	49,547	3,349	2,627	722
(ii) Households engaged in House- hold Industry only	778	3,270	1,917	1,353	117	72	45
(iii) Households engaged in Cultivation	24,657	139,995	74,222	65,778	532	474	58
Size of holding group :							
Less than 1	2,034	9,106	4,732	4,374	140	121	19
1.0—2.4	3,540	16,206	8,545	7,661	154	137	17
2.5—4.0	7,488	37,250	19,502	17,748	133	126	7
5.0—7.4	7,410	43,258	22,993	20,265	78	71	7
7.5—9.9	1,407	10,307	5,528	4,779	8	5	3
10.0—12.4	1,543	12,465	6,767	5,698	7	5	2
12.5—14.9	298	2,703	1,473	1,230	..	..	..
15.0—29.9	826	7,786	4,189	3,597	9	7	2
30.0—49.9	42	440	234	206	..	..	..
50+	15	172	106	66	1	1	..
Unspecified	59	302	153	149	2	1	1
Urban Areas	2,415	14,300	7,881	6,419	247	197	50

Total Number of Households

Number of Households*			Household		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total		
			Persons	Males	Females
270,983	249,500	21,483	1,339,241	720,132	619,119

*Total number of households include number of institutions.

FEMALE MEMBERS BY SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS AND (ii) ENGAGEMENT (a) NEITHER AND (c) IN CULTIVATION SUB-CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED
20% Sample)

Households

3-8 Members			4-6 Members			7-9 Members			10 Members and over		
Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females	Households	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT											
13,146	18,915	14,795	23,089	59,186	54,416	9,369	38,006	34,082	3,427	22,660	18,924
12,654	18,181	14,260	22,297	57,072	52,600	8,842	35,877	32,113	3,070	19,883	16,875
7,633	10,858	8,476	10,406	26,056	24,503	3,222	12,837	11,748	821	5,739	4,098
288	360	223	294	513	637	92	430	292	32	252	156
4,783	6,963	5,561	11,597	30,203	27,460	5,528	22,620	20,078	2,217	13,903	12,621
589	807	688	976	2,453	2,855	298	1,127	1,077	41	224	235
1,055	1,479	1,230	1,765	4,424	4,192	475	1,925	1,706	91	580	516
1,761	2,565	2,072	4,055	10,360	9,646	1,308	5,122	4,797	226	1,809	1,926
1,139	1,726	1,315	3,618	9,564	8,534	1,978	8,105	7,130	697	3,527	3,279
100	160	112	480	1,377	1,122	537	2,290	1,928	282	1,096	1,614
72	119	78	439	1,233	984	577	2,478	2,055	448	2,882	2,549
11	19	9	59	156	151	98	422	359	130	876	711
41	68	39	167	458	387	242	1,047	898	367	2,009	2,276
..	..	..	7	21	16	11	45	43	24	165	147
..	..	..	8	12	5	2	9	8	9	84	68
15	20	18	28	75	68	12	47	47	2	10	15
492	734	585	792	2,114	1,816	527	2,129	1,969	857	2,797	2,049

*and Household Population***Population**

Rural			Urban		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1,231,850	655,067	566,283	117,891	65,055	52,836

**TABLE C-1—COMPOSITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF FAMILY CLASSIFIED
BY SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED**

(Based on 20% Sample)

Composition of Households																	
Total Rural Urban	Total No. of Sample Households	Total Sample Household Population			Heads of Households		Spouses of Heads of Households		Married relations			Never married, widowed and divorced or separated relations		Unrelated persons			
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Sons	Other Males	Other Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT																	
TOTAL	53,276	265,229	142,137	123,092	49,601	3,583	414	39,588	4,685	6,442	11,623	75,066	68,239	5,929	659		
Rural	50,861	250,929	134,256	116,673	47,418	3,354	403	37,960	4,408	5,950	10,307	70,724	64,492	5,353	569		
(a)	25,431	107,664	58,117	49,547	22,703	2,654	333	16,755	1,117	1,909	2,748	22,755	27,129	3,270	261		
(b)	773	3,270	1,917	1,353	643	129	7	397	64	191	125	833	680	183	32		
(c)	24,657	139,926	74,222	65,773	24,072	571	63	20,503	3,227	3,910	7,434	41,050	36,683	1,900	277		
Size of holding group :																	
Less than 1 acre	2,034	9,106	4,732	4,374	1,884	147	25	1,513	89	134	220	2,549	2,435	51	9		
1.0—2.4 acre	3,540	16,306	8,745	7,661	3,407	191	15	2,774	201	274	520	4,490	4,201	158	35		
2.5—4.9 "	7,483	37,250	19,502	17,748	7,862	118	9	6,321	515	694	1,327	10,513	9,934	329	43		
5.0—7.4 "	7,410	43,258	22,993	20,265	7,298	109	6	6,373	970	1,112	2,193	13,655	11,509	553	77		
7.5—9.9 "	1,407	10,807	5,528	4,779	1,350	17	2	1,266	354	485	843	3,161	2,616	136	17		
10.0—12.4 "	1,543	12,465	6,767	5,698	1,521	20	3	1,386	603	579	1,159	3,763	3,067	298	26		
12.5—14.9 "	298	2,703	1,473	1,230	296	2	..	294	107	147	260	845	661	73	13		
15.0—29.9 "	826	7,786	4,189	3,597	804	21	3	760	962	438	792	2,329	1,979	253	45		
30.0—49.9 "	42	440	231	206	41	1	..	41	23	22	46	125	113	23	5		
50+ "	15	172	106	66	14	1	..	13	1	11	12	58	33	22	2		
Unspecified	59	302	153	149	55	4	..	47	2	14	17	52	31	..	..
Urban	2,415	14,300	7,881	6,419	2,183	229	11	1,628	277	492	716	4,342	3,747	576	99		

(a) Household engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry

(b) Household engaged in household industry only

(c) Household engaged in cultivation.

NOTE: The heads of households are shown as less than the total number of households in some areas on account of the fact that some enumerators had apparently not indicated any person as the head of household in the 'Population Record' where the conventional head of household was absent from the household at the time of enumeration and had not been enumerated in that household.

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT															
All Ages	Rural	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	368,572	274,978	260,298	241,413	29,955	52,310	3,843	2,908	680	673	
	Urban	123,814	70,041	53,773	43,556	27,611	25,024	20,621	1,432	3,414	29	81	..	46	
0—9	Rural	409,295	203,920	205,375	203,920	205,375	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	34,502	16,797	17,705	16,797	17,705	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	122,805	66,369	56,436	65,505	49,738	675	6,343	6	34	12	113	171	208	
	Urban	14,308	7,852	6,426	7,850	6,187	32	296	..	2	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	89,564	45,572	43,992	41,171	13,773	4,170	29,518	68	269	92	353	71	79	
	Urban	11,682	6,922	4,760	6,489	2,625	427	2,118	6	10	..	4	..	3	
20—24	Rural	103,669	50,501	53,168	30,004	4,185	19,485	47,689	480	674	446	565	86	85	
	Urban	11,746	6,751	4,995	5,094	828	1,641	4,091	16	58	..	7	..	11	
25—29	Rural	118,522	63,489	55,033	16,650	966	44,309	51,895	1,643	1,544	810	541	77	87	
	Urban	11,596	7,090	4,506	3,563	153	3,471	4,175	48	150	8	14	..	8	
30—34	Rural	93,081	52,908	40,173	5,571	475	44,158	36,616	2,406	2,625	706	382	68	75	
	Urban	9,606	5,898	3,708	2,366	49	3,429	3,339	94	300	9	13	..	7	
35—39	Rural	76,891	47,484	29,407	2,416	131	41,517	25,299	2,979	3,688	527	255	45	34	
	Urban	7,784	5,188	2,596	733	23	4,305	2,190	145	369	5	9	..	5	
40—44	Rural	61,878	37,417	24,461	1,449	91	31,946	18,920	3,006	5,513	392	208	24	34	
	Urban	6,285	4,094	2,191	366	17	3,592	1,597	135	565	1	11	..	1	
45—49	Rural	47,245	29,682	17,563	564	44	25,074	10,820	3,725	6,507	296	167	28	19	
	Urban	4,293	2,672	1,621	114	5	2,417	1,053	140	553	1	5	..	..
50—54	Rural	43,786	26,289	17,497	388	33	21,054	7,526	4,572	9,750	259	169	16	19	
	Urban	4,001	2,253	1,748	86	7	1,984	829	183	897	..	6	..	9	
55—59	Rural	22,510	13,676	8,834	270	8	10,465	2,920	2,800	5,680	130	62	11	14	
	Urban	2,752	1,816	936	51	2	1,589	397	175	534	1	1	..	9	
60—64	Rural	23,593	13,622	9,971	268	33	9,672	2,539	3,562	7,326	100	65	20	6	
	Urban	2,188	1,080	1,108	29	..	890	291	158	814	3	3	..	..
65—69	Rural	8,411	4,672	3,739	66	13	3,182	974	1,386	2,736	30	14	8	3	
	Urban	1,166	687	479	6	2	577	140	104	335	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	13,327	7,470	6,857	153	16	4,551	612	2,717	5,705	42	18	7	6	
	Urban	1,898	909	989	11	6	670	165	227	313	1	5	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	401	227	174	177	95	40	66	6	9	1	1	3	3	
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..

Sadar Subdivision

All Ages	Rural	707,149	380,037	327,112	210,659	155,242	148,740	138,044	18,029	31,914	2,276	1,499	323	413
	Urban	88,474	50,163	28,311	31,622	19,907	17,571	14,588	959	3,729	11	41	..	46
0—9	Rural	233,916	116,158	117,758	116,158	117,758	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	23,990	11,369	12,621	11,369	12,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	68,849	37,286	31,563	36,836	27,484	378	3,834	3	27	4	71	65	147
	Urban	10,243	5,754	4,489	5,743	4,329	6	149	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	50,013	25,554	24,459	23,319	7,309	2,100	16,753	44	165	46	173	43	40
	Urban	8,633	5,212	3,426	4,867	2,026	341	1,359	4	6	..	2	..	3
20—24	Rural	60,277	29,939	30,338	18,207	1,799	11,139	27,803	311	417	245	203	42	51
	Urban	8,598	4,940	3,658	3,765	698	1,169	2,906	6	40	..	3	..	11

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sadar Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>														
25—29	Rural	69,857	37,269	32,088	9,928	481	25,809	30,280	995	974	494	308	43	50
	Urban	8,896	15,180	3,216	2,855	132	2,800	2,972	22	96	3	8	..	8
30—34	Rural	59,066	30,241	22,825	3,081	274	25,275	20,636	1,446	1,694	400	188	39	48
	Urban	6,055	4,808	2,652	2,055	47	2,187	2,885	59	207	2	6	..	7
35—39	Rural	44,654	27,512	17,142	1,831	41	28,992	14,628	1,844	2,301	822	155	23	17
	Urban	5,688	8,801	1,897	551	19	8,142	1,612	108	245	..	6	..	5
40—44	Rural	35,062	21,153	13,909	695	24	18,069	10,360	2,145	3,408	234	99	10	23
	Urban	4,500	2,942	1,558	254	11	2,585	1,148	103	397	..	6	..	1
45—49	Rural	27,565	17,895	10,170	820	17	14,516	6,001	2,358	4,058	186	85	15	9
	Urban	3,028	1,852	1,176	81	4	1,678	768	92	407	1	2	..	..
50—54	Rural	24,679	14,696	9,983	198	11	11,648	4,117	2,696	5,771	146	74	8	10
	Urban	2,830	1,625	1,205	34	6	1,477	587	114	600	..	3	..	9
55—59	Rural	18,380	8,060	5,320	129	8	6,118	1,684	1,723	3,598	83	25	7	10
	Urban	2,032	1,357	676	26	2	1,211	296	119	874	1	1	..	2
60—64	Rural	13,315	7,678	5,642	212	5	5,333	1,015	2,053	4,577	63	38	12	7
	Urban	1,473	733	740	11	..	619	195	100	544	3	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	5,062	2,759	2,303	58	2	1,324	579	847	1,712	23	9	7	1
	Urban	802	465	337	2	..	394	98	69	287	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	7,810	4,255	3,555	122	3	2,526	332	1,571	3,206	30	10	6	4
	Urban	1,294	628	666	3	..	462	93	162	572	1	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	144	87	57	65	31	16	23	3	1	..	1	3	1
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	123,084	66,100	56,984	38,354	25,860	24,861	23,969	2,565	6,885	241	158	79	112
	Urban	48,788	27,608	21,180	18,732	11,386	8,471	7,721	401	1,947	4	30	..	46
0—9	Rural	40,546	20,310	20,236	20,310	20,236	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	11,387	4,944	6,443	4,944	6,443	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	12,107	6,617	5,490	6,558	4,572	37	830	2	..	..	7	20	81
	Urban	6,294	3,641	2,653	3,641	2,633	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	8,729	4,873	3,856	4,599	326	260	2,986	3	9	2	27	9	8
	Urban	5,602	3,470	2,132	3,252	1,532	217	594	1	2	..	1	..	3
20—25	Rural	10,051	5,466	4,585	8,934	176	1,458	4,302	38	65	27	39	9	3
	Urban	5,060	3,011	2,049	2,366	588	644	1,423	1	24	..	3	..	11
25—29	Rural	12,012	6,096	5,916	1,914	24	4,000	5,634	119	233	51	24	12	1
	Urban	4,370	2,672	1,698	2,043	113	623	1,518	1	53	..	6	..	8
30—34	Rural	8,801	4,792	4,009	586	8	3,951	3,642	202	337	44	22	9	..
	Urban	3,779	2,355	1,424	1,808	42	544	1,230	3	90	..	5	..	7
35—39	Rural	7,684	4,560	3,124	223	3	4,031	2,581	265	530	33	9	8	1
	Urban	3,151	2,061	1,090	378	15	1,639	927	49	140	..	3	..	5
40—44	Rural	6,116	3,578	2,538	96	1	3,163	1,718	293	301	22	14	4	4
	Urban	2,483	1,577	906	196	8	1,332	684	49	207	..	6	..	1
45—49	Rural	4,570	2,284	1,306	56	..	2,573	976	314	920	20	7	1	3
	Urban	1,632	962	670	53	4	369	473	40	192	..	1	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>														
50—54	Rural	4,486	2,556	1,930	30	2	2,140	686	368	1,231	18	8	..	3
	Urban	1,598	911	687	21	6	846	377	44	294	..	1	..	9
55—59	Rural	2,495	1,481	1,014	16	1	1,223	254	229	755	11	1	2	3
	Urban	1,314	934	380	23	2	856	180	54	195	1	1	..	2
60—64	Rural	2,492	1,364	1,128	3	..	1,081	154	316	970	11	..	3	4
	Urban	775	375	400	5	..	335	117	33	282	2	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	955	534	421	2	..	410	180	121	280	1	..	..	1
	Urban	488	286	202	1	..	256	66	29	134	..	2	..	..
70+	Rural	1,688	877	811	4	..	577	68	293	743	1	..	2	..
	Urban	805	409	396	1	..	310	63	97	389	1	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	52	32	20	23	11	7	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	80,766	43,824	36,942	24,776	17,717	17,022	15,487	1,722	3,560	238	196	66	63
0—9	Rural	26,608	13,919	12,689	13,919	13,289	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,791	4,314	3,477	4,271	3,175	28	282	..	5	..	3	15	12
15—19	Rural	5,693	3,040	2,653	2,832	1,093	194	1,526	2	16	8	16	9	3
20—24	Rural	6,810	3,523	3,287	2,201	70	1,250	3,164	34	31	26	15	12	7
25—29	Rural	8,014	4,317	3,697	1,351	30	2,804	3,490	109	107	47	59	6	11
30—34	Rural	6,194	3,558	2,641	364	45	2,967	2,409	149	162	49	14	14	11
35—39	Rural	5,037	3,220	1,817	181	1	2,831	1,604	175	198	33	3	..	6
40—44	Rural	4,234	2,442	1,792	66	3	2,218	1,369	136	360	19	30	3	10
45—49	Rural	3,157	1,980	1,177	29	..	1,701	627	232	539	18	9	..	2
50—54	Rural	2,804	1,588	1,216	19	2	1,293	540	253	668	16	6	2	..
55—59	Rural	1,833	839	494	43	..	639	222	150	270	6	2	1	..
60—64	Rural	1,586	870	716	5	..	674	114	183	599	8	2	..	1
65—69	Rural	527	223	304	4	..	117	35	91	267	9	1	2	..
70+	Rural	958	589	369	65	..	311	30	208	358	4	1	1	..
Age not stated	Rural	20	7	13	6	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	103,264	55,339	47,925	31,050	21,025	21,422	20,413	2,336	5,243	275	146	56	98
	Urban	20,014	11,048	8,966	6,537	4,399	4,200	3,552	304	1,006	7	9	..	..
0—9	Rural	34,987	17,259	17,700	17,259	17,700	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6,630	3,331	3,199	3,331	3,193	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	9,042	5,224	3,818	5,205	2,965	19	823	..	3	..	15	..	11
	Urban	1,955	1,017	938	1,014	849	3	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	7,241	3,930	3,311	3,700	279	208	2,978	4	15	5	23	13	17
	Urban	1,556	848	708	825	282	23	425	..	..	..	1	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status												
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>														
20—24	Rural	8,572	4,176	4,394	2,680	46	1,443	4,204	27	107	20	17	8	2
	Urban	1,787	922	815	679	53	241	747	2	10	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	9,812	4,965	4,848	1,416	21	3,868	4,101	110	188	58	24	13	1
	Urban	1,814	1,073	741	871	4	690	717	9	18	3	2	..	..
30—34	Rural	7,866	4,115	3,751	892	3	3,514	2,835	160	382	43	17	6	1
	Urban	1,627	1,002	625	139	3	823	559	88	62	2	1	..	..
35—39	Rural	6,597	3,921	2,676	179	2	3,454	2,143	250	515	36	11	2	..
	Urban	1,258	814	444	121	2	660	376	33	64	..	2	..	..
40—44	Rural	5,847	3,163	2,184	95	1	2,735	1,362	206	809	36	8	1	..
	Urban	984	622	362	26	2	570	253	26	107	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	4,084	2,515	1,519	53	2	2,102	790	334	718	20	6	6	..
	Urban	691	416	275	20	..	370	145	25	129	1	1	..	..
50—54	Rural	4,059	2,346	1,713	23	..	1,888	499	403	1,195	23	16	3	..
	Urban	687	384	303	3	..	347	114	34	188	..	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,309	1,274	1,035	15	1	991	243	258	785	9	3	1	..
	Urban	398	233	165	3	..	198	63	32	102	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,014	1,197	817	6	..	875	137	302	679	11	1	3	..
	Urban	357	173	184	4	..	126	40	42	144	1	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,034	489	545	2	1	349	248	135	296	3	..	..	..
	Urban	150	86	64	..	..	62	12	24	52	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,350	750	600	7	..	475	42	257	551	11	4	..	..
	Urban	270	127	143	1	..	87	12	39	130	..	1	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	27	13	14	12	4	1	8	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION														
All Ages	Rural	58,635	31,619	27,016	10,706	13,521	12,645	11,385	1,954	1,912	287	190	27	..
0—9	Rural	19,174	9,514	9,660	9,514	9,660	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	5,933	3,136	2,797	2,982	2,655	144	121	..	3	..	7	10	..
15—19	Rural	4,105	1,983	2,122	1,705	843	250	1,247	13	11	11	15	4	..
20—24	Rural	5,091	2,492	2,599	1,238	258	1,133	2,261	38	24	33	54	..	..
25—29	Rural	5,992	3,286	2,706	745	58	2,352	2,535	124	65	62	45	3	..
30—34	Rural	4,570	2,680	1,890	233	25	2,234	1,743	178	101	34	20	1	..
35—39	Rural	3,584	2,260	1,324	95	8	1,920	1,190	197	111	46	15	2	..
40—44	Rural	2,844	1,713	1,131	67	3	1,381	967	230	153	35	8	..	..
45—49	Rural	2,293	1,506	787	32	1	1,204	563	243	212	23	11	4	..
50—54	Rural	2,023	1,270	753	29	3	910	397	315	347	15	6	1	..
55—59	Rural	1,143	727	416	6	..	493	165	212	245	15	6	1	..
60—64	Rural	1,024	594	430	4	2	376	96	206	331	8	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	321	199	122	1	..	112	18	84	102	2	2	..	..
70+	Rural	476	247	229	2	..	123	22	114	207	3	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	12	12	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*Contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	157,671	82,995	75,676	45,816	35,017	33,793	30,981	3,823	7,308	552	339	21	21	
	Urban	10,637	6,126	4,511	3,428	2,224	2,557	1,798	141	489	..	..	..	..
0—9	Rural	52,652	25,976	26,686	25,976	26,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3,392	1,707	1,685	1,707	1,685	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	15,228	8,017	7,206	7,980	6,017	80	1,144	..	9	3	28	4	11	
	Urban	1,040	580	460	577	498	8	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	11,158	5,390	5,778	4,812	1,542	560	4,091	7	111	10	28	1	3	
	Urban	822	490	332	470	86	20	243	..	3	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	18,870	6,693	7,177	3,851	487	2,712	6,544	64	105	61	38	5	3	
	Urban	976	551	422	387	12	165	405	2	5	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	15,735	8,554	7,171	2,067	129	6,154	6,742	206	231	124	66	3	8	
	Urban	1,060	683	397	191	2	490	377	2	18	..	..	..	..
30—34	Rural	11,992	6,834	5,158	598	185	5,880	4,509	308	468	109	40	1	6	
	Urban	784	464	320	47	..	408	282	3	34	..	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	10,047	6,236	3,811	247	3	5,497	3,180	414	659	75	69	3	..	
	Urban	661	468	198	28	1	418	168	17	29	..	..	..	..
40—44	Rural	7,516	4,707	2,809	171	7	4,007	2,080	467	709	61	18	1	..	
	Urban	496	346	150	13	..	318	109	15	41	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	5,981	3,685	2,196	62	3	3,100	1,248	476	924	46	21	1	..	
	Urban	398	256	137	2	..	298	80	16	57	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	5,114	2,994	2,120	36	3	2,385	798	543	1,800	20	16	1	1	
	Urban	929	216	112	6	..	191	44	19	68	..	..	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,781	1,675	1,106	31	..	1,259	302	373	800	12	1	..	3	
	Urban	213	120	81	..	..	112	30	17	54	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,913	1,683	1,230	16	1	1,212	225	449	990	15	14	..	..
	Urban	190	103	87	..	..	84	21	19	66	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,091	649	442	5	1	450	47	190	300	3	4	1	..	
	Urban	102	56	47	..	..	45	11	11	36	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,669	883	786	7	3	687	68	385	712	4	2	..	1	
	Urban	159	79	80	..	..	65	6	14	74	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	126,032	68,221	57,811	37,133	28,746	27,100	24,567	3,564	4,190	402	266	22	42	
	Urban	9,085	5,881	3,704	2,925	1,898	2,343	1,517	113	287	..	2	..	..
0—9	Rural	41,129	20,453	20,976	20,453	20,976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2,681	1,387	1,294	1,387	1,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	12,975	6,946	6,029	6,896	5,540	49	445	1	5	..	10	..	20	
	Urban	954	516	438	516	419	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	Rural	9,005	4,496	4,509	4,058	1,613	424	2,844	5	14	7	38	2	5	
	Urban	658	404	254	320	126	81	127	3	1	..	..	..	..
20—24	Rural	10,855	5,278	5,577	2,956	445	2,292	5,003	76	65	42	59	3	5	
	Urban	385	453	372	383	40	119	331	1	1	..	..	..	..
25—29	Rural	12,354	6,756	5,598	1,617	116	4,846	5,214	213	118	77	45	1	5	
	Urban	1,182	752	380	245	13	497	360	19	7	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
MAL POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>															
30—34	Rural	9,599	5,672	3,927	620	25	4,695	3,694	288	165	69	37	5	6	
	Urban	765	482	283	61	2	412	264	9	17	..	..	..	..
35—39	Rural	8,059	5,060	2,999	236	10	4,339	2,679	358	283	59	26	8	1	
	Urban	618	463	155	29	1	425	141	9	12	..	1	..	..
40—44	Rural	6,079	3,765	2,314	128	2	3,114	1,858	492	406	36	8	..	..
	Urban	537	397	140	19	1	265	97	18	42	..	..	..	..
45—49	Rural	4,977	3,205	1,772	54	2	2,624	1,211	488	542	89	17	..	..
	Urban	312	218	94	6	..	201	65	11	29	..	..	..	..
50—54	Rural	4,211	2,696	1,515	87	..	2,104	813	525	692	80	10	..	..
	Urban	217	114	103	4	..	93	52	17	50	..	1	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,310	1,441	869	10	1	1,073	343	330	520	26	5	2	..	
	Urban	107	61	46	..	..	45	23	16	23	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	2,242	1,348	994	6	..	938	192	396	689	8	13	..	..
	Urban	151	82	69	2	..	74	17	6	52	..	..	..	..
65—69	Rural	760	445	315	6	..	303	62	132	258	4	..	..	..
	Urban	61	37	24	1	..	31	9	5	15	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	1,168	660	508	1	..	387	67	265	438	5	3	2	..	
	Urban	60	18	47	1	..	..	12	12	35	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	9	..	9	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	2	5	1	2	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..

MITIALI POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	57,697	30,939	26,758	16,824	13,356	11,907	11,292	1,875	1,816	281	234	52	60
0—9	Rural	18,538	9,327	9,211	9,327	9,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	5,728	3,032	2,696	2,994	2,551	21	129	..	2	1	3	16	11
15—19	Rural	4,072	1,842	2,230	1,613	1,108	204	1,077	10	9	10	32	5	4
20—24	Rural	5,028	2,309	2,719	1,297	317	988	2,325	34	20	34	46	6	11
25—29	Rural	5,947	3,295	2,652	818	103	2,283	2,464	114	32	75	40	5	13
30—34	Rural	4,544	2,595	1,949	280	33	2,094	1,804	166	69	52	38	3	5
35—39	Rural	3,646	2,255	1,391	110	14	1,920	1,251	185	105	40	17	..	4
40—44	Rural	2,926	1,785	1,141	77	7	1,451	946	231	165	25	18	1	5
45—49	Rural	2,353	1,540	813	34	9	1,212	586	271	203	20	14	3	1
50—54	Rural	1,982	1,246	736	18	1	928	384	289	338	15	10	1	3
55—59	Rural	1,009	623	386	8	..	440	155	171	223	4	7	..	1
60—64	Rural	1,044	617	427	172	2	227	97	210	319	2	7	6	2
65—69	Rural	374	240	134	38	..	33	38	94	114	1	2	4	..
70+	Rural	501	249	252	35	..	111	35	99	217	2	..	1	..
Age not stated	Rural	5	4	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

		Marital Status													
Age-group	Rural Urban	Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Allpur Duars Subdivision															
All Ages	Rural	528,829	288,261	245,068	157,913	119,734	111,558	103,369	11,916	20,396	1,567	1,409	397	360	
	Urban	85,840	19,878	15,462	11,934	7,704	7,453	8,033	473	1,683	18	49	..	..
0—9	Rural	175,379	87,762	87,617	87,762	87,617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,512	5,428	5,084	5,428	5,084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	58,956	29,083	24,878	28,669	22,254	297	2,509	8	7	8	42	106	61	
	Urban	4,065	2,123	1,937	2,102	1,848	26	87	..	1	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	89,551	20,018	19,538	17,832	6,464	2,070	12,766	24	64	44	160	36	39	
	Urban	8,044	1,710	1,384	1,622	599	86	729	2	4	..	2	..	..
20—24	Rural	43,392	20,562	22,880	11,797	2,386	8,949	19,856	169	257	203	297	44	34	
	Urban	3,148	1,811	1,337	1,929	190	472	1,185	10	18	..	4	..	..
25—29	Rural	49,165	26,220	22,945	6,722	465	18,500	21,615	648	570	316	238	34	37	
	Urban	3,200	1,910	1,290	708	21	1,171	1,203	26	60	5	6	..	..
30—34	Rural	40,015	22,667	17,848	2,490	201	18,883	15,980	959	941	806	194	29	32	
	Urban	2,651	1,595	1,056	311	2	1,242	954	85	93	7	7	..	..
35—39	Rural	32,237	19,972	12,265	1,085	90	17,525	10,671	1,185	1,887	208	100	22	17	
	Urban	2,096	1,357	709	182	4	1,163	578	37	124	5	3	..	..
40—44	Rural	26,816	10,264	10,552	754	67	12,877	8,269	1,461	2,110	158	104	14	11	
	Urban	1,785	1,152	633	112	6	1,607	454	32	168	1	5	..	..
45—49	Rural	19,680	12,287	7,393	214	27	10,558	4,825	1,967	2,449	110	82	8	10	
	Urban	1,265	820	445	33	1	789	299	48	161	..	3	..	..
50—54	Rural	19,107	11,593	7,514	190	22	9,406	3,409	1,876	3,979	118	95	6	9	
	Urban	1,171	628	543	52	1	507	242	69	297	..	3	..	..
55—59	Rural	9,180	5,616	3,514	141	5	4,347	1,236	1,077	2,232	47	37	4	4	
	Urban	720	459	261	25	..	378	101	56	160	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	10,278	5,949	4,329	56	28	4,339	1,524	1,509	2,749	37	27	8	1	
	Urban	715	347	368	18	..	271	96	68	270	..	2	..	..
65—69	Rural	3,349	1,913	1,436	8	11	1,358	395	539	1,024	7	5	1	1	
	Urban	364	222	142	4	2	183	42	35	93	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	6,017	3,215	2,902	31	13	2,025	280	1,146	2,499	12	8	1	2	
	Urban	604	281	323	8	6	203	72	65	241	..	4	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	257	140	117	112	64	24	43	3	8	1	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MADARIHAT POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	81,344	43,479	37,865	23,718	12,942	17,451	16,157	1,941	2,431	290	266	79	47
0—9	Rural	25,861	12,939	12,922	12,939	12,922	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	8,981	4,649	4,238	4,568	3,985	52	221	..	1	2	10	26	16
15—19	Rural	6,086	3,093	2,993	2,705	1,391	375	1,680	..	7	6	22	7	3
20—24	Rural	6,945	3,264	3,681	1,593	401	1,590	3,176	31	32	36	65	14	7
25—29	Rural	7,905	4,213	3,692	1,023	127	3,017	3,456	94	48	67	53	9	3
30—34	Rural	6,881	3,617	2,714	439	51	2,974	2,516	157	100	48	44	9	3
35—39	Rural	4,867	2,048	1,824	178	23	2,624	1,584	192	194	45	22	4	1

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

TABLE C-II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*contd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
KALCHINI POLICE STATION															
All Ages	Rural	117,184	63,855	53,829	35,196	27,936	25,029	22,038	2,572	3,264	484	499	74	93	
0—9	Rural	38,559	19,385	19,173	19,386	19,173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	12,549	6,654	5,866	6,593	5,635	64	306	1	..	3	7	28	17	
15—19	Rural	8,258	4,141	4,117	3,702	2,121	404	1,908	10	23	19	86	8	17	
20—24	Rural	9,849	4,715	5,134	2,628	639	1,963	4,338	54	44	64	110	6	13	
25—29	Rural	11,324	6,210	5,114	1,581	199	4,366	4,708	161	104	96	86	6	17	
30—34	Rural	9,564	5,590	3,971	632	83	4,629	3,662	224	135	98	84	7	10	
35—39	Rural	7,455	4,628	2,827	306	40	4,001	2,563	246	182	65	34	10	8	
40—44	Rural	6,223	3,806	2,417	139	30	3,302	2,042	308	24	51	38	6	8	
45—49	Rural	4,321	2,726	1,595	55	6	2,294	1,156	337	399	38	30	2	5	
50—54	Rural	3,956	2,592	1,424	44	5	2,057	780	404	611	26	27	1	1	
55—59	Rural	1,831	1,116	713	98	4	792	322	218	378	9	8	1	1	
60—64	Rural	1,867	1,014	853	21	5	650	283	328	600	11	15	4	..	
65—69	Rural	524	285	239	1	3	193	55	90	179	1	2	..	..
70+	Rural	894	517	377	7	2	316	69	191	304	3	2	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	10	3	7	3	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	170,481	91,587	78,894	51,679	36,512	35,669	34,443	7,653	7,558	471	298	115	83
	Urban	28,927	16,346	12,581	9,836	6,277	6,133	4,953	367	1,317	10	34	..	..
0—9	Rural	56,590	28,531	28,059	28,531	28,059	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	8,501	4,419	4,082	4,419	4,082	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	16,821	9,113	7,708	9,032	6,645	48	1,025	1	4	1	17	31	17
	Urban	3,276	1,703	1,573	1,678	1,509	25	63	..	1	..	1	..	..
15—19	Rural	13,477	6,906	6,571	6,312	1,379	566	5,098	13	31	8	51	7	13
	Urban	2,569	1,432	1,137	1,356	525	74	609	2	2	..	1	..	..
20—24	Rural	14,010	6,828	7,182	4,125	277	2,573	6,755	57	92	52	49	31	9
	Urban	2,596	1,524	1,072	1,119	120	397	937	8	11	..	4	..	..
25—29	Rural	15,121	7,976	7,145	2,241	61	5,447	6,326	184	212	88	39	16	7
	Urban	2,645	1,596	1,049	574	19	994	987	24	39	4	4	..	..
30—34	Rural	12,693	7,067	5,626	776	37	5,881	5,147	295	403	103	30	13	13
	Urban	2,171	1,324	847	278	2	1,020	775	25	63	1	7	..	..
35—39	Rural	10,394	6,390	3,904	324	21	5,673	3,332	335	517	50	27	8	7
	Urban	1,727	1,161	566	174	4	954	472	29	87	4	3	..	..
40—44	Rural	8,680	5,306	3,375	129	11	4,665	2,570	451	766	55	30	5	8
	Urban	1,443	934	509	108	6	201	373	24	196	1	4	..	..
45—49	Rural	6,230	3,924	2,315	79	4	3,486	1,891	370	900	37	13	3	3
	Urban	1,063	575	363	28	1	614	237	33	122	..	3	..	..

TABLE C II—AGE AND MARITAL STATUS—*concl'd.*

Age-group	Rural Urban	Marital Status													
		Total Population			Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or Separated		Unspecified Status		
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>															
50—54	Rural	6,928	3,689	2,581	55	6	3,043	875	550	1,629	35	26	6	5	
	Urban	954	492	462	50	1	393	217	49	242	..	2	..	..
55—59	Rural	2,977	1,812	1,165	12	..	1,445	288	334	869	19	8	2	..	
	Urban	590	374	216	23	..	307	90	44	126	..	..	..	..
60—64	Rural	3,623	2,096	1,527	14	1	1,601	805	467	717	11	4	3	..	
	Urban	584	281	303	17	..	221	88	43	214	..	1	..	..
65—69	Rural	1,169	657	512	1	1	471	203	182	307	3	..	..	1
	Urban	319	194	125	4	2	159	37	31	86	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	2,451	1,288	1,213	9	1	806	93	413	1,115	9	3	1	1	
	Urban	514	287	277	8	6	174	69	55	198	..	4	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	113	55	58	39	19	14	35	1	3	1	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

All Ages	Rural	78,810	39,184	34,676	22,155	17,187	15,097	14,179	1,670	3,113	177	212	26	35
0—9	Rural	25,094	12,510	12,584	12,510	12,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	Rural	7,632	4,075	3,557	3,969	3,199	88	942	..	2	2	5	10	9
15—19	Rural	5,507	2,683	2,824	2,228	978	441	1,790	1	11	8	38	5	7
20—24	Rural	5,854	2,595	3,259	1,649	269	905	2,878	16	57	22	50	3	5
25—29	Rural	6,719	3,578	3,141	891	51	2,565	2,968	87	77	33	40	2	5
30—34	Rural	5,182	2,898	2,284	331	32	2,403	2,058	133	127	31	21	..	6
35—39	Rural	4,541	2,340	1,701	155	5	2,489	1,500	163	185	33	10	..	1
40—44	Rural	3,677	2,177	1,500	318	2	1,651	1,077	190	403	18	18	..	..
45—49	Rural	2,799	1,718	1,081	30	7	1,493	681	183	378	7	15	..	..
50—54	Rural	2,317	1,704	1,113	37	2	1,386	524	313	578	18	9	..	..
55—59	Rural	1,259	783	471	7	..	643	152	186	317	2	1	..	1
60—64	Rural	1,379	796	583	9	..	578	112	206	468	3	2	..	1
65—69	Rural	488	290	198	4	..	206	32	80	166	..	..	..	..
70+	Rural	838	466	372	5	..	295	25	166	344	..	3	..	..
Age not stated	Rural	24	16	8	12	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART A—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN ALL AREAS

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
All Ages	1,359,292	733,339	625,953	534,820	563,271	113,622	34,098	63,214	25,618	21,483	2,661
0—4	283,810	115,877	117,933	115,877	117,933	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	203,987	104,840	105,147	92,611	96,117	10,627	7,047	1,601	1,081	..	..
10—14	137,113	74,251	62,862	44,823	48,677	14,952	6,573	14,300	7,607	116	53
15—19	101,246	52,494	48,752	30,762	38,584	9,753	4,180	8,964	4,990	3,025	998
20—24	115,415	57,252	58,163	33,647	40,918	11,988	3,654	7,898	3,669	3,719	927
25—29	130,118	70,579	59,539	44,656	52,878	14,903	3,759	7,649	2,948	3,371	449
30—34	102,687	58,806	43,881	39,133	39,333	11,571	2,363	5,369	1,919	2,731	273
35—44	152,838	94,183	58,655	63,329	53,542	18,955	2,946	7,786	2,047	4,119	330
45—59	124,587	76,388	48,199	50,743	41,809	16,381	2,154	7,016	1,181	3,208	54
60+	51,083	28,440	22,643	12,069	21,300	3,725	1,061	2,647	272	1,099	10
Age not stated	408	229	179	170	175	15	1	33	3	11	..

TABLE C-III PART B-AGE, SEX AND

Educational															
Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI															
All Ages	128,814	70,041	58,773	30,916	31,844	14,761	10,004	15,550	10,389	4,257	764	667	9	1,829	421
0-4	17,888	9,229	8,609	9,229	8,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	16,664	7,568	9,096	5,059	6,281	2,122	2,876	387	489	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	14,808	7,882	6,426	1,901	1,883	1,785	1,433	4,172	3,104	24	3	..	..	..	..
15-19	11,682	6,922	4,760	1,576	1,354	1,537	696	2,056	2,212	970	261	311	..	376	163
20-24	11,746	6,761	4,995	2,046	2,184	1,899	971	1,723	1,393	548	317	171	2	471	150
25-29	11,596	7,090	4,506	2,564	2,244	1,666	1,089	1,702	1,011	513	109	42	3	244	47
30-34	9,606	5,898	3,708	2,301	1,977	1,322	809	1,352	780	481	78	33	2	177	32
35-44	14,069	9,282	4,787	3,144	2,779	2,481	1,052	2,114	820	740	77	50	2	265	23
45-59	11,046	6,741	4,305	2,261	2,676	1,720	1,088	1,442	510	694	17	53	..	223	6
60+	5,252	2,676	2,576	885	1,932	729	510	600	180	292	2	7	..	73	..
Age not stated	7	2	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY

Lowell

[illegible]

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
All Ages	1,235,478	668,298	572,180	508,904	531,427	99,061	24,082	47,664	15,224	12,669	1,447
0-4	215,972	106,648	109,324	103,648	109,324	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	193,828	97,272	96,051	87,552	89,836	..	..	..	..	..	..
10-14	122,806	66,869	55,436	42,922	46,794	8,505	5,571	1,215	644	..	..
15-19	89,594	45,572	43,922	29,186	27,230	13,167	5,087	10,188	4,508	92	52
20-24	103,669	50,501	53,168	31,601	47,784	8,216	3,484	6,898	2,778	1,272	500
25-29	118,522	63,499	55,033	42,092	50,639	10,589	2,683	6,175	2,296	2,183	415
30-34	93,081	52,908	40,173	36,882	37,356	18,287	2,321	5,947	1,837	2,213	286
35-44	188,769	84,901	53,868	60,185	50,768	10,251	1,554	4,017	1,132	1,503	131
45-59	118,541	69,647	48,894	48,482	42,138	16,474	1,794	5,672	1,227	2,570	84
60+	45,831	25,764	20,067	18,234	19,398	18,611	1,066	5,574	672	1,980	23
Age not stated	401	227	174	170	170	4,996	521	1,947	142	587	6
Sadar Subdivision											
All Ages	707,149	380,037	327,112	282,186	305,458	64,440	18,351	26,828	7,188	6,583	615
0-4	123,599	60,984	62,615	60,984	62,615	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	110,817	55,174	55,148	48,968	51,107	5,687	3,778	519	258	..	..
10-14	68,849	37,286	31,568	23,828	26,818	8,547	3,027	5,086	2,199	25	19
15-19	50,018	25,554	24,459	15,430	21,512	5,535	1,376	3,971	1,368	618	203
20-24	60,277	29,989	30,388	17,706	27,510	7,169	1,568	3,788	1,062	1,291	203
25-29	69,357	37,269	32,088	23,627	29,847	8,899	1,357	3,643	784	1,200	100
30-34	53,066	30,241	22,825	20,234	21,416	6,687	876	2,411	483	909	50
35-44	79,716	48,665	31,051	33,940	29,407	10,048	1,019	3,498	592	1,244	33
45-59	65,624	40,151	25,473	27,898	24,513	8,724	580	3,067	875	962	5
60+	26,187	14,687	11,500	10,220	11,160	3,140	274	987	64	840	2
Age not stated	144	87	57	51	53	9	1	23	3	4	..
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	123,084	66,100	56,984	45,815	51,490	11,635	3,118	7,229	2,297	1,421	79
0-4	20,897	10,399	10,498	10,399	10,498	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	19,649	9,911	9,788	8,510	8,974	1,361	723	40	41	..	..
10-14	12,107	6,617	5,490	3,644	4,128	1,874	727	1,099	637	..	..
15-19	8,729	4,873	3,856	2,588	3,050	849	273	1,271	509	215	24
20-24	10,051	5,466	4,585	2,923	3,861	1,066	348	1,079	333	398	43
25-29	12,012	6,096	5,916	3,665	5,309	1,867	376	870	226	194	5
30-34	8,801	4,792	4,009	3,135	3,607	884	256	622	139	151	7
35-44	13,800	8,138	5,662	5,068	5,230	2,001	247	855	185	214	..
45-59	11,851	7,001	4,850	4,241	4,553	1,547	96	1,041	201	172	..
60+	5,135	2,775	2,360	1,687	2,264	681	72	331	24	76	..
Age not stated	52	32	20	5	18	5	..	21	2	1	..
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION											
All Ages	80,766	43,824	36,942	29,968	34,098	10,023	1,923	3,051	829	782	92
0-4	13,824	6,933	6,891	6,933	6,891	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	12,784	6,386	6,398	5,331	5,954	980	404	75	40	..	..
10-14	7,791	4,314	3,477	2,393	2,749	1,322	430	598	294	1	4
15-19	5,698	3,040	2,658	1,627	2,277	823	195	547	144	44	37
20-24	6,810	3,528	3,287	1,878	2,907	1,044	282	458	120	148	28
25-29	8,014	4,317	3,697	2,489	3,880	1,318	234	372	76	143	7
30-34	6,194	3,553	2,641	2,134	2,446	1,048	137	257	57	124	11
35-44	9,271	5,662	3,609	3,449	3,395	1,708	152	356	60	154	2
45-59	7,394	4,407	2,987	2,668	2,751	1,309	102	300	82	130	2
60+	3,071	1,682	1,389	1,075	1,386	481	46	88	6	88	1
Age not stated	99	7	13	6	12	1	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*contd.*

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	103,264	55,339	47,925	38,122	45,133	11,067	1,727	5,426	938	724	29
0-4	18,475	9,023	9,452	9,023	9,452	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	16,484	8,236	8,248	6,373	7,761	1,174	442	89	48	..	..
10-14	9,042	5,244	3,818	2,817	3,145	1,390	390	1,011	982	6	1
15-19	7,341	3,930	3,311	2,182	2,942	925	195	727	108	96	6
20-24	8,572	4,178	4,394	2,314	4,006	1,010	219	714	161	140	6
25-29	9,313	4,965	4,348	2,832	4,097	1,290	152	705	87	138	12
30-34	7,866	4,115	3,251	2,408	3,052	1,104	111	490	58	113	..
35-44	11,944	7,081	4,860	4,316	4,652	1,831	123	774	83	113	2
45-59	10,402	6,135	4,267	3,792	4,150	1,602	78	608	41	83	..
60+	4,398	2,436	1,962	1,453	1,931	601	19	237	12	35	..
Age not stated	27	13	14	12	13	..	..	1	1	..	..
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION											
All Ages	58,635	31,619	27,016	25,338	24,665	4,638	1,828	1,131	472	512	51
0-4	10,182	5,031	5,151	5,031	5,151	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	8,992	4,483	4,509	4,163	3,338	217	1,133	23	18	..	..
10-14	6,983	3,136	2,847	2,331	2,428	550	279	241	145	5	..
15-19	4,105	1,943	2,122	1,364	1,932	414	66	169	89	86	15
20-24	5,091	2,492	2,599	1,651	2,420	575	90	177	76	89	13
25-29	5,992	3,286	2,706	2,262	2,567	775	65	152	13	97	11
30-34	4,570	2,680	1,890	1,976	1,806	521	44	110	85	73	6
35-44	6,428	3,913	2,455	3,012	2,341	718	73	136	84	87	7
45-59	5,459	3,503	1,956	2,687	1,304	612	42	95	10	109	..
60+	1,821	1,040	781	856	763	144	16	27	2	18	..
Age not stated	12	12	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	157,671	83,995	73,676	65,665	70,044	12,105	2,371	4,718	1,095	1,507	166
0-4	28,065	13,844	14,221	13,944	14,221	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	24,597	12,132	12,465	11,284	11,992	668	427	180	46	..	..
10-14	16,223	8,017	7,206	5,457	6,269	1,351	547	1,179	386	..	4
15-19	11,168	5,390	5,778	3,528	5,211	1,221	318	534	191	107	56
20-24	13,870	6,693	7,177	4,160	6,558	1,667	305	622	161	244	25
25-29	16,725	8,554	7,171	5,542	6,786	1,937	351	780	108	345	26
30-34	11,991	6,834	5,158	4,186	4,913	1,444	164	395	70	209	11
35-44	17,563	10,943	6,620	8,707	6,340	1,359	180	567	89	310	12
45-59	13,776	8,354	5,422	5,961	5,255	1,806	125	409	41	178	1
60+	5,678	3,215	2,458	2,377	2,399	622	54	102	4	114	1
Age not stated	19	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL POLICE STATION											
All Ages	126,032	68,221	57,811	53,229	54,570	9,759	2,033	4,166	1,094	1,067	114
0-4	22,151	10,812	11,339	10,812	11,339	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	19,378	9,641	9,637	8,671	9,074	868	610	82	58	..	..
10-14	12,975	6,946	6,029	4,788	5,246	1,429	461	731	316	8	6
15-19	9,005	4,496	4,609	3,004	4,086	849	212	566	177	77	34
20-24	10,655	5,278	5,377	3,387	5,170	1,134	230	559	142	168	25
25-29	12,354	6,756	5,599	4,629	5,221	1,398	194	559	161	170	22
30-34	9,599	5,672	3,927	4,003	3,701	1,084	124	458	92	159	10
35-44	14,138	8,325	5,813	6,495	5,041	1,476	163	605	103	249	6
45-59	11,498	7,342	4,166	5,536	4,021	1,165	94	454	40	197	1
60+	4,170	2,458	1,717	1,914	1,662	836	48	157	10	46	..
Age not stated	9	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—contd.

TABLE C-III PART C—AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY—*concd.*

Age-group	Total Population			Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Educational Levels			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
								Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KALOHINI POLICE STATION											
All Ages	117,184	63,355	53,829	49,063	50,241	9,275	1,844	3,532	1,519	1,435	225
0-4	20,054	9,960	10,094	9,900	10,094	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	13,605	9,426	9,079	8,433	8,578	849	415	144	96	..	..
10-14	12,549	6,684	5,865	4,417	4,972	1,329	411	907	475	81	7
15-19	8,238	4,141	4,117	2,625	3,584	772	216	611	244	133	73
20-24	9,849	4,715	5,134	3,000	4,657	1,061	207	476	219	178	51
25-29	11,324	6,210	5,114	4,187	4,724	1,360	165	407	186	256	36
30-34	9,664	5,590	3,974	3,993	3,707	1,062	115	318	125	217	27
35-44	13,578	8,434	5,244	6,196	4,940	1,499	151	388	130	351	38
45-59	10,108	6,376	3,732	4,843	3,584	1,060	106	221	39	272	8
60+	3,235	1,816	1,469	1,427	1,394	233	57	60	15	48	3
Age not stated	10	3	7	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION											
All Ages	170,481	91,587	78,894	72,368	70,958	8,696	3,632	7,738	3,950	2,535	354
0-4	29,878	14,723	14,855	14,723	14,855	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	27,012	13,908	13,204	12,785	12,417	655	583	368	204	..	..
10-14	16,821	9,113	7,708	5,824	5,826	860	765	2,418	1,108	11	9
15-19	13,477	6,906	6,571	5,202	5,282	516	434	876	715	312	140
20-24	14,010	6,928	7,182	5,163	6,076	629	433	676	588	360	85
25-29	15,121	7,976	7,145	6,162	6,112	791	434	638	538	370	61
30-34	13,698	7,067	6,626	5,546	4,967	797	295	346	326	378	33
35-44	18,974	11,695	7,279	8,338	6,619	2,187	342	565	297	603	14
45-59	15,439	9,425	6,014	6,029	5,546	1,671	222	1,298	140	427	6
60+	7,243	3,991	3,252	2,555	3,100	785	117	531	34	120	1
Age not stated	113	55	58	41	58	5	..	7	..	2	..
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION											
All Ages	73,810	39,134	34,676	29,333	32,312	6,029	1,589	3,297	724	475	51
0-4	13,277	6,592	6,685	6,592	6,685	..	..	..	..	..	..
5-9	11,817	5,918	5,899	5,592	5,600	278	265	48	34	..	..
10-14	7,682	4,075	3,657	2,618	3,011	910	356	514	190	8	..
15-19	5,507	2,683	2,824	1,615	2,433	515	266	414	115	39	10
20-24	5,854	2,595	3,259	1,429	2,862	594	227	430	149	73	21
25-29	6,719	3,578	3,141	2,103	2,878	660	155	512	100	108	8
30-34	5,182	2,898	2,284	1,355	2,107	644	119	325	58	74	..
35-44	8,218	5,017	3,201	3,390	3,038	1,090	114	450	46	87	3
45-59	6,875	4,210	2,665	2,987	2,571	844	59	351	26	78	9
60+	2,705	1,552	1,153	1,119	1,119	293	28	122	6	13	..
Age not stated	24	16	8	14	8	1	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	All Mother Tongues	1,235,478	663,298	572,180	123,814	70,041	53,773	707,149	380,087	327,112
1	*†Adibhasa-Bhotia	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	27	19	8	..	..	..	27	19	8
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhtol</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	<i>Pakhtol/Pathani</i>	21	16	6	..	..	..	5	5	..
5	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
6	Assamese	1,014	681	333	188	116	17	727	439	288
7	Asuri	697	460	237	..	..	..	334	184	150
8	*Baba	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Baisiya	27	..	27	..	..	..	27	..	27
10	*Banari	5	3	2	..	..	..	5	3	2
11	*†Barik	792	682	110	..	..	..	37	14	23
12	Bengali	638,090	338,801	299,789	102,739	55,468	47,271	405,860	216,734	189,126
13	*Beriya	120	60	60	..	..	..	85	45	40
14	*Bhagat	211	107	104	..	..	..	15	3	12
15	*Bhogta	20	11	9	..	..	..	8	..	3
16	Bhojpuri	27	18	9	..	..	..	16	14	2
17	Bhotia-Unspecified	760	506	254	..	..	..	71	49	22
18	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	236	202	34	..	..	..	64	39	25
19	Bhumij	104	52	52	..	..	..	104	52	52
20	Bihari	86	20	16	..	..	..	20	20	..
21	†Bilaspuri	157	74	83	..	..	..	157	74	83
22	Birhor	12	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	12
23	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	52	26	26	..	..	..	52	26	26
24	Bodo/Boro	5,779	3,386	2,393	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	327	223	104	139	67	72	255	171	84
26	Daswali	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Daswali/Hariani	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Dukpa	49	29	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	<i>English</i>	351	237	114	9	..	9	206	129	77
30	*Gubaro	85	85	..	..	..	..	85	85	..
31	*Ganga	151	97	54	..	..	..	147	93	54
32	Garhwali	585	455	130	..	..	..	88	35	53
33	*†Gayari	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
34	*Ghatwal	11	7	4	..	..	..	11	7	4
35	*Gorh	131	12	113	..	..	..	16	7	9
36	Gorkhali	69	38	31	..	..	..	69	38	31
37	*Gosal	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
38	Gujarati	38	34	4	14	9	5	30	26	4
39	*Guigulla	..	..	..	20	..	20	..	..	..
40	Gurmukhi	192	182	60	104	47	57	103	63	40
41	Gurung	7	5	2	..	..	..	7	5	2
42	Hajjong/Hajong	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hindi	79,614	52,114	27,500	15,459	10,079	5,380	40,481	25,780	14,701
44	Hindustani	5	4	1	..	..	..	2	1	1
45	Ho	182	88	94	..	..	..	182	88	94
46	<i>Italian</i>	8	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..

Continued to page 234.

NOTES: Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother Tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively re-classified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

Subdivision	JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION									RAJGANJ POLICE STATION			MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION		
	Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
88,474	50,163	38,311	123,084	66,100	56,984	48,738	27,608	21,130	80,766	43,824	36,942	103,264	55,339	47,925	
1	..	1	
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..	
131	114	17	12	12	..	47	47	..	589	318	271	45	37	8	
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..	
72,226	39,054	33,172	111,709	59,658	52,051	38,803	21,130	17,673	63,303	34,326	28,977	97,280	51,259	46,021	
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139	67	72	
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..	
9	..	9	1	..	1	11	6	8	
..	
..	
..	6	5	1	
..	
..	
..	
..	2	2	66	35	31	
..	
7	7	
20	..	20	
76	35	41	5	..	5	6	5	1	8	8	..	
..	
..	
11,294	7,157	4,187	1,882	1,682	200	6,382	3,314	3,068	3,279	1,753					

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		25	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	All Mother Tongues	20,014	11,048	8,966	58,635	31,619	27,016	157,671	83,995	73,676
1	*†Adibhasha-Bhotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhti/</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	<i>Pashti/Pathani</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
5	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
6	Assamese	68	57	6	4	4	..	59	52	7
7	Asuri	..	..	..	208	120	88	3	..	3
8	*Baha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Balsiya	..	..	..	27	..	27	..	..	..
10	*Banari	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2
11	*†Barik	..	..	..	1	..	1	84	14	20
12	Bengali	17,851	9,418	8,438	7,295	3,896	3,399	81,647	43,506	38,141
13	*Beriya	..	..	..	85	45	40	..	..	..
14	*Bhagat	..	..	..	14	9	12	1	1	..
15	*Bhogta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Bhojpuri	..	..	..	18	11	2	..	..	..
17	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	4	4	..	20	9	11
18	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	..	..	10	5	5	4	2	2
19	Bhumij	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Bihari	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
21	†Bilaspuri	..	..	..	5	1	4	150	78	77
22	Birhor	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
23	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Bodo/Boro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	..	..	..	27	20	7	64	41	23
26	Deswali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Deswali/Hariani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Dukpa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	English	..	..	..	46	29	18	50	30	20
30	*Gabaro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	*Ganga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Garhwali	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29	2
33	*†Gayari	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
34	*Ghatwal	..	..	..	8	1	2	8	3	..
35	*Gorh	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	9
36	Gorkhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
37	*Gosai	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
38	Gujarati	..	..	..	5	4	1	25	22	3
39	*Gulgulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Gurmukhi	1	1	..	24	24	..	25	8	17
41	Gurung	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	2
42	Hajong/Hajong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hindi	1,809	1,395	414	6,350	3,898	2,452	8,862	5,377	3,485
44	Hindustani	1	..	1	1	1	..
45	Ho
46	Italian	4	4

Continued to page 236.

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 230.</i>										
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	30	2	28	..	..	..	2	2	..
48	Kahari	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
49	Kamari	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kami	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	16	10	6	..	..	..	16	10	6
52	Kashmiri	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
53	Kawri	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khatra	1,325	8,384	9,411	..	..	..	4,769	2,214	2,585
55	Kharla	86	7	79	..	..	..	11	7	4
56	†Khond/Kondh	27	17	10	..	..	..	27	17	10
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	19	11	8	..	..	..	19	11	8
58	Koch	14	18	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
59	Koda/Kora	810	1	309	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	84	89	45	..	..	..	4	8	1
61	*Konwar	45	80	15	..	..	..	35	20	15
62	†Koraputi	153	70	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†Koya	15	8	7	..	..	..	10	3	7
64	Kahatri	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	8	8	..	..	..	..	3	8	..
66	Kurmali Thar	15	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurni	189	2	187	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	161,830	85,625	75,705	11	5	6	87,194	45,520	41,874
69	Lama	86	28	15	..	..	..	21	11	10
70	Lepcha	676	345	331	..	..	..	657	335	322
71	Limbu	75	15	60	..	..	..	17	8	9
72	*Lohari	92	89	53	..	..	..	42	11	31
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	593	255	303	..	..	..	101	70	31
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	27	10	17	..	..	..	7	2	5
75	*†Lohari-Munda	122	47	75	..	..	..	15	8	7
76	Lushai/Mizo	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
77	Madhesi	4,283	2,828	1,955	..	..	..	2,838	1,389	994
78	Madras	861	160	201	28	23	..	163	67	98
79	Magahi/Magadhi	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahili	2,185	1,483	702	..	..	..	1,107	805	302
82	Maitthili	244	205	39	8	..	8	173	155	18
83	*Malayalam	121	109	12	5	1	4	107	95	12
84	*Malgiri	87	25	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
86	Malpaharia	2,780	1,562	1,168	..	..	..	2,352	1,241	1,111
87	Mangari	495	261	234	..	..	..	71	31	40
88	Manipuri/Maitthil	31	18	18	..	..	..	20	14	6
89	Manjhi	201	129	72	122	68	54
90	Marathi	97	72	25	76	69	7

Continued to page 238.

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 232.</i>										
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Kahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
49	Kamari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kami	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kawri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khaira	..	..	..	885	348	267	900	896	464
55	Kharia	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	3
56	†Khond/Kondh	..	..	..	26	17	9	1	..	1
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Koch	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
59	Koda/Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
61	*Konwar	..	..	..	1	..	1	10	..	10
62	†Koraputi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	†Koya	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	7
64	Kahatri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Kurmali Thar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	15,864	8,638	7,226	22,436	11,908	11,233
69	Lama	..	..	..	9	..	9	6	5	1
70	Lepcha	..	..	..	5	..	5	1	1	..
71	Limbu	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
72	*Lohari	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	14
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	85	59	26	..	..	..
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	*†Lohari-Munda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Lushai/Mizo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Madhesi	..	..	..	172	95	77	885	561	324
78	Madraei	..	..	..	37	..	37	89	26	13
79	Magahi/Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahlii	..	..	..	135	69	66	94	40	54
82	Maithili	..	..	..	23	14	9	117	110	7
83	Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	*Malgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
86	Malpaharia	..	..	..	1,608	838	770	135	62	63
87	Maugari	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	29	34
88	Manipuri/Meithei	5	5	..	1	1	..
89	Mamjhi	24	17	7
90	Marathi

Continued to page 240.

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION			MAL POLICE STATION						MITIALI POLICE STATION			Alipur Duars Subdivision		
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
..
..	2	2	..	28	..	28
..	3	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	1
..	5	5	..
..
..
..	3	..	3
..	1,703	898	865	..	..	..	1,642	678	969	13,526	6,170	7,386
..	7	7	..	76	..	76
..
..	19	11	8	..	..	..
..	13	13	1
..	310	1	309
..	3	2	1	80	80	44
..	19	15	4	10	10	..
..	168	70	88
..	5	5	..
..	1	..	1
..
..	15	..	15
..	189	2	187
..	29,840	16,087	13,753	..	..	..	10,547	5,745	4,802	74,136	40,108	34,028
..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	12	5
..	19	11	8	..	..	..	10	1	9	19	10	9
..	16	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	7	51
..	21	4	17	50	28	22
..	16	11	5	492	215	277
..	7	2	5	20	8	12
..	15	8	7	107	89	68
..
..	56	43	18	..	..	..	757	346	411	1,950	989	961
..	23	28	..	89	41	48	196	98	108
..	10	..	10
..	90	..	90
..	708	607	96	..	..	..	175	89	86	1,078	678	400
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	71	50	21
..	5	1	4	74	74	..	14	14	..
..	37	25	12
..
..	195	130	65	..	..	..	375	180	195	378	221	57
..	10	2	8	424	230	194
..	14	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	7
..	98	51	47	79	61	18
..	11	5	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	21	3	18

TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 234.</i>										
91	Marwari	782	543	189	4	4	..	365	290	75
92	Meoh	9,986	5,475	4,461	..	..	..	513	248	265
93	*Morma	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Mru	25	16	9	..	..	..	22	13	9
95	*Muehi	397	1	396	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Munda-Unspecified	43,723	23,211	20,512	26	15	11	24,046	12,509	11,537
97	*†Murari	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	219	67	152	..	..	..	18	9	9
99	Nagauri	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	*Nagbanshi	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	*†Nagasia	671	428	243	..	..	..	122	71	51
102	*Nagi	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Nalki-Banjari	90	12	78	..	..	..	8	8	..
104	*Neof	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
105	Nepali	106,908	56,875	50,533	2,345	1,609	736	53,809	28,724	25,085
106	Newari	28	12	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	*Nuniya	16	13	3	..	..	..	9	7	2
108	Oriya	11,578	5,999	5,579	246	222	24	7,876	4,511	3,365
109	Paharia	108	81	27	5	..	5	44	44	..
110	Pali	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	*Pasama	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3
112	Persian	21	12	9	..	..	..	9	9	..
113	Peshawari	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
114	*Proja	14	10	4	..	..	..	18	9	4
115	Punjabi	496	355	141	19	19	..	328	226	102
116	Rabha	4,503	2,424	2,082	..	..	..	370	183	190
117	Rai	109	47	62	..	..	..	8	..	3
118	Rajasthani	524	284	240	157	131	26	380	217	163
119	Rajbangsi	18,673	9,580	9,093	..	..	..	16,789	8,548	8,241
120	*Rajghar	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Rajputani	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Rajwari	5	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	3
123	*Rak	382	352	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	*Ranthia	18	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	*Rasmiali	27	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	*Rishi	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	*Roman	18	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Sadan/Sadri	76,610	38,717	37,893	..	..	..	36,288	18,373	17,915
129	*Saibya	109	73	36	..	..	..	109	73	36
130	Santali	27,418	14,660	12,753	1,790	1,749	41	13,006	6,501	6,505
131	*Sasna	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Savara	782	396	386	..	..	..	744	392	352
133	Scottish	1	1	1	1	..
134	Sherpa	46	29	17	34	23	11
135	Sikkim Bhotia	1	..	1	1	..	1

Continued to page 242.

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 236.</i>										
91	Marwari	..	..	..	165	106	59	105	91	12
92	Mech	..	..	..	169	83	86	128	77	51
93	*Morma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Mru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	*Muchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Munda-Unspecific	..	..	..	3,165	1,497	1,668	6,950	3,516	3,434
97	*Murari	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..
99	Nagauri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	*Nagbanshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	*†Nagesia	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
102	*Nagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Nalki-Banjari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	*Neol	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	2
105	Nepali	2,36	139	76	8,334	4,325	4,009	13,288	6,845	6,442
106	Newari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	*Nuniya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Oriya	9	8	1	1,087	635	452	2,105	1,823	282
109	Paharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	..
110	Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	*Pasma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
113	Peshawari	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
114	*Proja	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	9	4
115	Punjabi	..	..	..	9	..	9	149	107	42
116	Rabha	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	180	190
117	Rai	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3
118	Rajasthani	10	10	..	..	..	..	301	151	150
119	Rajbangsi	..	..	..	..	..	..	747	..	747
120	*Rajghar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Rajputani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Rajwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	*Rak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	*Ranthia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	*Rasmiati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	*Rishi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	*Roman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Sadan/Sadri	..	..	..	8,212	4,246	3,966	14,472	7,228	7,244
129	*Salbya	..	..	..	100	64	36	9	9	..
130	Santali	50	23	27	3,552	1,883	1,669	1,846	967	879
131	*Sasna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Savara	..	..	..	374	218	156	15	7	8
133	Scottish	1	1	..
134	Sherpa	2	..	2	2	2	..
135	Sikkim Bhotia	1	..	1

Continued to page 244.

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	JALPAIGURI DISTRICT						Sadar		
		Rural			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Continued from page 234.</i>										
136	<i>Spanish</i>	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	<i>Swani</i>	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Tamang	2,667	859	1,808	..	..	..	896	438	458
139	Tamil	274	265	9	20	19	1	143	137	6
140	<i>Tast</i>	143	82	61	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	<i>*Tebag</i>	5	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
142	<i>*Tel</i>	19	9	10	..	..	..	19	9	10
143	Telugu	510	342	168	16	9	7	297	195	102
144	Tharu Awadhi	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	<i>*Thatma</i>	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
146	Tibetan	93	55	38	8	..	8	76	45	31
147	Toto	376	198	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	<i>*Totoja</i>	47	21	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Turi	860	865	495	178	74	104
150	Urdu	3,085	2,221	864	519	449	70	1,792	1,197	595
151	<i>*Votga</i>	6	6	6	6	..

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[illegible]

TABLE C-V--MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION			NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION			DHUBGURI POLICE		
		Urban			Urban			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
<i>Continued from page 244.</i>										
136	<i>Spanish</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	*Swani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Tamang	..	..	..	253	118	135	340	173	167
139	Tamil	9	8	1	10	10	..	8	8	..
140	*Tastl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	*Tebag	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
142	*Teli	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	9	10
143	Telugu	..	..	..	67	59	8	29	22	7
144	Tharu Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	*Thatma	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
146	Tibetan	3	..	3	5	..	5	10	7	3
147	Toto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	*Totoja
149	Turi	7	5	2	188	49	84
150	Urdu	3	3	..	342	215	127	873	599	349
151	*Votga

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TONGUE—contd.

STATION			MAL POLICE STATION						MITIALI POLICE STATION			Allpur Duars Subdivision		
Urban			Rural			Urban			Rural			Rural		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
..	4	..	4
..	3	..	3
..	301	145	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,771	421	1,350
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	128	3
..	143	82	61
..
..
..	121	93	28	..	..	..	62	10	32	213	147	66
..	3	..	3
..
..	16	13	3	..	..	..	29	15	14	17	10	7
..	376	198	178
..	47	21	26
..	84	17	17	..	..	..	4	3	1	682	291	391
9	9	..	345	273	72	86	48	38	65	54	11	1,294	1,024	269
..	6	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE C-V--MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Allpur Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
	All Mother Tongues	85,840	19,878	15,462	81,844	43,479	37,865	85,510	45,706	39,804
1	*†Adibhasa-Bhotia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	*Adivasi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	<i>Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pakhto/Pakhtani</i>	..	..	..	18	7	6	..	..	..
4	<i>Arabic/Arabi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Assamese	2	2	..	18	10	8	10	10	..
6	Asuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	*Baba	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
8	*Baisiya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	*Banari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	*Barik	..	..	..	18	7	6	..	..	..
11	Bengali	80,518	16,414	14,099	10,522	5,751	4,771	61,519	31,263	30,256
12	*Beriya	..	..	..	85	15	20	..	..	..
13	*Bhagat	..	..	..	86	15	21	..	..	..
14	*Bhogta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Bhojpur	..	..	..	10	8	7	..	..	..
16	Bhotia-Unspecified	..	..	..	162	69	93	..	..	..
17	*†Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
18	Bhumij	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Bihari	..	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..
20	†Bilasipuri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Birhor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Bodo/Boro	..	..	..	681	392	289	169	169	..
24	<i>Chinese/Chini</i>	..	..	..	80	11	9	12	7	6
25	Deswali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Deswali/Hariani	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
27	Dukpa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	<i>English</i>	..	..	..	33	21	12	..	..	..
29	*Gabaro	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	*Ganga	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
31	Garhwal	..	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..
32	*†Gayari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	*Ghatwal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	*Gorh	..	..	..	37	9	28	..	..	..
35	Gorkhal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	*Gosai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Gujarati	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	*Gulgulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Gurmukhi	28	12	16	14	12	2	8	8	..
40	Gurung	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Haijong/Hajong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Hindi	4,165	2,922	1,248	11,349	7,805	3,544	3,481	2,391	1,040
43	Hindustani
44	Ho
45	<i>Italian</i>	1	1

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TABLE C-V—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Alligar District Subdivision			MADANPURA POLICE STATION			PALAKATA POLICE STATION		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
46	*Jhalo Malo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	*Jhara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Kahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Kamari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Kami	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
51	Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Kashmiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Kawri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Khaira	..	..	..	4,432	1,014	3,418	409	409	..
55	Kharis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	†Khond/Kondh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Koch	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
59	Koda/Kora	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Kol	..	..	..	80	86	44	..	..	..
61	*Konwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	†Koraputi	..	..	..	153	70	83	..	..	..
63	†Koya	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
64	Khatzi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Kumauni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Kurmali Thar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Kurmi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kurukh/Oraon	11	5	6	14,859	7,887	6,472	8,763	5,354	3,414
69	Lama	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
70	Lepcha	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
71	Limbu	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
72	*Lohari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	*†Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	..	..	..	41	14	27	87	87	..
74	*†Lohari-Malpaharia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	*†Lohari-Munda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Lushai/Miso	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Madhesi	..	..	..	471	240	231	32	..	32
78	Madraai	..	..	..	195	98	102	..	..	..
79	Magahi/Magadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Mahari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Mahili	..	..	..	128	33	90	28	28	..
82	Maithili	..	..	..	65	44	21	..	..	..
83	Malayalam	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
84	*Malgiri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	*Malmaja	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Malpaharia	..	..	..	86	53	33	..	..	..
87	Mangari	..	..	..	432	223	194	..	..	..
88	Manipuri/Meithei	..	..	..	8	8	5	..	..	..
89	Marjhi	..	..	..	48	27	16	19	19	..
90	Marathi	..	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	..

NOTES: Mother tongue printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

†Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in Linguistic Survey of India is either tentatively re-classified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.

*†Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.

TABLE C-V.—MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Alipur Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
91	Marwari	..	..	..	128	69	54	7	7	..
92	Mech	..	..	..	670	444	226	1,047	780	267
93	*Morma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Mru	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
95	*Muchl	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Munda-Unspecified	26	15	11	3,831	1,787	1,544	4,118	2,206	1,912
97	*Murari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Nagari-Hindi	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	14	127
99	Nagauri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	*Nagbanshi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	*Nagasia	..	..	..	15	4	11	14	14	..
102	*Nagi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Nalki-Banjari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	*Neof	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Nepali	257	213	44	20,320	10,432	9,888	713	437	276
106	Newari	..	..	..	28	12	16	..	..	..
107	*Nuniya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Oriya	85	73	12	752	466	286	585	109	476
109	Paharia	..	..	..	14	..	14	12	12	..
110	Pali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	*Pasma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Persian	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	1
113	Peshawari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	*Proja	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
115	Punjabi	19	19	..	117	98	24	2	2	..
116	Rabha	..	..	..	286	103	183	..	..	..
117	Rai	..	..	..	60	29	31	..	..	..
118	Rajasthanl	52	38	14	142	67	75	2	..	2
119	Rajbangal	..	..	..	1,875	1,023	852	..	..	..
120	*Rajghar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
121	Rajputani	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	..
122	Rajwari	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	*Rak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	*Ranthia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	*Rasmiali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	*Rishi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	*Roman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Sadan/Sadri	..	..	..	7,766	3,805	3,961	1732	1,078	704
129	*Saihya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Santali	28	20	8	480	253	227	2,538	1,381	1,202
131	*Saana
132	Savara
133	Scottish
134	Sherpa	8	8
135	Sikkim Bhotia

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TONGUE.—contd.

TABLE C-V--MOTHER

Serial No.	Mother Tongue	Alipar Duars Subdivision			MADARIHAT POLICE STATION			FALAKATA POLICE		
		Urban			Rural			Rural		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
136	<i>Spanish</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	<i>*Swani</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Tamang	..	..	..	992	417	575	2	2	..
139	Tamil	..	..	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
140	<i>*Tasti</i>	..	..	..	143	82	61	..	..	..
141	<i>*Tebag</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	<i>*Teli</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Telugu	1	1	..	48	39	9	1	1	..
144	Tharu Awadhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	<i>*Thalma</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Tibetan	..	..	..	16	9	7	..	..	..
147	Toto	..	..	..	376	198	178	..	..	..
148	<i>*Totoja</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Turi	..	..	..	87	50	37	66	..	66
150	Urdu	146	142	4	174	145	29	30	18	12
151	<i>*Votga</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES : Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.

*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.

[illegible]

TABLE C-VII—RELIGION

District/ Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	Total		Name of Religions		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Reli- gions and Persuasions		Religions not stated						
		Persons	Males Females	Buddhists		Christians		Hindus		Jains		Muslims		Sikhs		Other Reli- gions and Persuasions		Religions not stated		
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	1,259,292	733,439	625,953	9,612	8,646	24,785	23,785	624,436	536,518	625	155	79,391	56,570	671	279	7	..	2	..
	Rural	1,235,478	688,298	572,180	9,376	8,470	24,544	23,717	559,519	484,517	505	75	68,885	55,176	460	225	7	..	2	..
	Urban	123,814	70,041	53,773	236	176	241	68	64,917	52,001	120	80	4,316	1,394	211	54	..	..	..	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	707,149	380,037	327,112	2,375	2,225	8,459	8,399	316,311	272,603	47	20	52,630	43,394	216	71	7	..	1	..
	Urban	88,474	50,163	36,311	236	176	240	64	45,759	36,793	75	21	3,676	1,323	177	34	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	Rural	129,084	66,100	56,984	16	6	766	588	53,640	46,734	..	4	11,677	9,652	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	48,738	27,608	21,130	14	9	92	25	24,801	20,691	49	20	2,612	385	140	..	..	..	..	..
Raiganj	Rural	80,766	43,834	36,942	86	62	339	228	32,945	27,854	9	2	10,405	6,773	40	18	..	..	..	..
Maynaguri	Rural	108,264	55,339	47,325	35	23	1	..	47,868	41,500	9	..	7,423	6,396	3	6	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20,014	11,048	8,966	46	53	10	15	10,442	8,520	26	1	523	377	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nagrakata	Rural	58,635	31,519	27,016	544	444	1,122	1,268	38,540	24,328	2	..	1,398	1,070	6	6	..	..	..	..
Dhuburi	Rural	157,671	83,995	73,676	542	610	2,413	3,424	68,496	60,277	26	8	12,414	9,351	104	6	..	..	..	..
	Urban	10,637	6,126	4,511	..	..	..	..	5,586	4,145	..	..	529	351	11	15	..	..	..	..
Mal	Rural	126,032	68,221	57,811	747	689	2,468	2,218	57,127	47,869	1	3	7,832	7,111	39	21	7	..	..	..
	Urban	9,085	5,381	3,704	176	114	138	24	4,930	3,487	..	..	112	110	25	19	..	..	..	..
Mitaili	Rural	57,697	30,939	26,758	405	391	1,334	1,173	27,695	24,141	..	3	1,481	1,036	24	14	..	..	..	..
Alipor Duars Subdivision	Rural	528,329	283,261	245,068	7,001	6,245	16,094	14,818	243,208	211,914	458	55	16,255	11,882	244	154	..	..	1	..
	Urban	36,840	19,878	15,462	..	..	1	4	19,158	15,208	45	59	640	171	34	20	..	..	..	..
Madarihat	Rural	81,344	43,479	37,965	2,263	2,306	1,739	1,526	37,110	32,526	25	19	2,256	1,442	86	46	..	..	..	..
Palabata	Rural	85,510	45,706	39,804	27	13	493	407	37,821	34,183	..	..	7,355	5,183	10	19	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6,413	3,632	2,681	..	..	1	..	3,319	2,764	40	16	189	86	83	15	..	..	..	..
Kalchini	Rural	117,184	63,355	53,929	4,444	3,604	5,918	5,559	51,405	43,660	39	20	1,447	931	102	55	..	..	..	..
Alipor Duars	Rural	170,481	91,587	78,894	68	60	4,116	3,806	83,161	71,377	24	10	4,187	3,690	31	21	..	..	..	..
	Urban	28,927	16,346	12,681	..	..	..	..	15,889	12,444	5	48	501	85	1	5	..	..	..	..
Kumargram	Rural	73,310	39,134	34,676	189	262	3,828	3,530	38,711	30,168	370	6	1,010	707	15	18	..	..	1	..

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE C-VII

Details of Combined Entries included the columns 18 and 19 under "Other Religions and Persuasions"

Sect and Locality	Rural	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT				
<i>TIRKIA</i>				
Jalpaiguri District	Rural	7	7	..
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	7	7	..
Mal	Rural	7	7	..

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES
Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

District/Subdivision/ Police Station		WORKERS													
		I							II						
		Total		Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer			
1	2	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	15
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	418,655	228,801	194,854	189,430	188,337	84,371	6,517	127,105	21,011	100,471	12,880	5,714	242	
	Rural	400,411	218,468	186,948	181,440	181,081	82,028	5,912	122,650	20,621	99,833	12,830	5,521	242	
	Urban	18,244	10,333	7,911	7,990	7,806	2,343	605	4,455	390	1,188	50	193	..	
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	268,557	142,861	121,196	127,877	117,520	14,484	3,676	83,440	10,667	69,296	6,500	3,590	91	
	Urban	14,875	8,357	6,518	6,595	6,045	1,762	478	3,583	367	961	50	178	..	
Jaipalguri	Rural	66,217	34,701	30,516	38,131	30,243	1,670	273	20,877	940	17,659	464	1,069	11	
	Urban	4,347	2,599	1,748	1,960	1,547	639	201	1,355	248	123	1	24	..	
Rajganj	Rural	36,628	20,269	16,854	18,900	15,910	1,869	444	12,295	1,980	10,313	1,373	766	37	
Maynaguri	Rural	68,185	37,820	30,815	31,300	30,615	3,020	200	21,868	534	19,792	350	682	8	
	Urban	6,900	3,728	3,172	3,062	2,009	666	163	1,510	104	678	49	124	..	
Nagrakata	Rural	4,998	2,586	2,412	2,080	2,351	506	61	1,472	414	714	89	31	..	
Dhubguri	Rural	57,765	29,904	27,851	26,064	27,105	3,840	746	17,455	4,637	14,468	3,508	768	27	
	Urban	2,894	1,587	1,307	1,287	1,230	300	77	490	..	161	..	30	..	
Mal	Rural	24,597	14,876	10,221	10,841	8,668	3,535	1,553	7,668	1,055	5,719	498	297	7	
	Urban	784	443	291	286	259	157	82	228	15	..	..	..	..
Mitlali	Rural	6,232	3,205	3,027	2,561	2,628	644	399	1,810	1,107	681	218	27	1	
Allpur Duara Subdivision	Rural	136,854	71,107	65,747	53,568	63,511	17,544	2,236	39,210	9,954	30,037	6,330	1,931	151	
	Urban	3,360	1,976	1,893	1,395	1,261	581	132	872	23	177	..	15	..	
Madarihat	Rural	6,445	3,705	2,740	2,967	2,654	738	86	1,812	803	748	140	39	2	
Falakata	Rural	31,987	16,943	15,044	13,409	14,719	3,534	325	9,972	1,558	8,581	1,329	631	21	
	Urban	962	524	438	418	419	106	19	173	7	95	..	..	..
Kalohini	Rural	12,837	5,452	7,385	4,411	7,074	1,041	311	2,884	1,935	223	100	21	56	
Allpur Duara	Rural	63,120	33,649	29,471	24,024	28,315	9,625	1,156	17,961	3,008	15,257	2,581	899	45	
	Urban	2,407	1,452	955	977	842	475	113	699	16	82	..	15	..	
Kumargram	Rural	22,465	11,858	11,107	8,752	10,749	2,606	358	6,581	2,650	5,228	2,181	341	27	

AMERICAN SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

WORKERS															
III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
In Mining, Quarry- ing, Lumbering, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacture other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
7,740	5,999	1,094	754	1,228	255	749	22	2,497	292	1,112	13	6,599	654	96,996	172,943
7,618	5,991	999	799	617	298	647	12	1,731	276	901	5	5,212	427	96,612	169,222
122	8	225	45	411	47	102	9	676	6	211	8	1,277	217	5,678	7,521
2,944	2,161	572	422	499	92	529	10	1,115	191	264	5	2,521	224	22,921	119,529
109	8	219	45	320	41	83	8	456	4	294	8	991	298	4,774	6,151
191	90	290	207	51	17	151	..	943	42	31	1	1,191	106	12,924	29,578
32	8	68	36	129	17	44	2	142	3	97	..	677	181	1,244	1,600
78	486	53	15	111	4	22	1	940	17	237	..	470	45	7,974	14,374
125	8	35	97	189	34	116	..	965	27	52	..	657	15	15,457	20,291
63	..	61	8	122	24	31	3	126	..	161	8	119	12	2,218	2,068
522	307	9	8	4	3	8	..	53	5	7	..	124	2	1,114	1,998
1,240	981	140	66	48	20	63	..	130	47	9	..	594	38	12,440	22,214
..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	136	..	..	..	107	..	1,097	1,307
896	407	26	24	100	14	52	9	157	49	28	4	403	42	8,708	9,188
..	..	41	1	13	..	8	3	52	1	36	..	78	10	215	276
902	875	14	6	..	..	117	..	27	4	..	..	92	3	1,225	1,920
2,674	2,990	297	296	318	116	118	3	616	85	427	..	1,782	183	21,997	25,726
22	..	15	..	91	6	19	1	220	2	17	..	296	14	1,164	1,370
729	601	45	41	17	..	11	..	41	11	12	..	160	8	1,998	1,927
157	34	40	70	32	14	13	..	101	30	7	..	410	61	6,971	12,486
20	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	251	421
2,021	1,709	28	..	48	4	45	2	48	12	31	..	419	52	2,568	5,450
306	31	101	159	172	75	46	1	292	22	264	..	524	34	15,698	25,463
2	..	15	..	91	4	19	1	230	2	17	..	238	9	753	932
451	375	33	16	49	23	3	..	134	..	23	..	269	28	4,777	6,427

TABLE C-VIII—SCHEDULED CASTES
Part B—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of

District/Subdivision/ Police Station	Rural Urban	WORKERS													
		Total				Illiterate		Literate and educated Persons		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourers	
		Persons		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females		Males Females	
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT	Total	254,741	185,289	169,352	164,627	165,467	20,562	5,945	160,290	65,503	24,037	19,192	2,814	759	
	Rural	251,774	183,151	166,623	161,923	162,753	20,323	5,570	98,965	65,444	24,031	19,176	2,799	759	
	Urban	2,967	2,238	729	1,999	654	239	75	1,325	59	36	16	15	..	
Sadar Subdivision	Rural	167,616	85,477	82,139	76,956	78,769	8,521	2,540	48,053	33,354	13,074	6,576	729	216	
	Urban	2,820	2,146	674	1,939	603	207	71	1,241	40	26	13	15	..	
Jalpaiguri	Rural	6,230	4,267	3,968	4,027	3,779	240	184	2,227	1,692	822	240	22	9	
	Urban	2,448	1,945	503	1,751	499	164	64	1,105	9	12	..	11	..	
Rajganj	Rural	4,672	2,323	2,344	2,191	2,335	137	9	1,314	728	835	388	..	24	
Maynaguri	Rural	2,749	1,534	1,225	1,326	1,225	126	..	937	71	665	34	70	21	
	Urban	122	66	56	56	55	8	1	40	11	18	11	8	..	
Nagrakata	Rural	29,958	15,710	14,248	13,832	13,955	1,626	288	8,689	5,696	2,613	1,112	66	31	
Dhuburi	Rural	86,077	18,911	20,066	17,765	19,835	1,146	181	8,524	7,769	2,842	1,249	169	45	
	Urban	67	35	32	26	31	7	1	15	..	..	..	..	..
Mai	Rural	55,389	27,621	27,748	24,714	25,221	2,907	2,457	16,294	11,738	3,969	2,300	288	63	
	Urban	183	100	88	72	78	28	5	31	20	1	2	1	..	
Mitali	Rural	27,666	15,116	12,550	12,979	12,929	2,187	221	8,168	5,641	1,828	1,053	114	23	
Alipur Duars Subdivision	Rural	184,158	97,674	86,434	85,372	88,954	11,802	2,530	50,912	22,090	22,977	12,800	2,070	543	
	Urban	147	92	55	60	51	32	4	34	19	10	3	..	..
Madarihat	Rural	32,919	17,555	15,364	15,672	15,236	1,833	128	9,214	5,911	3,036	1,798	136	7	
Falakata	Rural	25,511	13,800	12,211	12,361	12,100	989	111	7,468	4,384	4,536	2,007	210	65	
	Urban	48	31	17	29	17	2	..	23	8	10	8	..	..
Kalehini	Rural	50,285	25,938	24,302	22,312	23,058	3,671	1,244	13,186	9,308	3,414	2,497	421	7	
Alipur Duars	Rural	42,320	22,673	19,647	19,804	18,916	2,869	731	12,730	6,313	3,633	3,656	971	431	
	Urban	99	61	38	31	34	30	4	61	16	..	..	..	..
Kumargram	Rural	33,123	18,163	14,960	15,723	14,644	2,440	316	8,314	6,194	3,328	2,842	332	33	

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Tribes

WORKERS															
III Mining, Quarry- ing, Lumbering, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Househo'd Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
54,649	44,322	554	280	141	8	162	24	415	29	427	2	5,030	327	25,999	102,649
54,590	44,321	522	280	82	6	144	15	315	14	343	2	4,213	371	24,186	102,178
59	1	31	..	59	2	28	9	100	15	179	..	817	16	913	670
21,453	26,426	421	62	54	2	95	12	208	11	126	2	1,992	227	27,424	42,788
50	1	31	..	59	1	28	1	53	10	174	..	795	14	905	634
1,015	1,423	312	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	10	2,040	2,271
42	..	31	..	47	1	27	..	29	7	143	..	760	1	840	424
291	302	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	78	14	1,114	1,616
159	13	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	38	..	597	1,134
1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	28	45
5,509	4,476	23	15	2	..	7	..	29	..	22	..	418	61	7,021	6,542
5,593	6,440	4	8	1	..	9	..	19	6	11	..	274	41	10,387	12,277
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	20	29
12,989	9,232	38	28	49	1	62	12	98	2	73	2	728	98	2,227	15,010
7	1	..	..	5	..	4	1	19	3	14	..	20	13	19	33
5,892	4,540	43	9	..	..	16	..	58	3	14	..	203	12	6,243	6,309
22,127	17,885	102	218	23	4	49	3	107	2	123	..	2,320	624	46,702	54,894
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	47	5	5	..	22	2	3	26
5,617	4,062	18	9	4	..	5	..	17	..	33	..	343	25	6,241	9,453
2,206	2,080	14	10	2	..	7	3	17	1	1	..	415	243	5,202	7,247
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	3	14
8,405	6,590	9	..	12	1	21	..	21	1	27	..	343	212	12,797	14,294
2,656	2,126	20	66	10	2	14	..	28	1	20	..	329	31	9,243	12,224
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	47	5	..	..	14	2	..	23
4,193	3,077	12	133	..	1	2	..	24	..	16	..	227	108	2,249	2,763

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Raising, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	490,411	318,468	186,943	132,650	20,321	97,333	12,330	5,521	242	7,618	5,901
	Urban	18,344	10,233	7,911	4,455	899	1,138	50	193	..	123	8
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	1,326	608	723	344	319	231	5	20	..	87	210
	Urban	261	154	107	72	..	43	..	15	..	1	..
2 Babelia	Rural	129	82	47	56	7	24	..	1	2	31	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Balit	Rural	85	57	28	32	..	19	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bauri	Rural	82	51	31	31	16	11	..	..	..	5	18
	Urban	432	422	80	304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bediya	Rural	214	117	97	60	14	31	3	15	3	7	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beldar	Rural	14	11	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	19	..	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuiwali	Rural	647	445	202	276	14	124	2	24	..	2	9
	Urban	156	84	72	47	4	..	..	1	..	1	..
8 Bhuiya	Rural	1,555	859	696	526	254	53	33	20	2	403	217
	Urban	86	40	46	21	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bind	Rural	71	67	4	66	3	13	..	..	..	29	3
	Urban	16	..	16	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Chermakar, Mochi, Muchi, Babidra, Baidas or Bishi	Rural	4,546	2,468	1,878	1,765	380	355	71	102	41	289	220
	Urban	1,471	858	613	557	18	1	..	3	..	..	2
11 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	2,041	1,235	806	718	362	303	16	1	..	309	336
	Urban	10	8	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dhoba or Dhole	Rural	2,547	1,696	851	1,106	151	387	24	54	..	339	99
	Urban	471	273	98	205	21	24	..	..	..	..	..
13 Doal	Rural	68	22	46	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	1
	Urban	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	249	166	83	76	30	4	..	..	10	44	19
	Urban	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15 Dosadh or Dosadh including Dhari or Dharbi	Rural	671	535	96	525	10	75	1	21	1	88	5
	Urban	87	24	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Ghasi	Rural	1,183	739	445	454	296	21	1	1	..	338	234
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gorkhi	Rural	134	64	20	37	33	23	2	2	..	2	61
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Hari	Rural	930	453	373	319	32	128	4	25	..	1	1
	Urban	111	60	31	36	4	..	..	1	..	1	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
A. Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Carrying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DISTRICT																	
809	709	817	208	647	18	1,781	276	801	5	5,812	437	90,818	100,222	122	4	27	3
225	45	411	47	102	9	676	6	311	8	1,277	217	5,878	7,821	20	2	29	26
3	3	7	..	26	..	3	..	1	..	36	..	259	804	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	62	107	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	40	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	25	28	..	..	..	..
..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	20	18	..	..	..	..
95	..	35	..	5	..	74	..	..	..	95	..	118	30	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	57	33	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	8	..	..	..	..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
3	..	11	1	1	..	10	..	3	..	29	2	169	188	..	..	..	..
2	1	27	..	2	..	9	..	5	1	..	2	37	63	..	..	..	1
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	3	..	37	1	333	442	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	5	2	1	..	3	7	2	..	19	26	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
85	2	80	3	129	4	180	14	101	..	464	20	703	1,499	104	3	3	3
15	..	4	3	8	1	69	..	24	..	433	7	301	600	25	2	2	..
25	3	19	..	3	..	4	..	15	..	34	7	317	444	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
5	7	15	..	7	..	70	2	10	..	219	19	590	700	..	..	..	..
5	..	10	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	150	21	167	77	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	18	..	3	1	90	52	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	140	..	27	..	14	1	152	2	60	76	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	4	..	10	1	2	..	17	..	234	209	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	27	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
85	23	..	3	..	..	19	..	3	..	53	2	246	243	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	4	..	6	..	25	27	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A-INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
							I		II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Ordnance and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
19 Jalia Kalbaria	Rural	4,947	2,613	2,334	1,788	130	1,018	69	164	9	187	31
	Urban	666	362	304	178	13	9	1	13	..	20	5
20 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	1,411	743	668	500	89	314	89	63	..	104	4
	Urban	180	54	76	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kadar	Rural	22	20	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
	Urban	12	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	8,098	8,020	2,978	1,854	997	123	78	19	15	1,001	892
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Kandra	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Katre	Rural	22	8	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	5	1
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25 Katreng or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kaur	Rural	94	63	26	26	5	..	..	..	..	14	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Keot or Kayot	Rural	353	97	256	47	56	2	1	..	..	8	55
	Urban	91	52	39	10	..	3	..	6	..	..	..
28 Khaira	Rural	1,831	945	376	506	130	282	12	19	..	161	74
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Khatik	Rural	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
	Urban	82	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Koch	Rural	316	236	78	78	29	65	22	..	..	1	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Konal	Rural	188	155	33	118	5	32	..	..	..	65	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Konwar	Rural	70	11	59	7	49	1	..	..	1	4	48
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Kotal	Rural	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Lalbegi	Rural	44	43	1	21	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Lohar	Rural	12,014	5,700	6,354	2,564	1,945	87	72	24	8	2,154	1,719
	Urban	296	270	26	212	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
36 Mahar	Rural	24,108	70	38	37	26	2	..	..	..	22	26
	Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Mal	Rural	247	107	130	25	34	35	1	..	..	24	31
	Urban	242	247	5	154	4	5	..	1	..	20	..
38 Mallick	Rural	222	272	32	172	19	60	1	15	..	45	15
	Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
As Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DISTRICT—contd.

23	83	11	1	58	..	85	2	29	..	235	9	826	2,304	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	85	..	3	..	97	3	184	191	..	..	..	..
7	15	6	21	6	..	48	7	2	..	50	8	243	579	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	2	39	71	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
36	1	48	..	6	..	11	2	12	..	104	14	1,066	1,981	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	42	21	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	3	..	23	..	50	900	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	29	..	..	..	..
..	19	4	..	2	..	4	4	3	..	31	21	439	246	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	5	..	85	..	5	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	160	49	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	37	22	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
9	3	22	1	21	2	10	..	17	..	210	40	2,195	4,409	..	1	..	..
14	..	25	..	2	..	75	1	5	..	43	..	52	25	..	..	9	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
2	..	5	1	1	..	9	..	4	..	15	1	102	112	1	..	..	..
..	..	15	..	..	..	24	..	4	..	15	4	29	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	3	3	..	5	..	10	..	28	..	102	22	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar												
24 Kaora	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Kaur	Rural	48	84	14	9	5	..	..	..	..	9	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Keot or Keyot	Rural	326	73	253	28	53	..	..	..	..	1	53
	Urban	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Khaira	Rural	1,261	918	343	490	111	277	6	19	..	150	61
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Koch	Rural	206	176	30	34	7	27	..	..	..	..	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Konal	Rural	107	74	33	37	5	12	..	..	..	25	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Konwar	Rural	65	11	54	7	48	1	..	..	..	4	48
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Karanga or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Kotai	Rural	19	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Lalbegi	Rural	17	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Lohar	Rural	5,497	2,979	2,518	1,161	756	27	80	10	5	1,001	713
	Urban	218	192	26	184	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
35 Mahar	Rural	88	52	31	29	20	2	..	..	..	20	20
	Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Mal	Rural	163	120	43	66	8	20	..	..	..	24	8
	Urban	9	4	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Mallah	Rural	125	112	13	88	5	16	1	15	..	31	1
	Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Mehtor	Rural	301	203	98	166	7	4	..	2	..	56	4
	Urban	152	83	69	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
39 Musahar	Rural	107	74	33	50	6	14	..	2	..	7	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Namasudra	Rural	20,808	11,290	9,518	5,718	123	4,671	34	192	1	63	46
	Urban	1,698	943	755	846	15	76	2	26	..	62	..
41 Nuniya	Rural	303	226	77	198	21	22	7	83	..	19	3
	Urban	48	29	19	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
42 Paliya	Rural	40	40	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Pan or Sawani	Rural	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	32	8	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1
44 Pasi	Rural	83	30	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	14	13	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision— <i>contd.</i>																	
..
..	25	9	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	45	200	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	19	4	..	2	..	4	4	3	..	31	21	428	232	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	142	28	..	..	..	..
..
..	37	28	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	..	4	6	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	19	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
5	1	23	1	11	..	6	..	4	..	74	6	1,918	1,762	..	1	..	..
11	..	48	..	..	..	45	1	6	..	28	..	68	25	..	..	9	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	11	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	54	35	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	8	8	..	1	..	5	..	12	..	24	8	..	..	3	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	9	..	3	..	88	3	37	91	..	..	5	..
..	36	..	16	5	31	64	..	..	15	4
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	27	..	..	..	..
..
118	13	247	2	11	..	233	7	8	..	175	25	5,572	9,890	..	..	..	..
53	4	58	1	2	..	26	..	6	..	37	8	597	740	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	18	5	15	..	2	4	87	2	28	56	..	..	..	..
1	5	..	7	..	1	..	5	..	6	19	..	..	..	..
..	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	8	..	..	..	6	..	13	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar												
45 Patni	Rural	147	97	50	44	..	..	..	..	..	95	..
	Urban	47	14	33	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Pod or Poundra	Rural	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Rajbanshi	Rural	217,368	116,501	100,862	69,507	7,729	62,984	6,800	3,039	73	258	582
	Urban	7,201	4,045	3,156	1,315	77	738	47	103	..	15	..
48 Rajwar	Rural	82	37	45	31	18	20	17	..	..	8	1
	Urban	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	666	379	287	160	96	15	4	2	..	131	92
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	201	118	83	81	21	9	..	..	..	18	20
	Urban	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
51 Tiyar	Rural	15	13	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Turi	Rural	998	559	439	331	169	19	7	10	..	254	155
	Urban	4	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Unclassified	Rural	592	165	427	108	92	16	7	6	..	64	81
	Urban	2,189	996	1,193	487	144	80	..	18	..	..	..
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	65,217	34,701	30,516	20,877	940	17,659	464	1,069	11	191	90
	Urban	4,347	2,599	1,748	1,355	243	122	1	24	..	32	8
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	278	163	115	137	..	101	..	18	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Baiti	Rural	21	15	6	15	..	4	..	6	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bauri	Rural	80	30	..	21	..	6	..	..	..	5	..
	Urban	283	283	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bediya	Rural	17	17	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Beldar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	19	..	19	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Bhuijali	Rural	158	82	76	37	2	25	..	8	..	..	..
	Urban	11	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhuiya	Rural	59	6	53	6	15	..	15	2	..	..	..
	Urban	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bind	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	12	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Chamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	655	316	339	296	16	62	..	36	..	1	11
	Urban	1,388	739	649	488	9	..	..	..	..	..	2

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*concl.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision— <i>concl.</i>																	
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	58	50	..	..	..	..
3	18	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..
..
274	357	105	80	145	1	521	174	235	..	1,891	164	46,994	93,183	..	..	1	..
10	3	128	17	10	..	199	..	66	..	107	10	2,780	3,079	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	219	191	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	1	..	7	..	39	..	..	..	12	1	37	62	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
29	8	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	9	4	228	270	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	17	..	57	356	..	..	..	..
27	1	22	..	48	3	72	..	120	..	100	140	500	1,049	4	..	8	17

POLICE STATION

290	207	52	17	151	..	243	42	31	1	1,191	108	12,824	29,576	10	2	..	..
88	36	129	17	44	2	142	3	97	..	677	181	1,244	1,500	15	..	14	19
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	26	115	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
..
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
88	..	26	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	83	..	103	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	4	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	1	..	..	27	..	89	..	5	..	109	4	90	323	10	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	16	..	414	7	251	540	11	..	2	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
							I		II		III	
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
10	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	253	198	55	153	6	27	..	8	86	1
		Urban	271	215	56	128	20	21	..	..	..	..
11	Dosadh or Dusadh including Dharl or Dharhi	Rural	403	357	46	382	6	75	..	9	36	4
		Urban	28	19	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Ghasi	Rural	24	15	9	15	..	5	..	..	8	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Harl	Rural	263	150	113	89	9	32	..	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Jatia Kaibartta	Rural	681	382	299	210	16	100	..	14	16	3
		Urban	346	225	121	116	12	7	..	..	20	5
15	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	223	151	72	120	..	34	..	17	21	..
		Urban	14	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
16	Koch	Rural	177	151	26	24	3	17	..	..	..	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Lalbegi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Lohar	Rural	163	78	90	2	20	..	..	1	..	19
		Urban	136	186	..	100	..	1	..	..	..	..
19	Mahar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Mahtor	Rural	22	18	4	15	..	3	..	..	..	..
		Urban	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
21	Namasudra	Rural	8,345	4,380	4,015	2,580	38	2,257	19	108	1	6
		Urban	86	26	60	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
22	Nuniya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Pan or Sawal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	32	8	24	..	9	..	..	..	..	1
24	Patni	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	29	..	29	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
25	Rajbanshi	Rural	53,347	28,308	25,139	16,825	778	14,890	427	836	10	13
		Urban	697	567	130	191	7	98	1	24	..	..
26	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	17	12	5	12	4	7	..	..	..	4
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Turi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
28	Unclassified	Rural	76	22	54	22	27	4	3	6	..	24
		Urban	1,069	882	487	152	127	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	28	5	43	49	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	40	87	36	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..	..	1	130	1	25	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
..
22	7	..	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	23	2	61	104	..	..	..	..
..
8	8	..	..	..	..	88	2	2	..	32	3	172	283	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	3	109	109	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	36	..	31	72	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	127	23	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	70	..	1	..	..
..	..	41	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	19	..	36	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2
62	8	19	1	8	..	25	3	8	..	42	9	1,800	3,077	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26	55	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	187	83	16	10	..	115	37	18	..	742	82	11,893	24,361	..	..	..	..
..	..	62	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	876	123	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	2	12	..	81	..	15	135	230	540	4	..	8	17

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		At Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJGANJ												
Total	Rural	86,623	20,269	16,854	12,295	1,980	10,813	1,373	766	37	78	488
1 Baiti	Rural	86	23	13	14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhuiwali	Rural	66	45	31	20	9	10	2	5	..	..	7
3 Bhuiya	Rural	6	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
4 Bind	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Chamar, Oharmakar, Moobi, Muchi, Rabidas, Buidas or Bishi	Rural	179	111	68	96	29	25	3	13	..	..	21
6 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	14	14	..	14	..	12	..	1	..	..	..
7 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	111	70	41	38	..	3	..	..	..	7	..
8 Doal	Rural	19	11	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..
9 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	16	16	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Ghasi	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
11 Gouhri	Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Hari	Rural	409	233	176	143	6	32	3	34	..	..	..
13 Jalla Kaibartta	Rural	201	59	142	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	13	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	46	21	25	3	25	6	12	1	12	..	..
16 Keot or Keyot	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Khaira	Rural	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Konwar	Rural	46	7	39	7	39	1	..	..	..	4	39
19 Lohar	Rural	115	51	64	9	19	5	13	..	..	..	1
20 Mal	Rural	17	17	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Mehtor	Rural	48	34	14	22	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
22 Musahar	Rural	23	11	12	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
23 Namasudra	Rural	2,017	831	1,186	619	58	441	..	38	..	4	43
24 Nuniya	Rural	32	32	..	28	..	..	..	1	..	13	..
25 Pasi	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Patni	Rural	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Rajbanshi	Rural	33,156	16,634	14,522	11,189	1,787	9,701	1,327	674	25	39	377
28 Rajwar	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION																	
58	15	111	4	22	1	240	17	237	..	470	45	7,974	14,374	8	..	4	..
..	1	..	9	18	..	..	..	..
2	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	22	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	16	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	24	..	15	99	8	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	5	..	32	41	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..
10	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	..	90	170	..	..	..	..
..	14	..	45	142	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	8	5	42	45	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	16	..	12	14	..	..	8	..
..	1	..	8	12	..	..	..	..
6	1	79	..	..	..	38	..	2	..	16	14	212	1,126	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
27	18	..	1	22	1	162	17	285	..	229	25	7,445	12,785	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		I			II				III			
		Persons	Total		Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
			Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAYNAGURI												
17	Karenga or Koranga	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Kaur	Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Keot or Keyot	Rural	12	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Urban	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Konwar	Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Lohar	Rural	62	40	22	26	7	..	3	5	3	15
		Urban	28	22	6	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Mahar	Rural	4	4	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Mal	Rural	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Mallah	Rural	5	1	4	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	4	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mahtor	Rural	71	49	22	44	3	1	..	1	..	..
		Urban	142	83	59	52	2	..	..	..	..	..
26	Musahar	Rural	54	40	14	25	..	6	..	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Namasudra	Rural	4,990	2,484	2,506	1,396	23	1,092	9	34	..	20
		Urban	1,354	789	615	277	10	48	2	26	..	62
28	Nuniya	Rural	116	67	49	61	..	3	..	10	..	2
		Urban	40	23	17	17	..	4	..	..	..	..
29	Paal	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Urban	13	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Patni	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	10	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Rajbanshi	Rural	60,499	39,445	27,054	19,412	481	18,360	331	539	5	17
		Urban	4,437	2,320	2,117	858	70	592	46	69	..	3
32	Rajwar	Rural	49	22	27	22	..	20	..	..	..	..
		Urban	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	59	35	24	17	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Tiyar	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Turi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Unclassified	Rural	324	18	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	60	42	18	24	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	12	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41	8	5	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	16	2	81	57	..	..	15	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	15	14	..	..	..	..
..
8	8	114	1	..	..	126	8	..	..	12	2	1,088	2,483	..	..	..	..
53	4	45	1	2	..	20	..	6	..	15	8	462	605	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	39	..	6	49	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	6	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
8	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
25	86	44	80	19	..	75	22	25	..	308	7	14,033	26,573	..	..	..	..
10	3	29	16	10	..	33	..	66	..	46	5	1,462	2,047	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	1	..	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	16	24	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	306	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	2	..	18	18	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGRAKATA												
Total	Rural	4,998	2,586	2,412	1,472	414	714	89	81	..	523	307
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	24	18	11	7	4	..	..	..	..	7	4
2 Bediya	Rural	86	12	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bhuiyali	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bhuiya	Rural	274	181	148	74	58	2	1	2	..	69	51
5 Ohamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	24	16	8	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Damal (Nepali)	Rural	46	29	17	16	12	..	2	..	..	9	10
7 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	70	48	22	38	2	..	..	..	..	14	2
8 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
9 Ghasi	Rural	14	14	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
10 Gonthi	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
11 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	396	288	158	105	75	16	18	..	..	63	61
12 Kaur	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
13 Keot or Keyot	Rural	16	5	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Khaira	Rural	100	38	67	28	67	2	6	1	..	25	61
15 Konal	Rural	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lohar	Rural	729	327	402	145	19	1	8	..	..	141	11
17 Mallah	Rural	7	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Mehtar	Rural	36	15	21	14	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
19 Namasudra	Rural	284	144	140	72	4	20	2	3	..	11	..
20 Nuniya	Rural	9	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Paliya	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Pasi	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Rajbanshi	Rural	2,416	1,208	1,208	736	54	657	45	25	..	11	1
24 Rajwar	Rural	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	103	67	36	34	22	..	4	..	..	31	18
26 Sunri excluding Saha	Rural	62	34	28	24	12	..	..	..	..	14	12
27 Turi	Rural	132	89	43	51	23	4	3	..	..	35	19
28 Unclassified	Rural	101	124	67	35	65	12	4	..	..	64	57

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DHUBGURI												
Total	Rural	57,755	29,904	27,851	17,455	4,687	14,468	3,508	768	27	1,240	981
	Urban	2,894	1,587	1,807	490	..	161	..	80	..	..	..
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	444	272	172	80	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bahelia	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Baiti	Rural	14	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bauri	Rural	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	50	20	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bediya	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Beldar	Rural	10	7	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhulmali	Rural	19	19	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
	Urban	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Bhuiya	Rural	148	87	56	46	24	2	..	9	..	33	24
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Bind	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muohi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	494	329	165	184	38	21	..	25	..	49	33
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	123	81	92	21	38	..	..	..	..	21	38
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	244	146	98	79	10	5	..	4	..	33	10
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Doai	Rural	38	11	17	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	49	37	12	15	4	..	..	..	..	15	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Doodh or Dusedh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	65	64	1	62	1	..	..	..	..	12	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Ghasi	Rural	39	7	32	4	8	1	..	..	..	8	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Gonzhi	Rural	27	..	27	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	27
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Hari	Rural	42	42	..	39	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	78	51	27	16	..	7	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

TABLE SCT-1 PART A--INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Constructions		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	44	..	..	..	..
..
2	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	157	355	..	..	..	..
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	104	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	47	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	35	..	547	211	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	8	..	14	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	12	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	68	..	669	918	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	22	..	103	80	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

POLICE STATION--concl'd.

POLICE STATION

2000

WOMEN

WOMEN

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MAL												
81 Rajbanahi	Rural	15,970	8,534	7,436	5,476	592	4,840	486	265	6	87	83
	Urban	27	15	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	286	178	113	57	9	12	..	..	..	42	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Sunri <i>excluding</i> Baha	Rural	15	11	4	11	4	..	..	..	..	1	4
	Urban	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
84 Tiyar	Rural	5	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85 Turi	Rural	24	17	7	12	5	2	..	2	..	3	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	546	386	210	157	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
MITIALI												
Total	Rural	6,232	3,205	3,027	1,810	1,107	681	218	27	1	902	875
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	8	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bauri	Rural	18	..	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	18
3 Bhuiwali	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4 Bhuiya	Rural	72	72	..	67	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
5 Bind	Rural	22	22	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
6 Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	71	54	17	44	17	3	2	..	..	17	15
7 Damai (Nepali)	Rural	551	278	273	118	118	..	..	..	..	98	115
8 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	162	93	69	79	47	..	4	..	..	74	43
9 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	40	30	10	16	5	1	..	..	..	15	5
10 Dosadh, Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	15	15	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
11 Ghasi	Rural	327	231	96	119	58	..	..	..	..	119	52
12 Gonrhi	Rural	34	5	29	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	29
13 Hari	Rural	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kadar	Rural	12	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
15 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,066	457	609	197	184	..	..	..	..	184	184
16 Kaora	Rural	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
17 Keot or Keyot	Rural	89	12	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Curing of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—concl'd.

2	..	23	18	8	..	71	44	12	..	168	10	3,058	6,844	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	12	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	116	104	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	2	..	..	..	..
..
..
27	1	12	..	4	1	29	..	21	..	64	5	179	203	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—contd.

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Constructions		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>																	
..
..	10	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	123	382	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	14	..	..	..	..
..	24	4	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	82	..	9	3	..	..	49	..	540	778	..	..	..	..
..
..	85	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	1	33	50	..	..	..	..
Subdivision																	
297	286	318	146	118	3	616	85	437	..	1,782	183	31,897	55,792	76	2	10	..
15	..	91	6	19	1	220	2	17	..	296	14	1,104	1,370	..	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	30	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	85	210	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	27	20	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	26	40	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..
..
..	5	..	11	13	..	..	..	..
7	..	9	..	5	..	41	..	..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	42	59	..	..	..	..
..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
													2
1													
9	Bind	Rural	22	19	3	19	3	..	..	..	..	7	3
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	2,249	1,235	1,014	799	260	172	54	21	41	181	130
		Urban	55	29	26	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	1,226	839	387	521	174	296	14	..	..	158	153
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	1,542	1,029	513	688	74	347	20	42	..	86	35
		Urban	171	131	40	62	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
13	Doal	Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	115	70	45	89	21	1	..	..	10	11	10
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15	Desadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	162	125	37	99	2	..	..	12	1	36	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Ghasi	Rural	633	368	265	209	150	11	..	..	..	139	150
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Gourhi	Rural	56	34	22	31	6	23	1	2	..	6	5
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Hari	Rural	74	49	25	14	8	7	1	..	..	..	1
		Urban	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Jalla Kalbartta	Rural	2,832	1,466	1,366	1,052	109	666	62	110	2	132	17
		Urban	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
20	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	1,033	505	528	326	83	165	39	46	..	53	4
		Urban	109	54	54	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Kadar	Rural	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	2,864	1,456	1,408	644	441	77	46	17	3	461	379
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Kaora	Rural	21	8	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
24	Kaur	Rural	46	34	12	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Keot or Keyot	Rural	27	24	3	19	3	2	1	..	..

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivisions—contd.																	
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	1	36	8	24	..	60	18	94	..	160	19	436	764	58	4	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	22	25	..	..	..	..
10	..	19	..	8	..	..	..	15	..	20	7	318	213	..	..	..	..
..
3	7	11	..	..	..	44	..	9	..	96	12	391	439	..	..	..	..
5	..	5	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	33	1	69	89	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	18	..	1	1	31	24	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	12	..	13	1	26	86	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	159	115	1	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..
..
6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	17	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	22	4	1	12	..	21	..	2	..	90	5	414	1,257	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
7	12	5	21	3	..	37	7	1	..	9	..	179	445	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	89	52	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
..
27	..	18	..	5	..	2	1	10	..	27	12	612	967	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	13	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	17	12	..	..	..	..
..																	

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste			WORKERS										
			Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
			Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
29	Konai	Rural	81	81	..	81	..	20	..	..	..	40	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Konwar	Rural	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Lalbegi	Rural	27	27	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Lohar	Rural	6,517	2,781	3,736	1,408	1,089	60	42	14	3	1,153	1,006
		Urban	78	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Mahar	Rural	25	18	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	8	6
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Mal	Rural	184	77	107	29	26	15	1	..	..	..	23
		Urban	243	243	..	150	..	5	..	1	..	20	..
35	Mallah	Rural	200	161	39	84	14	44	..	..	..	14	14
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36	Mehtor	Rural	421	230	191	171	78	2	2	..	..	88	66
		Urban	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Musahar	Rural	228	210	18	30	5	12	4	6	1	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Namasudra	Rural	20,210	9,458	10,752	5,482	372	4,453	291	308	11	74	2
		Urban	949	573	376	80	9	23	..	8	..	2	..
39	Nuniya	Rural	280	180	100	155	4	48	1	23	1	19	..
		Urban	9	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Paliya	Rural	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Pan or Sawani	Rural	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Pasi	Rural	37	30	7	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Patni	Rural	33	24	9	20	..	5	..	1	..	6	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Pod or Poundra	Rural	107	51	56	19	3	2	3	12	..	2	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Rajbanshi	Rural	90,758	47,792	42,966	25,593	6,106	32,976	5,580	1,243	58	159	71
		Urban	698	446	252	141	..	129	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Allpar Duars													
49	Tiyar	Rural	128	67	56	37	26	27	5	..	..	4	21
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Turi	Rural	988	510	428	247	152	89	37	12	8	112	103
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Unclassified	Rural	427	244	83	179	78	135	49	27	..	14	24
	Urban	588	71	517	70	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADARIHAT													
	Total	Rural	6,445	3,705	2,740	1,812	803	748	140	39	2	739	601
1.	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	82	19	18	18	18	..	..	..	..	15	13
2	Bahelia	Rural	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bauri	Rural	18	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Bediya	Rural	28	12	16	4	6	..	..	..	..	4	6
5	Bhuiya	Rural	190	115	75	82	32	81	8	..	..	45	29
6	Bind	Rural	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Babidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	122	98	24	75	18	2	..	..	..	46	18
8	Damal (Nepali)	Rural	280	106	124	41	38	4	8	..	..	18	35
9	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	97	73	24	48	10	7	..	..	..	21	10
10	Doal	Rural	21	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	14	8	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	6
12	Dosedh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
13	Ghasi	Rural	427	267	170	130	106	11	..	..	..	118	106
14	Gonrhi	Rural	28	23	5	23	2	18	..	2	..	3	2
15	Jalia Kalbaritta	Rural	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
16	Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	21	21	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	8	..
17	Kadar	Rural	7	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
19	Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,268	629	629	267	196	36	30	8	..	199	162
19	Kaur	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Keot or Keyot	Rural	12	10	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	2
21	Khatik	Rural	18	18	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
22	Kooh	Rural	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	Lalbagi	Rural	27	27	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	16	..

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Subdivision— <i>concl.</i>																	
..	6	..	30	30	..	..	..	..
7	1	..	1	3	..	2	..	1	..	21	2	263	276	..	..	..	..
8	165	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	2	..	..	9	..	9	..	39	6	1	309	..	..	..	1
POLICE STATION																	
45	41	17	..	11	..	41	11	12	..	160	8	1,893	1,937	8	..	..	..
..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..
..	10	3	..	..	..	..
..	8	10	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	5	..	33	43	..	..	..	..
..
3	11	..	..	..	13	..	23	6	9	..	..	..
5	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	65	80	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	25	14	..	..	..	..
..	21	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	127	64	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	..	..	..
14	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	362	433	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
5	6	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT[illegible]

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	119	117	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	173	5	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	20	40	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
7	40	2	..	..	..	11	11	6	..	63	..	724	930	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	101	104	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	2	..	23	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
..2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	32	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION .

49	70	32	14	13	..	101	30	7	..	410	61	6,971	13,486	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	5	851	431	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	20	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	21	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	15	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	56	74	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	22	25	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	137	277	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	18	..	..	..	..
15	19	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	251	623	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PALAKATA												
8 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	54	..	54	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Mal	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	75	75	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
10 Namasudra	Rural	7,872	3,708	3,669	2,578	161	2,212	126	187	5	12	..
	Urban	881	206	175	44	8	16	..	..	..	..	..
11 Nuniya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Pod or Poundra	Rural	108	47	56	19	8	2	3	12	..	2	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Rajbanahi	Rural	21,644	11,712	9,932	6,867	1,240	5,682	1,107	305	7	66	28
	Urban	281	153	128	77	..	66	..	..	..	..	..
14 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
KALOHINI												
Total	Rural	12,837	5,452	7,385	2,884	1,935	223	100	21	56	2,021	1,709
1 Bagdi or Duley	Rural	228	40	183	25	188	..	..	..	..	..	188
2 Bahelia	Rural	91	69	22	43	8	20	..	1	2	22	..
3 Bhuiya	Rural	95	44	51	44	12	..	..	..	..	44	13
4 Chamar, Charmakar, Moohi, Muchi, Rabidas, Buidas or Rishi	Rural	605	359	246	225	165	..	..	..	33	116	112
5 Damal (Nepali)	Rural	621	381	240	164	123	17	9	..	..	113	107
6 Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	199	156	43	112	5	..	5	..	..	52	..
7 Dom or Dhangad	Rural	33	19	14	14	14	..	..	..	10	6	4
8 Ghasi	Rural	69	44	25	44	25	..	..	..	..	44	25
9 Jalia Kalbartha	Rural	51	38	13	15	13	..	..	..	2	3	11
10 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	1,526	798	728	364	200	31	15	9	3	261	177
11 Kaur	Rural	33	33	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
12 Lohar	Rural	4,987	2,203	2,784	1,161	822	49	18	5	2	974	772
13 Mahar	Rural	18	12	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	7	6
14 Mallah	Rural	71	57	14	27	14	..	..	..	..	11	14
15 Mehtar	Rural	264	145	119	102	63	..	..	..	..	65	63
16 Namasudra	Rural	2,656	374	2,282	55	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
17 Rajbanahi	Rural	421	168	253	101	34	55	34	3	2	2	42

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

POLICE STATION—*contd.*

..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	7	11	..	..	22	7	4	..	126	9	1,125	3,508	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	162	172	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	53	..	..	..	..
..
17	41	16	..	1	..	77	17	2	..	201	40	5,345	8,092	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	76	128	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
..

POLICE STATION

28	..	48	4	45	2	48	12	31	..	419	52	2,568	5,450	15	1	7	3
..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	19	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..
2	..	10	3	2	..	12	7	6	..	75	10	124	81	14	1	..	2
4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	16	7	217	117	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	44	..	44	29	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
18	..	12	..	8	..	..	1	8	..	27	4	484	528	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	9	..	7	2	9	..	4	..	108	28	1,042	1,262	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	27	..	48	56	1	..	7	..
1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	319	2,282	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	67	160	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	33	8	67	160	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALIPUR DUARS												
16 Hari	Rural	70	46	24	13	7	7	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Jalia Kuibarta	Rural	511	250	261	176	9	135	2	18	..	19	..
	Urban	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
18 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	794	424	370	265	65	148	25	41	..	26	..
	Urban	54	54	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	86	29	7	13	1	10	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Kaora	Rural	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
21 Kaur	Rural	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Keot or Keyot	Rural	15	14	1	13	1	2	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	87	51	36	9	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
23 Khaira	Rural	60	27	33	16	19	5	6	..	..	11	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Khatik	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	82	82	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Koch	Rural	98	56	42	38	16	38	16	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Konwar	Rural	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Lohar	Rural	440	277	163	142	10	11	9	1	..	114	7
	Urban	78	78	..	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Mahar	Rural	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Mal	Rural	158	76	82	28	2	15	1	..	..	..	..
	Urban	168	168	..	130	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
30 Mallah	Rural	49	24	25	16	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Mehtor	Rural	78	39	39	39	8	2	2	..	..	6	2
	Urban	45	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Musahar	Rural	37	24	13	17	5	12	4	4	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Namasudra	Rural	7,046	3,788	3,258	1,881	110	1,528	77	43	4	10	2
	Urban	568	367	201	36	6	7	..	8	..	2	..

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-1 PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS											
								I		II		III	
		Total				Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
ALIPUR DUARS													
37	Pasi	Rural	88	26	7	21	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Patni	Rural	22	13	9	9	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	Rajbanshi	Rural	51,022	26,978	24,044	14,358	2,636	18,057	2,404	708	26	31	1
		Urban	417	298	124	64	..	63	..	1	..	..	..
40	Rajwar	Rural	11	9	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Urban	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	57	32	25	20	5	14	4	1	..	..	1
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	15	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Tiyar	Rural	78	43	35	27	5	27	5	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Turi	Rural	244	121	123	76	49	23	12	10	7	34	30
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Unclassified	Rural	14	4	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Urban	585	70	515	70	6	..	..	..	..	—	..
KUMARGRAM													
	Total	Rural	22,465	11,358	11,107	6,581	2,650	5,228	2,181	341	27	451	375
1	Bagdi or Duley	Rural	297	83	214	64	6	38	6	2	..	11	..
2	Bediya	Rural	12	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Beldar	Rural	4	4	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
4	Bhuiyali	Rural	177	171	6	133	..	132	..	..	..	..	..
5	Bhuiya	Rural	185	58	77	49	26	..	..	..	..	44	25
6	Bind	Rural	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
7	Chamar, Charmakar, Mochi, Muchi, Rabidas, Ruidas or Rishi	Rural	364	214	150	169	36	91	35	3	..	18	..
8	Damai (Nepali)	Rural	343	332	11	300	11	271	..	..	..	25	11
9	Dhoba or Dhobi	Rural	242	161	81	129	21	109	..	3	..	2	21
10	Dom or Dhangad	Rural	9	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	—
11	Doradh or Dusadh, <i>including</i> Dhari or Dharhi	Rural	51	51	..	46	..	..	..	—	..	20	—
12	Ghasi	Rural	112	53	59	25	16	..	..	..	..	20	16

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.*

WORKERS														WORKERS			
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>concd.</i>																	
..	16	..	4	..	5	7	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	9	..	..	..	..
..
27	127	23	42	4	..	110	22	101	..	297	14	12,620	21,408	..	..	..	..
..	229	124	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	20	1	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	16	80	..	..	..	..
..
2	1	..	6	..	45	74	..	..	..	..
..
..	2	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	18	2	..	..	9	..	9	..	39	4	..	509	..	..	..	1
POLICE STATION																	
83	16	49	23	3	..	134	..	23	..	269	28	4,777	3,457	23	..	..	..
3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	19	203	..	..	..	..
..	7	5	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..
1	38	6	..	..	..	..
..	6	1	9	51	..	..	..	..
..
27	..	9	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	15	1	45	114	7	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	52	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	32	60	..	..	..	..
..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	26	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	3	..	28	43	1	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART A—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		At Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
						Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
KUMARGRAM												
13 Hari	Rural	4	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Jalia Kaibartta	Rural	352	169	183	103	2	28	..	13	..	35	..
15 Jhalo Malo or Malo	Rural	218	60	158	49	18	20	14	5	..	17	4
16 Kami (Nepali)	Rural	44	..	44	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	40
17 Kaora	Rural	16	5	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
18 Koch	Rural	11	5	6	5	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
19 Konal	Rural	81	81	..	81	..	20	..	..	..	40	..
20 Konwar	Rural	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Lohar	Rural	778	157	621	75	206	..	22	8	1	65	178
22 Mal	Rural	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Mallah	Rural	79	79	..	40	..	33	..	..	..	8	..
24 Mehtor	Rural	62	32	30	16	2	..	..	..	..	10	1
25 Musahar	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Namasudra	Rural	3,037	1,541	1,496	931	99	706	87	76	1	19	..
27 Nuniya	Rural	72	24	48	21	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
28 Patni	Rural	5	5	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
29 Rajbanshi	Rural	15,198	7,539	7,659	4,096	1,998	3,625	1,938	204	23	58	..
30 Rajwar	Rural	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
31 Sarki (Nepali)	Rural	213	62	151	22	75	12	24	..	2	6	49
32 Sunri <i>excluding</i> Saha	Rural	16	16	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
33 Turi	Rural	101	79	22	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	10
34 Unclassified	Rural	409	340	69	177	69	134	49	27	..	13	20

WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED CASTES—*concl.*

WORKERS												WORKERS					
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X		In Special Occupations			
At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers		Tanning and Currying of hides and skins		Scavenging	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
POLICE STATION— <i>cont.</i>																	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	21	..	..	..	5	1	66	181	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	6	..	11	140	..	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	11	..	..	..	..
..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	82	415	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	4	1	16	28	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2	14	6	1	..	23	..	7	..	79	3	610	1,397	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	48	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	11	4	15	1	..	52	..	6	..	109	11	3,443	5,601	12	..	..	..
..
1	8	..	40	76	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	2	77	10	..	..	..	..
8	163	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarry- ing, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Planta- tions, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	351,774	183,151	168,623	98,965	65,444	36,051	19,176	2,799	759	54,590	44,321
	Urban	2,967	2,288	729	1,325	59	36	16	15	..	50	1
1 Bhumij	Rural	519	256	263	147	6	37	6	2	..	105	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagabey, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	1,169	667	502	447	195	166	135	10	..	161	33
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	747	337	410	190	137	5	10	3	..	162	123
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	610	349	261	86	141	36	14	22	..	10	127
	Urban	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	348	106	242	58	84	2	..	..	..	47	84
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	344	130	214	51	41	2	11	1	..	48	30
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	Rural	5,559	3,029	2,530	2,249	574	379	47	22	9	1,553	506
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lepcha	Rural	136	70	66	29	26	8	10	1	..	16	15
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Khatia	Rural	23,997	12,116	11,881	6,887	4,324	2,140	1,159	175	31	4,305	3,079
	Urban	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	Rural	229	163	66	94	37	38	..	..	1	31	36
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali	Rural	13,053	6,724	6,329	3,273	2,683	390	265	42	3	2,460	2,288
	Urban	45	29	16	17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1,742	1,043	699	598	298	164	68	33	..	354	229
	Urban	32	17	15	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mech	Rural	13,178	7,050	6,128	3,527	1,975	3,055	1,777	200	12	113	39
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru	Rural	536	251	285	138	169	10	76	9	..	105	87
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda	Rural	53,809	28,559	25,250	15,625	10,912	4,056	1,686	254	40	10,691	8,945
	Urban	72	50	22	33	7	10	3	..	..	8	1
16 Nagesia	Rural	2,607	1,483	1,124	738	506	363	123	13	7	349	370
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Oraon	Rural	179,668	90,969	88,699	48,308	35,094	16,595	9,554	1,132	218	23,636	24,840
	Urban	2,081	2,032	49	1,170	16	25	12	14	..	42	..
18 Rabha	Rural	4,136	1,751	2,375	956	810	462	695	46	8	391	97
	Urban	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DISTRICT													
523	280	82	6	144	15	315	14	248	2	4,212	871	84,186	103,179
31		59	2	38	9	100	15	179	..	817	16	913	670
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	109	237
..
..	1	3	..	16	..	6	..	4	2	51	24	220	307
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	147	273
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	15	..	265	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	48	158
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	79	173
..
..	1	..	1	10	..	10	1	6	..	269	9	780	1,956
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	41	40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
12	..	3	..	11	1	17	1	7	..	217	53	5,229	7,637
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	16	..	69	29
..
113	76	22	..	14	..	45	1	14	..	178	50	3,451	3,646
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	12	..	12	15
2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	34	1	445	401
..	..	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	1	1	8	14
..
10	118	2	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	137	24	3,523	4,153
..
..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	113	116
..
18	7	1	..	14	4	26	5	24	..	541	125	12,984	14,438
..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	18	2	17	15
..
..	5	..	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	11	1	745	618
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231
163	17	18	2	60	6	112	4	134	..	1,926	468	42,161	55,605
81	..	47	..	32</									

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchard and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI												
19 Santal	Rural	88,531	21,821	16,710	11,512	8,404	6,487	3,249	789	422	3,598	2,625
	Urban	29	10	19	10	11	..	1	..	..	2	..
20 Unclassified	Rural	10,866	6,277	4,589	3,452	1,128	1,706	291	95	8	1,425	766
	Urban	397	88	314	74	15	..	..	..	..	3	..
Sadar												
Total	Rural	167,616	85,477	82,189	48,058	38,854	18,074	6,376	729	216	31,453	26,486
	Urban	2,820	2,146	674	1,241	40	26	13	15	..	50	1
1 Bhumij	Rural	496	287	259	186	5	81	5	2	..	100	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	181	122	59	95	51	28	16	5	..	50	31
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Chakma	Rural	709	887	872	190	187	5	10	3	..	162	125
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Garo	Rural	881	220	161	28	114	13	..	..	..	10	114
	Urban	9	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Hajang	Rural	272	74	198	41	69	..	..	..	..	38	69
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	Rural	290	130	160	51	21	2	..	1	..	48	21
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	Rural	4,606	2,499	2,107	1,978	525	277	35	22	4	1,894	475
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lepcha	Rural	115	58	57	25	25	8	10	..	..	14	14
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	6,618	3,145	3,468	1,894	1,487	494	242	5	1	1,807	1,191
	Urban	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	Rural	83	43	40	26	36	..	..	..	..	8	36
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Mahali	Rural	7,368	3,737	3,631	1,807	1,678	221	167	13	2	1,347	1,438
	Urban	38	25	13	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mal Pahariya	Rural	1,244	712	532	423	220	121	50	22	..	248	170
	Urban	32	17	15	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Mech	Rural	916	478	438	300	109	152	104	9	4	25	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Mru	Rural	443	185	258	117	166	10	75	7	..	86	85
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Munda	Rural	30,928	16,457	14,471	8,920	6,628	1,472	855	72	25	7,026	5,707
	Urban	43	31	12	16	3	..	..	..	..	8	1
16 Nagas	Rural	1,099	701	398	313	281	97	81	4	2	207	248
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>													
181	1	2	1	7	1	39	1	42	..	567	104	10,209	10,306
..	..	1	..	..	8	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	8
14	52	27	1	8	..	37	..	4	..	136	10	2,825	3,461
..	..	2	..	2	1	50	7	9	..	8	7	9	299
Subdivision													
421	62	54	2	95	12	208	11	126	2	1,893	27	37,424	40,785
31	..	59	1	38	1	53	10	174	..	795	14	905	824
..	3	..	101	254
..
..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	2	9	1	27	4
..	1
6	1	2	2	..	2	..	10	..	147	235
..
..	2	..	..	..	3	..	192	47
..	3	6
..	3	..	33	129
..
..	79	139
..
..	1	..	1	7	..	7	..	6	..	265	9	521	1,582
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	2	1	33	33
..	2	..
12	11	..	6	1	..	..	59	2	1,251	2,031
..	19
..	9	..	..	..	9	..	17	4
..
63	50	18	..	1	..	40	1	2	..	82	20	1,980	1,968
..	2	..	..	1	1	..	12	..	9	12
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	269	312
..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	8	14
..	2	1	1	..	11	..	278	329
..
..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	2	68	92
..
15	11	2	19	4	14	..	291	30	7,567	7,848
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	6	2	15	9
..	6	..	268	117
..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	201

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total		Total Workers		I		II		III		
						As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sadar												
17 Oraon	Rural	97,847	48,351	48,996	26,984	19,902	8,930	3,946	419	126	17,104	15,659
	Urban	2,067	2,018	89	1,159	15	25	12	14	..	42	..
18 Rabha	Rural	395	203	192	114	96	87	96	21	..	..	..
	Urban	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Santal	Rural	12,889	6,937	5,402	4,257	1,773	1,648	734	112	52	2,132	967
	Urban	15	5	10	5	2	..	1	..	..	2	..
20 Unclassified	Rural	1,791	851	940	454	86	183	..	12	..	152	86
	Urban	332	41	291	32	10	..	..	..	..	8	..
JALPAIGURI												
Total	Rural	8,280	4,267	3,963	2,227	1,692	822	240	22	9	1,015	1,433
	Urban	2,448	1,945	503	1,105	9	12	..	11	..	42	..
1 Bhumij	Rural	86	80	..	11	..	9	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Chakma	Rural	60	50	10	9	10	4	10	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	78	73	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	5
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	30	22	8	1	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Mal Pahariya	Rural	107	72	35	28	35	25	22	1	..	..	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Munda	Rural	1,482	1,086	396	668	396	146	53	2	1	500	337
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nagesia	Rural	120	51	69	14	69	13	3	..	..	..	66
	Urban	269	..	269	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Oraon	Rural	5,248	1,934	3,309	770	1,109	598	109	13	8	..	987
	Urban	1,946	1,945	1	1,105	..	12	..	11	..	42	..
10 Santal	Rural	1,024	893	131	724	60	25	35	4	..	515	25
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	232	..	232	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAJGANJ												
Total	Rural	4,672	2,328	2,344	1,214	728	835	388	..	24	294	302
1 Bhumij	Rural	98	68	30	43	5	18	5	..	..	22	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yelmo	Rural	7	3	4	3	4	3	4	..	..	..	..

POLICE STATION

TABLE SCT-1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
RAJGANJ												
3 Lepcha	Rural	14	8	6	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	75	54	21	34	7	24	..	..	..	6	7
5 Magh	Rural	9	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
6 Mahali	Rural	96	36	59	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	..
7 Mal Pahariya	Rural	44	26	18	16	14	3	5	..	..	12	9
8 Meoh	Rural	209	85	124	6	22	..	22	..	..	..	..
9 Munda	Rural	416	214	202	91	98	..	16	..	..	66	82
10 Nagasia	Rural	65	52	13	51	9	51	9	..	..	..	..
11 Oraon	Rural	8,400	1,677	1,723	890	500	672	284	..	9	179	201
12 Santal	Rural	240	96	144	66	54	59	32	..	15	1	3
MAYNAGURI												
Total	Rural	2,749	1,524	1,225	987	71	665	34	70	21	159	13
	Urban	122	66	56	40	11	13	11	3	..	1	..
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	935	521	414	329	22	249	10	20	4	42	6
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Mal Pahariya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Munda	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20	18	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Oraon	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	70	42	28	32	11	13	11	3	..	..	..
8 Santal	Rural	1,814	1,003	811	608	49	416	24	50	17	117	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	13	3	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
NAGRAKATA												
Total	Rural	29,953	15,710	14,243	8,689	5,695	2,613	1,112	66	31	5,509	4,476
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	43	17	26	10	26	1	12	..	..	..	12

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION— <i>contd.</i>													
..	8	4
..	4	..	90	14
..	1	..	..	..
..	4	36	46
..	1	..	10	4
..	1	..	5	..	79	102
1	1	..	..	..	28	..	193	104
..	1	4
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	36	6	787	1,228
..	1	..	5	4	80	90
POLICE STATION													
..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	55	..	587	1,184
..	7	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	26	45
..
..	1
..	3	2
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	192	392
..
..	11
..
..	2
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	12	3
..
..	5	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	10	17
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	21	..	395	762
..
..	1	..	..	..	1	16
POLICE STATION													
23	15	2	..	7	..	29	..	22	..	418	61	7,021	3,548
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	1	7	..

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NAGRAKATA												
2 Kora	Rural	25	25	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
3 Lepcha	Rural	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	905	499	406	249	225	48	..	..	..	190	225
5 Mahali	Rural	1,642	863	779	464	303	52	27	1	..	368	261
6 Mal Pahariya	Rural	325	180	145	105	65	32	12	2	..	65	53
7 Meoh	Rural	141	74	67	47	..	47	..	..	..	..	..
8 Munda	Rural	4,756	2,335	2,421	1,312	906	266	129	2	9	975	760
9 Nagasia	Rural	106	53	53	25	28	..	3	..	..	24	25
10 Oraon	Rural	19,004	10,077	8,927	5,520	3,528	1,770	674	55	14	3,427	2,791
11 Rabha	Rural	6	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Santal	Rural	2,955	1,550	1,405	925	619	397	255	6	8	445	349
18 Unclassified	Rural	33	31	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DHUBGURI												
Total	Rural	38,977	18,911	20,066	8,524	7,789	2,342	1,249	169	45	5,595	6,440
	Urban	67	35	32	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Khatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	21	18	3	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	Rural	7	3	4	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	19	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	826	260	566	39	258	29	42	..	..	..	216
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Magh	Rural	16	5	11	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	2,724	1,187	1,537	256	557	31	35	..	..	230	509
	Urban	17	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	402	248	154	119	8	42	..	18	..	46	..
	Urban	29	17	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Meoh	Rural	187	131	56	69	..	55	..	9	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Munda	Rural	9,883	5,227	4,156	2,424	1,703	427	270	23	7	1,894	1,413
	Urban	8	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.[illegible]

TABLE SCT-1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS											
		Total		Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
													2
DHUBGURI													
11	Nagesia	Rural	142	88	54	85	26	..	..	..	..	85	26
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Oraon	Rural	21,679	10,127	11,652	4,704	4,820	1,828	714	75	88	8,049	4089
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Rabha	Rural	887	195	192	106	98	85	96	21	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Santal	Rural	1,458	772	681	408	244	169	92	9	..	212	152
		Urban	11	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Unclassified	Rural	1,425	642	783	352	70	183	..	12	..	129	70
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MAL													
	Total	Rural	55,869	27,621	27,746	18,294	11,738	3,969	2,300	288	63	12,989	9,232
		Urban	183	100	88	81	20	1	2	1	..	7	1
1	Bhumij	Rural	5	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	36	29	7	26	2	19	..	8	..	1	..
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chakma	Rural	649	287	362	181	127	1	..	8	..	162	125
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Garo	Rural	874	217	157	25	114	10	..	..	..	10	114
		Urban	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hajang	Rural	272	74	198	41	69	..	..	..	..	38	69
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho	Rural	290	180	160	51	21	2	..	1	..	48	21
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora	Rural	3,520	1,850	1,670	1,600	491	22	24	2	..	1,809	458
		Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8	Lepcha	Rural	47	28	19	19	9	3	..	..	..	14	9
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	2,128	916	1,207	781	384	262	119	5	..	483	263
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Magh	Rural	58	29	29	15	29	..	..	..	..	..	29
		Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mahali	Rural	1,675	821	854	525	408	114	57				

[illegible]

[illegible]

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I As Cultivator		II As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1												
Alipar Duars												
3	Chakma	Rural	88	..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Garo	Rural	229	129	100	58	27	23	14	22	..	13
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Hajang	Rural	76	32	44	17	15	2	..	..	..	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ho	Rural	54	..	54	..	20	..	11	..	..	9
	Urban	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Kora	Rural	958	530	428	271	49	102	12	..	5	81
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Lepcha	Rural	21	12	9	4	1	..	..	1	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	17,384	8,971	8,413	4,993	2,887	1,646	917	170	80	2,998
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Magh	Rural	146	120	26	68	1	38	..	..	1	28
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Mahali	Rural	5,685	2,987	2,698	1,466	1,005	169	98	29	1	1,118
	Urban	7	4	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	850
12	Mal Pahariya	Rural	498	381	167	175	78	43	18	11	..	59
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Meoh	Rural	12,352	6,572	5,690	3,327	1,866	2,903	1,678	191	8	88
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
14	Mru	Rural	93	66	27	21	3	..	1	2	..	2
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Munda	Rural	22,881	12,102	10,779	6,705	4,189	2,584	881	182	15	8,665
	Urban	29	19	10	17	4	10	8	..	..	..	3,388
16	Nagesia	Rural	1,508	782	726	425	225	266	92	9	5	142
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
17	Oraon	Rural	82,321	42,618	39,703	21,824	15,192	8,865	5,608	718	92	11,562
	Urban	24	14	10	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	9,181
18	Rabha	Rural	3,781	1,548	2,183	842	714	375	599	25	8	391
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
19	Santal	Rural	26,192	14,884	11,308	7,355	4,631	4,789	2,515	627	370	1,466
	Urban	14	5	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,658
20	Unclassified	Rural	9,075	5,426	3,649	2,998	1,042	1,528	291	88	8	1,278
	Urban	65	42	23	42	5	..	..	..	..	..	680
MADARIHAT												
Total	Rural	32,919	17,555	15,364	9,214	5,911	3,086	1,798	136	7	5,617	4,062
1	Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	829	309	120	138	117	131	115	5	..	2
2	Chakma	Rural	88	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—cont'd.

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Subdivision—contd.													
..	88
..
..	1	..	12	..	71	73
..
..	2	..	..	..	4	..	15	29
..
..	84
..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	3	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	259	274
..
..	1	..	8	8
..
..	..	3	..	..	1	11	..	7	..	158	51	3,978	5,596
..
..	7	..	52	25
..
80	26	4	..	13	..	5	..	12	..	91	30	1,521	1,698
..	1	..	..	..	9	3
2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	1	166	89
..
10	118	2	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	126	28	3,345	3,824
..
..	45	24
..
3	7	1	..	3	2	7	1	10	..	250	95	5,397	6,590
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	6
..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	357	501
..
82	10	13	2	7	..	37	..	60	..	1,082	299	20,794	24,511
..	4	..	7	1	8	9
5	46	10	706	1,469
..
6	1	1	..	33	1	18	..	415	86	7,529	6,677
..	8	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
14	52	1	1	6	..	4	..	4	..	90	10	2,428	2,607
..	99	5	..	..	8	..	..	16
POLICE STATION													
18	9	4	..	5	..	17	..	33	..	243	25	3,241	3,483
..	71	3
..	29

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MADARIHAT												
3 Garo	Rural	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
4 Hajang	Rural	42	8	34	8	15	..	..	..	..	8	15
5 Ho	Rural	54	..	54	..	20	..	11	..	..	..	9
6 Kora	Rural	45	14	31	14	19	..	..	..	..	14	19
7 Lepcha	Rural	12	6	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	8,606	1,924	1,682	1,038	600	285	134	23	1	695	462
9 Magh	Rural	67	53	14	24	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
10 Mahali	Rural	906	467	439	239	179	27	15	8	..	178	159
11 Mal Pahariya	Rural	214	150	64	88	50	14	10	8	..	69	40
12 Meeh	Rural	615	355	260	284	146	276	186	4	..	3	6
13 Mru	Rural	76	61	15	21	8	..	1	2	..	19	2
14 Munda	Rural	5,030	2,607	2,423	1,367	1,028	377	232	9	1	927	788
15 Nagasia	Rural	54	28	31	20	19	11	11	..	..	9	7
16 Oraon	Rural	18,874	10,111	8,763	5,034	3,159	1,683	1,019	72	5	3,028	2,111
17 Rabha	Rural	204	101	103	56	61	45	34	..	..	11	27
18 Santal	Rural	503	277	226	176	109	62	46	4	..	83	63
19 Unclassified	Rural	2,246	1,189	1,057	706	382	120	34	10	..	548	348
FALAKATA												
Total	Rural	25,511	13,300	12,211	7,468	4,364	4,536	2,007	210	65	2,266	2,030
	Urban	48	31	17	23	8	10	3	..	..	..	..
1 Kora	Rural	320	442	378	200	24	100	12	..	3	95	8
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	Rural	998	509	489	299	63	55	30	9	19	225	16
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Mahali	Rural	576	275	301	142	103	30	18	..	..	105	71
	Urban	7	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Munda	Rural	3,658	1,859	1,799	1,329	775	1,108	302	81	7	134	521
	Urban	21	12	9	10	3	10	3	..	..	..	..
5 Nagasia	Rural	193	95	98	55	35	55	28	..	2	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Oraon	Rural	5,717	3,073	2,644	1,641	873	891	735	26	18	612	24
	Urban	19	14	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Santal	Rural	13,549	7,047	6,502	3,902	2,466	2,397	982	94	16	1,095	1,390
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Unclassified	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AT WORK AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION—contd.													
..
..	19
..	34
..	14
..	5	6
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	3	886	1,089
..	1	..	99	14
..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	19	..	228	260
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	14
..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	114
..	40	12
..	1	..	3	..	50	7	1,240	1,595
..	1	8	12
17	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	21	..	198	24	5,077	5,604
..	45	42
..	1	..	5	..	21	..	101	117
1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..	488	676
POLICE STATION													
14	10	2	..	7	8	17	1	1	..	416	248	5,822	7,847
..	5	..	..	..	8	14
..	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	242	354
..
..	1	6	..	..	..	4	17	210	406
..
..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	158	198
..	1	..	..	..	8	8
..	2	..	..	1	..	2	39	580	1,024
3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
..	40	68
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	107	100	1,482	1,766
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	8	8
..	302	74	2,245	4,036
6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	1	..	..	..

TABLE SCT-1 PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Tribe		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
KALCHINI												
Total -	Rural	50,285	25,983	24,302	13,186	9,308	3,414	2,497	421	7	8,405	6,590
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	447	205	242	134	22	..	..	..	..	44	..
2 Garo	Rural	177	112	65	56	8	21	8	22	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	18	7	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	7	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	1
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	7,260	3,588	3,677	1,935	1,244	330	265	55	..	1,457	960
6 Magh	Rural	12	8	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	2,683	1,398	1,285	629	431	32	31	8	..	542	389
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	141	91	50	48	16	2	2	1	..	39	16
9 Meoh	Rural	8,030	1,748	1,287	971	248	796	215	82	..	25	14
10 Munda	Rural	7,076	3,741	3,335	1,748	1,259	163	68	28	8	1,434	1,153
11 Nagesia	Rural	980	519	411	259	93	151	20	4	..	99	73
12 Oraon	Rural	25,862	12,891	12,471	6,477	5,423	1,624	1,542	188	..	4,273	3,796
13 Babha	Rural	1,052	593	459	323	210	72	202	2	..	211	2
14 Santal	Rural	1,677	945	732	520	303	224	118	32	4	214	173
15 Unclassified	Rural	418	146	272	79	53	..	36	4	..	62	13
ALIPUR DUARS												
Total	Rural	42,820	22,678	19,647	12,730	6,313	8,653	3,656	971	431	2,656	2,126
	Urban	99	61	38	61	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Bhumij	Rural	23	19	4	11	1	6	1	..	..	5	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	Rural	105	66	39	15	4	12	4	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Garo	Rural	37	17	20	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	9
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Hajang	Rural	34	24	10	9	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ho	Rural	8	8	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Kora	Rural	29	21	8	5	6	..	..	..	2	3	4
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	3,209	1,786	1,423	1,031	501	770	373	60	10	185	117
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Magh	Rural	28	25	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

WORKERS

[illegible]

TABLE SCT-I PART B—INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS

Name of Scheduled Caste		WORKERS										
		Total			Total Workers		I		II		III	
		Persons	Males	Females	M	F	As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALIPUR DUARS												
9 Mahali	Rural	586	319	267	185	106	64	28	8	1	81	61
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Mal Pahariya	Rural	104	71	33	31	10	24	6	3	..	..	3
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Meoh	Rural	4,146	2,338	1,808	995	489	834	429	82	4	47	19
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Mru	Rural	17	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Munda	Rural	3,972	2,138	1,839	1,208	515	764	226	48	2	363	280
	Urban	8	7	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Nagasia	Rural	210	112	98	65	31	49	13	2	3	12	15
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Oraon	Rural	17,977	9,169	8,808	5,338	2,585	3,388	1,147	276	50	1,468	1,365
	Urban	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Rabha	Rural	1,589	852	737	461	110	258	37	23	2	169	68
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Santal	Rural	7,967	4,438	3,529	2,656	1,624	2,055	1,257	490	348	53	18
	Urban	14	5	9	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Unclassified	Rural	2,267	1,278	1,009	716	321	373	140	34	8	269	167
	Urban	64	41	28	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
KUMARGRAM												
Total	Rural	33,123	18,163	14,960	8,314	6,194	3,338	2,842	332	33	4,193	3,077
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagitay, Tibetan, and Yolmo	Rural	107	65	42	65	1	..	..	..	..	65	..
2 Garo	Rural	11	..	11	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
3 Kora	Rural	46	46	..	46	..	2	..	..	..	44	..
4 Lepcha	Rural	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	Rural	2,311	1,169	1,142	690	459	306	115	23	..	436	333
6 Magh	Rural	39	39	..	39	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	Rural	934	528	406	271	186	16	11	10	..	207	170
8 Mal Pahariya	Rural	39	19	20	13	..	3	..	4	..	3	..
9 Meoh	Rural	4,471	2,136	2,335	1,077	933	948	893	73	4	13	..
10 Munda	Rural	3,145	1,762	1,383	1,053	612	172	103	26	2	307	496
11 Nagasia	Rural	121	33	88	26	47	..	20	3	..	22	27
12 Oraon	Rural	14,391	7,374	7,017	3,934	3,147	774	1,165	151	19	2,181	1,865
13 Rabha	Rural	886	2	884	2	333	..	326	..	6	..	..
14 Santal	Rural	2,496	2,177	319	301	129	151	112	7	2	21	14
15 Unclassified	Rural	4,124	2,313	1,811	1,497	286	1,030	31	35	..	394	152

WORKERS													
IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
At Household Industry		In Manufactur ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communica- tions		In Other Services		Non-workers	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
POLICE STATION—contd.													
26	21	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	184	161
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	40	23
..
2	34	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	3	1,343	1,319
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	12
..
..	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	8	..	33	3	923	1,324
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	47	67
..
8	8	6	1	3	..	15	..	12	..	167	19	3,331	6,293
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	391	627
..
..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	7	..	41	1	1,732	1,905
..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
8	5	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	20	..	562	638
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	5	..	..	2	..	..	18
POLICE STATION													
22	133	..	1	2	..	24	..	15	..	327	103	2,349	2,763
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	41
..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	11	479	633
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	30	3	237	220
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	20
8	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	6	1,059	1,332
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	41	6	709	771
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	41
5	6	..	1	..	..	5	..	6	..	212	71	4,040	3,370
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	531
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	3	1	1,976	190
5	47	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	31	6	1,316	1,023

TABLE SCT-III PART A (ii)—EDUCATION IN URBAN AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total		Illiterate		Literate (with- out educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		University degree or post-graduate degree other than technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post- graduate degree	
	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	2,228	729	1,999	634	169	42	62	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT																		
1 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Garo	3	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ho	8	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Kora	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Lepcha	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Lodha, Kheria or Kharla	..	13	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Mahali	29	16	21	16	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Mal Pahariya	17	15	16	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Munda	50	22	39	22	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Nagadia	..	269	..	255	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Oraon	2,023	49	1,849	48	128	1	54	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Rabha	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Santal	10	19	7	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Unclassified	88	314	55	256	23	38	4	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES**

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT										
Total	218,468	186,943	181,440	181,081	22,349	4,282	9,008	1,355	671	65
1 Bagdi or Duley	608	723	365	667	166	42	52	14	30	..
2 Bahalia	82	47	67	44	18	3	2	..	..	..
3 Baiti	57	28	46	25	9	2	2	1	..	..
4 Bauri	51	31	45	27	5	1	1	3	..	..
5 Bediya	117	97	107	90	7	..	3	7	..	..
6 Beldar	11	3	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bhulmali	445	202	392	191	36	11	13	..	4	..
8 Bhuiya	859	696	786	670	65	18	8	8	..	..
9 Bind	67	4	54	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
10 Chamar, Oharmakar, Mochi, Muohi, Raibdas, Ruidas or Rishi	2,468	1,878	2,086	1,800	277	62	102	16	3	..
11 Damai (Nepali)	1,235	806	1,086	774	110	27	33	5	6	..
12 Dhoba or Dhobi	1,696	851	1,350	810	239	30	106	11	10	..
13 Doai	22	46	19	46	3	..	..	..	..	..
14 Dom or Dhangad	166	83	144	82	15	1	6	..	1	..
15 Dosadh or Dusadh including Dhari or Dharhi	585	86	490	75	76	7	18	4	1	..
16 Ghasi	738	445	653	437	71	8	13	..	1	..
17 Gonrhi	64	90	53	89	10	1	..	..	1	..
18 Hari	559	372	453	341	53	33	31	1	1	..
19 Jalia Kaibartta	2,613	2,334	2,301	2,242	249	79	61	13	2	..
20 Jhalo Malo or Malo	743	668	600	642	96	16	44	10	3	..
21 Kadar	20	2	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
22 Kami (Nepali)	3,020	2,978	2,510	2,332	433	114	61	18	16	14
23 Kandra	9	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Kaora	8	14	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Karenga or Koranga	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Kaur	68	26	55	26	11	..	2	..	..	..
27 Keot or Keyot	97	256	78	235	16	16	3	5	..	..
28 Khaira	945	376	702	329	241	38	14	9	8	..
29 Khatik	13	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30 Koch	238	78	174	76	48	1	10	1	..	..
31 Konai	155	83	126	33	22	..	6	..	1	..
32 Konwar	11	59	10	59	1	..	..	..	..	..
33 Kotal	..	19	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..
34 Lalbegi	43	1	32	1	10	..	1	..	..	..
35 Lohar	5,760	6,254	4,638	5,985	896	222	203	68	18	2

**TABLE SCT-III PART B (i)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR
SCHEDULED CASTES—*contd.***

Name of Scheduled Caste	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>										
36 Mahar	70	38	60	34	8	4	2	..	..	..
37 Mal	197	150	162	149	24	..	11	1	..	..
38 Mallah	273	52	247	50	18	2	7	..	1	..
39 Mohtor	433	269	339	272	75	16	18	1	1	..
40 Musahar	284	51	233	50	37	1	14	..	..	..
41 Namasudra	20,748	20,270	17,517	19,583	2,183	505	969	180	79	2
42 Nuniya	406	177	311	170	68	7	24	..	3	..
43 Paliya	41	3	34	..	4	3	2	..	1	..
44 Pan or Sawasi	6	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Pasi	60	10	46	9	12	..	2	1	..	..
46 Patni	121	59	105	59	10	..	6	..	..	..
47 Pod or Poundra	51	58	48	56	2	2	1	..	..	..
48 Rajbanahi	164,298	143,828	140,322	139,654	16,447	2,953	7,053	1,174	471	47
49 Rajwar	82	51	74	50	6	1	2	..	..	..
50 Sarki (Nepali)	965	771	844	738	87	28	31	5	3	..
51 Sunri <i>excluding Saha</i>	212	112	143	106	58	6	15	1	1	..
52 Tiyar	80	58	70	57	6	1	4	..	..	..
53 Turi	1,069	867	945	841	92	25	28	1	4	..
54 Unclassified	509	510	463	502	32	8	13	..	1	..

TABLE SCT-III PART B (II)—EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Educational Levels									
	Total		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT										
Total	183,151	168,623	162,828	162,753	15,670	4,871	4,173	948	480	51
1 Bhumij	256	263	222	199	28	42	6	22	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	667	502	625	484	37	17	5	1	..	..
3 Chakma	837	410	821	403	13	6	3	1	..	..
4 Garo	849	261	802	249	25	9	17	3	5	..
5 Hajang	106	242	100	242	6	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ho	130	214	130	214	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kora	3,029	2,580	2,819	2,450	159	46	50	4	1	..
8 Lepcha	70	66	60	61	7	8	2	2	1	..
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis	12,116	11,981	10,926	11,552	975	260	192	68	23	1
10 Magh	163	66	156	65	2	1	3	..	2	..
11 Mahali	6,724	6,329	5,787	6,128	748	166	164	84	25	1
12 Mal Pahariya	1,043	699	944	523	82	11	16	5	1	..
13 Meoh	7,050	6,128	5,153	5,464	1,004	489	730	219	78	6
14 Mru	251	295	211	285	22	..	16	..	2	..
15 Munda	28,559	25,250	25,709	24,793	2,247	363	558	85	50	9
16 Nageala	1,483	1,124	1,369	1,092	99	31	15	1	..	..
17 Oraon	90,969	88,699	80,189	85,153	8,647	3,158	1,872	356	261	32
18 Rabha	1,751	2,975	1,681	2,333	61	20	6	12	3	..
19 Santal	21,821	16,710	20,354	16,351	1,016	233	422	121	29	2
20 Unclassified	6,277	4,589	5,770	4,519	402	56	101	14	4	..

TABLE SCT-V PART A—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED CASTES

(Household of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in Land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	12,234	316	1,678	3,955	4,014	800	821	160	436	22	7	25
1 Owned or held from Government	5,314	199	792	1,970	1,630	388	499	91	301	16	5	23
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	4,918	107	766	1,878	1,759	168	187	14	86	1	..	2
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	2,002	10	120	707	625	244	135	55	99	5	2	..

TABLE SCT-V PART B—SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN CULTIVATION CLASSIFIED BY INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND CULTIVATED IN RURAL AREAS ONLY FOR MEMBERS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

(Household of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20% Sample of All Households)

Interest in land cultivated	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										Unspecified
		Less than 1	1.0-2.4	2.5-4.9	5.0-7.4	7.5-9.9	10.0-12.4	12.5-14.9	15.0-29.9	30.0-49.9	50+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT												
Total	5,429	1,110	697	1,318	1,487	269	317	57	154	9	3	13
1 Owned or held from Government	1,355	35	149	345	450	90	135	30	101	7	1	12
2 Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share	3,746	1,075	541	916	918	123	183	12	24	2	1	1
3 Partly held from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share	328	..	7	52	119	56	49	15	29	..	1	..

**TABLE SC-I—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX, TYPE OF ACTIVITY
AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS FOR SCHEDULED CASTES**

Educational Level	Total Non-working Population			Full time Student		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
RURAL AREAS											
Total	257,140	90,818	166,322	17,785	10,040	667	186	429	180	71,937	155,916
Illiterate	239,783	78,275	161,508	7,712	8,556	429	152	293	168	69,841	152,682
Literate (without educational level)	11,492	8,037	3,455	6,984	1,159	116	13	82	9	1,455	2,274
Primary or Junior Basic	5,617	4,275	1,342	3,546	323	86	20	34	3	609	996
Matriculation and Higher Secondary	248	281	17	143	2	36	1	20	..	32	14
Above Matriculation and Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
URBAN AREAS											
Total	13,399	5,878	7,521	527	257	468	92	146	48	4,727	7,124
Illiterate	11,643	4,706	6,937	78	20	328	82	87	40	4,218	6,796
Literate (without educational level)	1,087	753	334	247	144	91	..	42	3	373	187
Primary or Junior Basic	687	396	291	197	89	61	10	13	3	185	189
Matriculation and Higher Secondary	23	18	5	2	1	3	..	3	2	10	2
Above Matriculation and Higher Secondary	9	5	4	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	1

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
Total	185,389	169,352	43,891	24,896	
1 Bhumij	256	263	56	2	
1. Bengali	78	31	11	2	Hindi (M-11, F-2)
2. Bhumij	51	52	22	..	Hindi (M-22)
3. Hindi	2	..	..	..	..
4. Mahli	6	..	..	..	..
5. Sadan/Sadri	38	8	23	..	Bengali (M-21), Hindi (M-2)
6. Santali	26	177	..	..	..
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	667	503	213	37	
1. Adivasi	19	8	..	..	..
2. Adibhasa-Bhotia	..	1	..	1	English (F-1)
3. Bengali	18	..	..	..	..
4. Bhotia-Unspecified	274	254	154	13	Bengali (M-20, F-1), English (M-25, F-1), Hindi (M-30, F-5), Nepali (M-19, F-5)
5. Bodo/Boro	274	159	50	21	Bengali (M-49, F-21), Rajbangsi (M-1)
6. Madhesi	1	..	..	..	..
7. Malpaharia	..	6	..	..	..
8. Mech	6	..	..	..	..

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
2 <i>Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo—contd.</i>	9. Nepali				
	51	62	9	2	Hindi (M-9, F-2)
	10. Pasma				
	10	..	..	..	..
	11. Sadan/Sadri				
	1	..	..	..	..
	12. Tibetan				
	18	13	..	..	..
3 <i>Chakma</i>	337	410	81	6	
	1. Hindi				
	287	359	..	..	..
	2. Manjhi				
	..	12	..	..	..
	3. Nepali				
	..	29	..	4	Bengali (F-4)
	4. Sadan/Sadri				
	50	10	21	2	Bengali (M-21, F-2)
4 <i>Garo</i>	352	267	85	34	
	1. Bengali				
	3	6	..	..	..
	2. Bodo/Boro				
	3	11	..	2	Hindi (F-2)
	3. Chinese/Chini				
	..	4	..	1	Bengali (F-1)
	4. Garhwal				
	125	87	70	19	Bengali (M-68, F-19), Hindi (M-6), Sadan/Sadri (M-1)
	5. Hindi				
	221	159	15	12	Bengali (M-15, F-11), Sadan/Sadri (M-2, F-1)
5 <i>Hajong</i>	106	242	2	..	
	1. Haijong/Hajong				
	3	2	..	..	..

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
		2. Hindi			
5 Hajang—contd.	103	240	2	..	Bengali (M-2)
6 Ho	138	214	39	21	
		1. Hindi			
	8	..	..	..	..
		2. Ho			
	88	94	60	..	Hindi (M-18), Munda-Unspecified (M-42)
		3. Nepali			
	42	120	29	21	Hindi (M-29, F-21)
7 Kora	3,033	2,530	605	386	
		1. Bengali			
	987	758	196	97	Hindi (M-196, F-97)
		2. Hindi			
	38	7	1	2	Bengali (M-1, F-2)
		3. Koda/Kora			
	1	309	..	..	..
		4. Kurmi			
	2	..	2	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-1)
		5. Malpaharia			
	2	..	..	..	..
		6. Meoh			
	3	4	..	..	..
		7. Nepali			
	30	32	..	..	..
		8. Rajbengal			
	1,850	1,865	360	286	Bengali (M-39, F-73), Hindi (M-271, F-213)
		9. Sadan/Sadri			
	170	57	46	1	Bengali (M-17, F-1), Hindi (M-25), Kurukh/Oraon (M-4)
8 Lepcha	72	66	14	5	
		1. Bengali			
	4	8	2	2	Hindi (M-2, F-2)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd.

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
8 Lepcha—contd.	2. Chinese/Chini				
	2	..	..	..	..
	3. Khond/Kondh				
	17	10	..	..	..
	4. Lepcha				
	25	89	1	..	Nepali (M-1)
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharva	5. Sherpa				
	22	8	11	8	Hindi (M-11, F-8)
	6. Sikkim Bhotia				
	..	1	..	..	..
	12,116	11,893	2,446	1,108	
	1. Bengali				
97	287	1	..	Hindi (M-1)	
	2. Hindi				
	576	540	99	40	Bengali (M-67, F-88), Kurukh/Oraon (F-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-29, F-6), Urdu (M-8)
	3. Khairi				
	8,892	9,941	1,859	245	Bengali (M-538, F-201), Hindi (M-1,101, F-548), Kurukh/Oraon (M-2 F-2), Rajbangal (M-28, F-54), Sadan/Sadri (M-198, F-185)
	4. Kharis				
	7	79	..	10	Bengali (F-10)
	5. Knowar				
	..	6	..	..	—
	6. Kurukh/Oraon				
	40	68	8	3	Bengali (M-8, F-3)
	7. Madhesi				
	19	87	6	..	Bengali (M-4), Hindi (M-3)
	8. Maoh				
	1	..	..	..	—
	9. Nepali				
	26	22	..	..	—

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—contd

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the Mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
		10. Oriya			
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharis—contd.	8	40	..	5	Hindi (F-5)
		11. Rabha			
	1,030	..	..	..	..
		12. Sadan/Sadri			
	1,867	822	478	60	Bengali (M-89 F-40) English (M-9), Hindi (M-874, F-10), Nepali (M-1)
		13. Tamang			
	78	..	..	..	..
10 Magh	163	66	36	3	
		1. Bengali			
	22	..	2	..	Hindi (M-1), Nepali (M-1)
		2. Hindi			
	8	..	..	..	..
		3. Madhesi			
	9	..	..	..	..
		4. Manjhi			
	129	60	38	8	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-16, F-3), Munda-Unspecified (M-15), Nepali (M-1)
		5. Nepali			
	2	..	..	..	..
		6. Sadan/Sadri			
	..	6	..	..	..
11 Mahali	6,753	6,346	1,755	609	
		1. Bengali			
	542	1,606	29	56	Hindi (M-29, F-55), Sadan/Sadri (F-1)
		2. Bodo/Boro			
	2,206	2,168	928	904	Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-686, F-168), English (M-84), Hindi (M-170, F-36), Nepali (M-18), Sadan/Sadri (M-20)
		3. Hindi			
	856	783	196	96	Bengali (M-118, F-95), Nepali (M-13, F-1)
		4. Kurukh/Orason			
	14	8	6	..	Bengali (M-4), Hindi (M-2)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned to speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

11 Mahali—contd.	5. Madhesi				Hindi (M-)	
	71	64	1			
	6. Mahili					
	1,478	698	299	98		Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-19, F-1), English (M-2, F-1), Hindi (M-12, F-30), Munda-Unspecified (M-7), Nepali (M-16), Rajbangal (M-4, F-29), Sadan/Sadri (M-14, F-1), Santali (M-3, F-3)
	7. Nepali					
	100	64	18	6	Hindi (M-18, F-6)	
	8. Sadan/Sadri					
	1,445	840	545	43	Bengali (M-72, F-12), English (M-1), Hindi (M-275, F-31)	
	9. Santali					
	41	119	5	29	Bengali (M-3, F-1), Hindi (M-2, F-2), Sadan/Sadri (F-2)	
12 Mal Pahariya	1,060	714	169	101		
	1. Asuri					
	17	7				
	2. Bengali					
	148	125	6	4	Hindi (M-5, F-4), Meoh (M-1)	
	3. Hindi					
	148	65	5		Nepali (M-5)	
	4. Kurukh/Orson					
	78	88	20		Bengali (M-20)	
	5. Lohari-Malpaharia					
	10	17				
	6. Madhesi					
	3	2				
	7. Malgiri					
	5	4	3		Hindi (M-3)	
	8. Malpaharia					
	465	270	121	64	Bengali (M-55, F-14), Hindi (M-55, F-76)	

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	9. Nepali				
12 Mal Pahariya— <i>contd.</i>	42	43	8	12	Bengali (M-5, F-4), Hindi (M-3, F-8)
	10. Oriya				
	9	..	..	..	..
	11. Sadan/Sadri				
	86	61	1	1	Hindi (M-1), Nepali (F-1)
	12. Santali				
	41	4	5	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
	13. Sherpa				
	7	9	..	..	..
	14. Tamang				
	..	69	..	..	..
13 Meoh	7,060	6,128	2,881	699	
	1. Assamese				
	2	..	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
	2. Bengali				
	1,248	1,925	177	2	English (M-108), Hindi (M-59, F-2), Sadan/Sadri (M-15)
	3. Bodo/Boro				
	242	55	98	..	Bengali (M-89), Rajbangal (M-4)
	4. English				
	10	..	..	..	..
	5. Hindi				
	19	21	2	1	Bengali (M-2, F-1)
	6. Meoh				
	8,465	4,128	2,105	696	Bengali (M-1,789, F-554), English (M-47, F-8), Hindi (M-214, F-32), Nepali (M-3), Persian (M-6), Rajbangal (M-34, F-55), Sadan/Sadri (M-12, F-49)
	7. Nepali				
	18	2	2	..	Bengali (M-2)
	8. Rajbangal				
	2	..	1	..	Meoh (M-1)

TABLE ST-I—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother-tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
9. Sadan/Sadri					
13 Mach— <i>contd.</i>	10	2	..	..	—
10. Balhya					
	39	..	..	..	—
14 Mru	281	286	36	..	
1. Hindi					
	174	264	..	..	..
2. Mru					
	16	9	5	..	Bengali (M-6)
3. Nepali					
	61	12	31	..	Bengali (M-14), English (M-5), Hindi (M-12)
15 Munda	28,609	26,272	6,621	2,996	
1. Bengali					
	519	740	176	39	English (M-99), Hindi (M-122, F-26), Nepali (M-24), Rabha (F-18)
2. Bhuiya/Bhuyan-Oriya					
	2	..	..	..	..
3. Hindi					
	1,080	449	458	246	Bengali (M-892, F-905), Urdu (M-18, F-8), Nepali (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-41, F-38)
4. Khairia					
	1	..	..	..	..
5. Kisan-Kurukh/Oraon					
	11	8	11	..	Hindi (M-11)
6. Kurukh/Oraon					
	1,684	1,697	23	67	Bengali (M-23), Hindi (F-80), Sadan/Sadri (M-17)
7. Lepcha					
	320	292	6	2	Hindi (M-4, F-3), Nepali (M-2)
8. Madhesi					
	2,007	1,560	421	281	Bengali (M-220, F-171), Hindi (M-180, F-76), Nepali (M-1, F-4)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes.	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	2	3	4	5	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	9. Malpaharia				
10 Munda—contd.	508	29	5	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-4)
	10. Munda-Unspecified				
	21,988	19,782	4,818	2,865	Assamese (M-1), Bengali (M-1,376, F-673), English (M-5, F-1), Hindi (M-1,698, F-1,562), Nepali (M-88), Rajbangai (M-41, F-20), Sadan/Sadri (M-164, F-109)
	11. Oriya				
	8	21	..	5	Hindi (F-5)
	12. Sadan/Sadri				
	570	5	78	..	Bengali (M-42), Hindi (M-30), Nepali (M-5), Rajbangai (M-1)
	13. Santali				
	161	701	51	19	Bengali (M-34, F-19), Hindi (M-2, F-5), Kurukh/Oraon (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-14, F-1)
16 Nagasia	1,488	1,308	876	181	
	1. Bengali				
	192	118	2	1	Hindi (M-2, F-1)
	2. Hindi				
	92	299	8	1	Bengali (M-7, F-1), Nepali (M-1)
	3. Kurukh/Oraon				
	26	11	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	4. Nagasia				
	428	248	106	25	Bengali (M-50, F-1), English (M-1), Hindi (M-54, F-24)
	5. Nepali				
	396	440	113	101	Bengali (F-6), Hindi (M-118, F-95)
	6. Oriya				
	1	5	..	..	..
	7. Sadan/Sadri				
	209	141	46	3	Bengali (M-32), Hindi (M-14, F-3)
	8. Santali				
	189	136	..	..	..

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*Contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
17 Oraon	93,001	68,748	24,207	15,647	
1. Bengali	2,669	4,189	176	37	English (M-98), Hindi (M-77, F-87)
2. Hindi	3,920	569	145	181	Bengali (M-169, F-128), English (M-9), Nepali (M-3), Sadan/Sadri (M-8, F-8), Tamang (M-1)
3. Khairi					
4. Kurukh/Oraon	78,621	71,396	22,489	14,559	Bengali (M-7,453, F-4,905), Bodo/Boro (M-2), English (M-88, F-3), Hindi (M-13,496, F-8,868), Khairi (M-1), Nepali (M-376, F-68), Rajbangsi (M-116, F-83), Sadan/Sadri (M-1,008, F-1,267), Santali (M-1)
5. Lohari-Kurukh/Oraon	286	308	18	82	Hindi (M-18, F-32)
6. Madhesi	187	252	38	29	Bengali (M-25, F-19), Hindi (M-6, F-17)
7. Malpaharia	592	863	229	58	Bengali (M-47, F-1), Hindi (M-181, F-65), Rajbangsi (M-1)
8. Meoh		833			
9. Murari	8		2		Hindi (M-3)
10. Nepali	140	185	14	6	Bengali (M-16, F-6), English (M-4), Hindi (F-2)
11. Oriya		17			
12. Rajbangsi					
13. Sadan/Sadri	2,867	2,258	121	46	Bengali (M-66, F-10), Hindi (M-69, F-66), Kurukh/Oraon (M-3)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	14. Santali				
17 Oraon—contd.	3,808	1,427	987	724	Bengali (M-386, F-346), Hindi (M-548, F-378), Mundari (M-2), Munda Unspecified (M-18), Nepali (M-48)
	15. Telugu				
		1	..	..	..
Rabha	1,761	2,881	613	166	
	1. Bengali				
	216	71	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	2. Garhwali				
	12	3	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
	3. Hindi				
	21	6	..	..	..
	4. Kurukh/Oraon				
	6	1	2	..	Bengali (M-1), Hindi (M-1)
	5. Marwari				
	..	2	..	..	..
	6. Nepali				
	..	174	..	..	..
	7. Paharia				
	81	32	28	5	Bengali (M-13, F-1), Hindi (M-8, F-4), Nepali (M-10)
	8. Rabha				
	1,404	2,082	578	150	Bengali (M-488, F-126), Hindi (M-66, F-22), Nepali (M-78), Rajbanshi (M-1) Sadan/Sadri (F-2)
	9. Sadan/Sadri				
	1	..	..	..	..
	10. Santali				
	8	10	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	11. Tamil				
	2	..	..	..	..
Santal	21,481	16,722	3,596	1,612	
	1. Assamese				
	10	..	5	..	Bengali (M-5)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*contd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
	2. Bengali				
19 Santal— <i>contd.</i>	3,936	3,797	581	11	Assamese (M-168), English (M-56), Hindi (M-374, F-10), Kurukh/Oraon (M-1), Sadan/Sadri (M-2, F-1)
	3. Hindi				
	171	108	42	16	Bengali (M-6, F-11), Sadan/Sadri (M-35, F-1), Santali (M-1)
	4. Kurukh/Oraon				
	5,196	2,409	2	..	Hindi (M-2)
	5. Lohari-Munda				
	47	75	..	..	..
	6. Mahean				
	38	..	2	..	Bengali (M-2), Hindi (M-1)
	7. Mahih				
	..	4	..	1	Santali (F-1)
	8. Mech				
	..	1	..	..	..
	9. Nepali				
	207	24	..	..	..
	10. Sadan/Sadri				
	59	36	4	..	Hindi (M-4)
	11. Babbar				
	10	..	..	..	..
	12. Santali				
	12,157	10,215	2,961	1,545	Bengali (M-1,224, F-550), English (M-8, F-1), Hindi (M-1,578, F-244), Sadan/Sadri (M-166, F-110)
20 <i>Unclassified</i>	6,360	4,903	1,769	955	
	1. Asuri				
	68	122	..	..	..
	2. Barik				
	161	105	..	..	..
	3. Bengali				
	1,928	1,288	219	6	English (M-115), Hindi (M-104, F-..)

TABLE ST-1—MOTHER TONGUE AND BILINGUALISM FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES—*concl'd.*

Name of Scheduled Tribe 1	Total Speakers		Mother tongue and total number of persons returned to speaking a language subsidiary to the mother tongue		Subsidiary Language 6
	Males 2	Females 3	Males 4	Females 5	
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT					
4. Bhagat	25	30	..	..	..
5. Bhotia-Unspecified	282	..	..	..	..
6. Birjia/Brijia/Binjhia	29	28	18	11	Hindi (M-18, F-11)
7. Bodo/Boro	661	..	10	..	Bengali (M-10)
8. Hindi	1,644	1,574	6	39	Bengali (M-6, F-31), Nepali (F-2)
9. Koch	3	..	..	..	..
10. Kurukh/Oraon	115	28	1	..	Bengali (M-1)
11. Lohari	39	58	..	..	..
12. Munda-Unspecified	1,288	791	1,118	791	Bengali (M-570, F-180), English (M-90, F-40), Hindi (M-264, F-386), Malpahariya (F-1), Nepali (M-1), Oriya (M-1, F-1), Persian (M-1), Rajtangsi (M-1, F-15), Sadan/Sadri (M-190, F-168)
13. Nagbanshi	8	1	..	..	..
14. Nepali	415	468	290	40	Bengali (M-155, F-15), Hindi (M-135, F-25)
15. Savara	396	386	76	71	Bengali (M-16, F-6), Hindi (M-54, F-62) Sadan/Sadri (M-6, F-3)
16. Santali	28	5	26	2	Bengali (M-8, F-1) Hindi (M-9), Sadan/Sadri (M-9, F-1)
17. Tibetan	87	28	10	..	English (M-1), Hindi (M-7), Nepali (M-2)
18. Urdu	..	1	..	1	Bengali (F-1)

**TABLE ST-II—PERSONS NOT AT WORK CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY
FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Name of Scheduled Tribes	Total Non-working Population			Full time Students		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		(Others)	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JALPAIGURI DISTRICT											
Total	188,948	85,069	103,849	7,074	2,410	2,396	823	1,809	848	73,820	99,764
1 Bhumij	366	109	257	17	2	10	1	3	--	79	284
2 Bhutia including Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa Kagatay, Tibetan and Yolmo	528	220	308	1	1	3	5	10	27	306	275
3 Chakma	426	147	273	24	15	15	10	5	15	108	288
4 Garo	392	266	126	61	5	4	4	9	2	193	115
5 Hajang	206	48	158	8	4	--	--	--	1	40	158
6 Ho	252	79	173	18	42	4	2	1	3	55	126
7 Kora	2,736	780	1,956	64	57	51	10	47	32	614	1,287
8 Lepcha	88	43	45	5	4	4	4	2	2	32	30
9 Lodha, Kheria or Kharia	12,758	5,229	7,569	288	213	158	68	115	78	4,668	7,210
10 Magh	98	69	29	3	--	--	--	--	--	66	29
11 Mahali	7,124	3,463	3,661	301	96	96	53	184	105	2,882	3,407
12 Mal Pahariya	868	453	415	21	5	35	20	18	6	379	384
13 Mech	7,676	3,523	4,153	657	360	42	19	23	33	2,801	3,741
14 Mru	229	113	116	34	7	10	--	5	--	54	109
15 Munda	27,401	12,951	14,453	972	292	329	143	249	134	11,401	13,884
16 Nagesia	1,624	745	879	43	21	33	11	18	9	551	539
17 Oraon	26,661	13,023	13,638	3,664	828	1,318	371	884	325	37,137	57,114
18 Babha	2,366	795	1,571	31	4	--	4	10	1	754	1,552
19 Santal	20,523	10,209	10,314	701	373	173	29	142	33	9,193	9,874
20 Unclassified	6,594	2,834	3,760	141	81	111	69	34	35	2,496	3,072

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

- [(a) For description of Code, see Appendix II to the Explanatory Note.]
 [(b) The figure in the bracket indicates number of Establishments.]

JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

Total	200(1248) ; 204(3) ; 205(101) ; 206(1) ; 207(62) ; 209(305) ; 213(4) ; 214(7) ; 215(4) ; 216(2) ; 217(151) ; 220(79) ; 235(87) ; 240(1) ; 273(481) ; 274(1) ; 278(1) ; 280(38) ; 281(50) ; 292(2) ; 294(12) ; 295(1) ; 298(22) ; 299(11) ; 291(1) ; 302(18) ; 308(4) ; 311(28) ; 314(19) ; 315(2) ; 320(8) ; 323(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(22) ; 336(16) ; 337(1) ; 339(2) ; 340(13) ; 341(1) ; 342(2) ; 350(32) ; 354(1) ; 355(20) ; 365(8) ; 366(1) ; 367(16) ; 368(18) ; 369(97) ; 373(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(10) ; 379(5) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(42) ; 386(1) ; 388(230) ; 389(34) ; 390(2) ; 392(41) ; 393(234) ; 394(12) ; 396(1) ; 399(32).
Rural	200(1204) ; 204(3) ; 205(79) ; 206(1) ; 207(60) ; 209(210) ; 213(4) ; 214(4) ; 215(2) ; 216(2) ; 217(151) ; 220(89) ; 235(80) ; 273(366) ; 274(1) ; 280(37) ; 281(29) ; 282(1) ; 284(4) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(15) ; 289(7) ; 291(1) ; 303(1) ; 311(16) ; 314(16) ; 350(32) ; 354(1) ; 355(3) ; 365(2) ; 367(4) ; 368(9) ; 369(79) ; 373(3) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(29) ; 386(1) ; 388(160) ; 389(31) ; 390(1) ; 392(19) ; 393(125) ; 394(7) ; 399(16).
Urban	200(39) ; 205(22) ; 207(2) ; 209(95) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(40) ; 225(7) ; 240(1) ; 273(115) ; 278(1) ; 280(1) ; 281(21) ; 282(1) ; 284(8) ; 288(7) ; 289(4) ; 302(18) ; 303(3) ; 311(12) ; 314(3) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(12) ; 336(8) ; 339(1) ; 341(1) ; 355(17) ; 365(7) ; 366(1) ; 367(12) ; 368(9) ; 369(18) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(7) ; 379(1) ; 384(13) ; 388(70) ; 389(8) ; 390(1) ; 392(22) ; 393(109) ; 394(5) ; 396(1) ; 399(16).

Sadar Subdivision

Total	200(804) ; 205(65) ; 207(45) ; 209(172) ; 213(4) ; 214(6) ; 215(8) ; 216(2) ; 217(90) ; 220(52) ; 235(33) ; 240(1) ; 273(270) ; 278(1) ; 280(28) ; 281(36) ; 282(1) ; 284(10) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(12) ; 289(3) ; 291(1) ; 302(14) ; 302(1) ; 311(22) ; 314(4) ; 315(1) ; 320(3) ; 323(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(21) ; 336(8) ; 337(1) ; 339(2) ; 340(3) ; 350(19) ; 354(1) ; 355(10) ; 365(6) ; 366(1) ; 367(9) ; 368(6) ; 369(54) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(1) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(2) ; 384(35) ; 386(1) ; 388(134) ; 389(22) ; 390(1) ; 392(26) ; 393(155) ; 394(5) ; 399(25).
Rural	200(787) ; 205(56) ; 207(44) ; 209(111) ; 213(4) ; 214(3) ; 215(1) ; 216(2) ; 217(2) ; 217(90) ; 220(30) ; 235(29) ; 273(199) ; 280(28) ; 281(17) ; 282(1) ; 284(3) ; 285(1) ; 286(1) ; 288(10) ; 289(3) ; 291(1) ; 311(13) ; 314(4) ; 315(1) ; 320(2) ; 334(1) ; 335(10) ; 336(7) ; 337(1) ; 339(1) ; 340(3) ; 350(19) ; 354(1) ; 355(1) ; 365(2) ; 367(2) ; 368(4) ; 369(46) ; 373(3) ; 379(4) ; 380(1) ; 382(3) ; 384(25) ; 386(1) ; 388(95) ; 389(19) ; 392(13) ; 393(76) ; 394(2) ; 399(12).
Urban	200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).

JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION

Total	200(101) ; 205(13) ; 207(1) ; 209(80) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 217(6) ; 220(29) ; 235(5) ; 240(1) ; 273(88) ; 278(1) ; 281(20) ; 284(7) ; 288(3) ; 289(1) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(8) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(11) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(49) ; 389(6) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(82) ; 394(8) ; 399(13).
Rural	200(84) ; 205(4) ; 209(19) ; 217(6) ; 235(1) ; 273(17) ; 281(1) ; 288(1) ; 289(1) ; 336(2) ; 369(3) ; 388(10) ; 389(3) ; 393(3).
Urban	200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).
Villages	Bhandigurite 217(1) ; Jaipur T.E. 217(1) ; Bhelakoba 200(3) ; Patkata 200(19) ; 369(1) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; Raypur T.E. 217(1) ; Karatavally T.E. 217(1) ; Rangamaty T.E. 200(3) ; 217(1) ; 289(1) ; Paharpur 200(14) ; 273(1) ; 393(1) ; Kharla 200(6) ; 205(4) ; 209(6) ; 217(1) ; 220(3) ; 235(1) ; 273(4) ; 288(1) ; 336(2) ; 369(1) ; 388(4) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; Satkhamar 200(2) ; Garalbari 369(1) ; 388(2) ; Mandalghat 200(2) ; 281(1) ; Banekanthia 273(1) ; Araji Garalbari 200(3) ; 273(1) ; Kaohua 273(1) ; Boalmari 209(2) ; Kharija Berubari 209(4) ; 220(2) ; 273(3) ; 382(1) ; Berubari 200(24) ; 220(1) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; Berubari Nagar 200(5) ; 209(7) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; Shakati 200(3).

JALPAIGURI TOWN

200(17) ; 205(9) ; 207(1) ; 209(61) ; 214(3) ; 215(2) ; 220(23) ; 235(4) ; 240(1) ; 273(71) ; 278(1) ; 281(19) ; 284(7) ; 288(2) ; 302(14) ; 303(1) ; 311(9) ; 320(1) ; 323(2) ; 335(11) ; 336(1) ; 339(1) ; 355(9) ; 365(4) ; 366(1) ; 367(7) ; 368(2) ; 369(8) ; 373(1) ; 375(1) ; 377(1) ; 378(5) ; 384(10) ; 388(39) ; 389(3) ; 390(1) ; 392(15) ; 393(79) ; 394(3) ; 399(13).
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NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

RAJGANJ POLICE STATION

Rural 200(35); 205(4); 209(7); 217(2); 235(8); 273(22); 280(3); 281(1); 282(1); 284(1); 311(1); 354(1); 369(8); 384(8); 388(11); 389(4); 393(5); 399(1).

Villages Saraswatipur T.E. 200(6); Dabgram 200(12); 205(1); 217(1); 280(3); 354(1); 384(9); Baulguri 200(1); 209(1); 388(1); 389(1); Mantadari 200(1); Sikarpur 200(2); 205(1); 209(2); 220(2); 273(8); 284(1); 388(1); Sikarpur T.E. 200(1); 217(1); 399(1); Guzimari 389(2); Chhat Guzimari 200(1); 209(1); 209(1); 273(3); 273(2); Panikuri 200(1); 235(2); Kamarbhita 273(1); 369(1); 388(1); Jugbhita 200(1); 273(1); 368(1); Chakradhita 200(3); 369(1); 388(1); Sannyasikata 235(1); 273(3); 281(1); 282(1); 369(2); 388(1); Kama Sanku 200(2); 235(2); 273(1); 388(9); Sukani 200(4); 205(1); 209(2); 273(6); 311(1); 369(3); 388(3); 389(1); 393(5); Kukarjan 388(1).

MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION

Total 200(228); 205(9); 207(25); 209(21); 214(1); 216(2); 217(2); 220(4); 235(6); 273(15); 281(3); 311(1); 315(1); 335(5); 336(4); 339(1); 340(1); 350(17); 355(1); 365(2); 367(2); 368(2); 369(14); 375(2); 380(1); 382(3); 384(6); 386(1); 388(14); 389(1); 392(3); 393(25); 394(1); 399(1).

Rural 200(206); 205(2); 207(24); 209(19); 217(2); 235(6); 273(21); 315(1); 335(1); 336(1); 340(1); 350(17); 365(1); 365(1); 369(8); 384(2); 386(1); 388(8); 389(1); 393(14).

Urban 200(22); 205(7); 207(1); 209(11); 214(1); 216(2); 220(4); 273(24); 281(3); 311(1); 315(4); 336(4); 339(1); 365(1); 367(2); 368(2); 369(8); 375(2); 380(1); 382(2); 384(4); 388(6); 392(3); 393(11); 394(1); 399(1).

Villages Chatrarpar 200(3); Baulbari 200(2); 207(1); Dakshin Baragila 207(1); Patkakhocha 207(1); Singimari 207(1); 315(1); 340(1); 350(17); 393(1); Bagjan 200(7); Uttar Sankari 200(1); Madhya Khagrabari 200(2); 207(2); 389(8); Uttar Khagrabari 200(34); Dwarikamari 200(10); Tekatali 205(1); Basildanga 200(6); Uttar Madhaldanga 200(7); 365(1); Dakshin Ulladabri 200(2); 209(5); 384(1); 393(1); Paschim Baragharia 200(2); Dakshin Putimari 200(2); 285(9); Barnes 200(3); 207(1); 336(1); Dakshin Dangapara 200(26); Dakshin Bhuskadanga 200(12); Uttar Bhuskadanga 200(9); Purbba Salbari 207(3); 273(1); Paschim Harmati 200(1); 207(1); 273(1); 69(3); 388(1); Ponchahati 205(1); 209(4); 235(1); 273(6); 335(1); 355(1); 369(3); 281(1); 286(1); 388(2); 393(4); Dharmapur 273(3); Padamasti 389(1); Balkurgaigram 388(1); Bhotpatti 200(1); 273(1); Bahasen 200(2); 235(1); Brahmapur 393(1); Jabar Amli 207(3); Saptibari 200(1); 207(6); 209(1); 235(1); 273(2); 388(1); 389(1); Purbba Dehar 200(3); 207(1); Hasildanga 200(18); 273(2); Char Churabhandar 200(24); Churabhandar 200(1); 369(1); Betgara 393(2); Anguri 273(2); 388(2); Satvendi 388(1); Kajaldighi 200(1); Jhar Baragila 200(7); Kooagap 200(12); 235(1); Panbari 200(5); 393(2); Kamal T.E. 200(1); 217(1); 273(3); Jadabpur Tea Garden 217(1).

MAINAGURI TOWN

200(11); 205(4); 209(5); 216(2); 220(2); 273(16); 281(1); 336(3); 339(1); 365(1); 367(1); 368(1); 368(8); 375(2); 382(2); 384(4); 388(4); 392(2); 393(3); 399(1).

DOMOHANI TOWN

200(11); 205(3); 207(1); 209(5); 214(1); 220(2); 273(8); 281(2); 311(1); 335(4); 365(1); 368(1); 369(3); 380(1); 388(2); 392(1); 393(8); 394(1).

NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION

Rural 200(36); 205(5); 207(1); 209(25); 217(15); 273(14); 280(2); 281(3); 286(1); 311(4); 369(1); 384(2); 388(7); 389(1); 392(2); 393(8).

Villages Jaldhaka Tea Garden, 1 217(1); Khairkata 200(6); Kalabari 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 323(1); Damandanga Tea Garden 200(8); 217(1); Tandur 207(1); Khairbari 200(14); Sulkapara 205(1); 209(3); 273(1); Sukhanibasti 280(1); 388(1); 389(1); 393(1); Nagrakata Tea Garden 200(2); 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 393(1); Hila Tea Garden 217(1); Nayasalli Tea Garden 200(7); 205(1); 209(5); 217(1); 281(1); 388(2); 393(2); Hope Tea Garden 200(1); 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 281(1); 286(1); 311(1); 365(1); 393(2); Jiti Tea Garden 217(1); Bhagatpur Tea Garden 205(1); 209(2); 217(2); 273(2); 384(2); 388(1); Garia Tea Garden 217(1); Grassmore Tea Garden 217(1); Lukan Tea Garden 200(2); 205(2); 209(6); 217(1); 273(4); 280(1); 281(1); 311(2); 388(3); 392(2); Garon Tea Garden 217(1); Chengmari Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 311(1); 393(1).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

DHUBGURI POLICE STATION

Total	200(206); 205(13); 207(12); 209(20); 213(1); 217(22); 220(13); 235(7); 273(71); 280(7); 281(5); 284(1); 291(1); 311(5); 320(2); 334(1); 335(5); 336(1); 337(1); 340(2); 350(1); 369(11); 378(1); 379(4); 384(4); 389(27); 389(7); 392(5); 393(25); 394(1); 399(3).
Rural	200(182); 205(6); 207(9); 209(17); 217(22); 220(2); 235(5); 273(55); 280(7); 281(4); 284(1); 291(1); 311(2); 320(3); 334(1); 340(1); 350(1); 369(5); 378(1); 379(4); 384(4); 389(21); 389(2); 392(4); 393(21); 394(1); 399(3).
Urban	200(24); 205(8); 207(3); 209(3); 213(1); 220(11); 235(4); 273(16); 281(1); 311(2); 385(5); 386(1); 387(1); 340(1); 369(6); 389(5); 392(1); 393(4).
Villages	Redbank Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); 369(1); Ambari Tea Garden 209(1); 217(1); Chamurohi Tea Garden 200(1); 205(2); 209(6); 217(1); 220(1); 273(17); 280(2); 281(2); 311(2); 350(1); 369(3); 388(3); 393(1); Chunabhati Tea Garden 217(1); Haritalguri Tea Garden 217(1); 273(5); Diana Tea Garden 217(1); Debpara Tea Garden 217(1); Kathalguri Tea Garden 200(1); 209(1); 217(1); 288(1); 393(9); Riabari Tea Garden 217(1); Palasbari Tea Garden 217(1); Lakshmipara Tea Garden 217(1); Totopara Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Mogalkata Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 389(2); 398(4); Dakshin Salbari 200(9); 273(1); Madhya Salbari 200(22); Gendrapara Tea Garden 205(1); 209(1); 217(1); 220(1); Banarhat Tea Garden 200(4); 205(1); 209(3); 217(1); 273(9); 280(2); 281(1); 284(1); 311(1); 378(1); 379(2); 384(2); 388(9); 392(2); 394(1); 399(3); Karbala Tea Garden 217(1); Binuaguri Tea Garden 217(1); Maraghat Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); Haldibari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(3); 393(3); Telipara Tea Garden, I 209(1); 217(1); 273(2); 389(2); Gaikata Tea Garden 217(1); Gaikata 205(1); 209(1); 295(1); 273(10); 280(3); 281(1); 320(2); 379(2); 384(2); 388(4); 392(2); Sakojhora 200(8); 207(1); 340(1); Pradhanpara 200(12); Uttar Dangapara 200(1); Malliksobha 200(1); Purbba Mallikpara 200(1); Madhya Khuttimari 200(5); Uttar Khuttimari 200(9); Purbba Duramari 200(10); Paschim Duramari 200(10); Uttar Jhar Altagram 200(7); Dakshin Nuukhawadanga 200(2); Bhatipara 200(1); 209(3); 273(2); 388(2); 393(1); Pataktari 200(2); Lakshmikantapur Tea Garden 217(1); Paschim Daukimari 207(8); 369(1); 393(1); Madhya Daukimari 393(1); Purbba Daukimari 200(2); 273(1); Bhandani 393(1); Gadhearkuti 200(1); 207(1); Bagribari 207(1); Paschim Mallikpara 207(1); Kalirhat 200(1); Paschim Magurmari 200(39); Mainahali 200(2); 207(1); Baraghararia 207(1); 235(2); 291(1); 384(1); Kathapara 200(9); Kazipara 200(13); Purbba Dangapara 200(7).

DHUBGURI TOWN

200(21); 205(8); 207(3); 209(3); 213(1); 220(11); 235(4); 273(16); 281(1); 311(2); 335(5); 386(1); 387(1); 340(1); 369(6); 388(6); 389(5); 392(1); 393(4).

MAL POLICE STATION

Total	200(150); 205(10); 207(6); 209(10); 213(1); 214(1); 215(1); 217(27); 220(5); 235(7); 273(30); 280(14); 281(4); 284(1); 285(1); 288(9); 289(1); 314(4); 350(1); 368(1); 369(8); 384(2); 388(17); 389(3); 392(2); 398(7); 399(7).
Rural	200(146); 205(10); 207(6); 209(9); 213(1); 214(2); 217(27); 220(3); 235(7); 273(26); 280(13); 281(4); 284(1); 285(1); 288(9); 289(1); 314(4); 350(1); 369(8); 384(1); 388(16); 389(3); 392(2); 393(7); 399(80).
Urban	200(4); 209(1); 215(1); 220(2); 273(4); 280(1); 368(1); 384(1); 388(1); 399(4).
Villages	Wanabari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Saogaon 273(1); Moneyhope Tea Garden 217(1); 273(9); 398(1); Phulbari Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 289(1); 388(1); 392(1); Bagrakote Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); 314(1); 388(2); 399(1); Gandhavil Tea Garden & Patibari Tea Garden 273(2); 398(1); Odlabari Tea Garden 217(1); 281(1); Dakshin Odlabari 200(8); Odlabari 200(2); 205(2); 209(1); 273(4); 280(3); 281(1); 350(1); 369(2); 388(4); 389(1); 399(1); Manabari 200(3); 217(1); 285(1); Patharjhora Tea Garden 200(2); 217(1); 369(2); 393(1); Menglass Tea Garden 217(1); Dalingkote Tea Garden 217(1); Mainadi Tea Garden 217(1); Gurjanghora Tea Garden 217(1); Syli Tea Garden 217(1); Rangamati Tea Garden 217(1); 384(1); Rani Chera Tea Garden 217(1); Damdim Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); 314(1); Baintguri Tea Garden 217(1); Kumlai Tea Garden 217(1); Damdim Hat 217(1); 388(3); Slobari Tea Garden 217(1); Newglenoo Tea Garden 217(1); Tunbari Tea Garden 217(1); Hsihaipathar Tea Garden 205(1); 217(1); Hsihaipathar 200(8); 207(1); 399(1); Nipuchhapur Tea Garden 217(1); 369(1); 388(1); Neora Nadi Tea Garden 217(1); Kodalkati 200(9); Rajadanga 200(3); Nipuchhapur 200(6); Baraghararia 200(37); Anandapur Tea Garden 200(3); 217(1); Uttar Hanakhali 217(1); Sidabari 200(1); 207(1); Gochimari 200(1); Golabari 200(3); Paschim Dolaigaon 200(1); Purbba Dolaigaon 200(1); Malhati Tea Garden 217(1); Uttar Chengmari 280(2); Uttar Majhgram 200(4); 209(3); Jhar Majhgram 200(1); Kranti

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—contd.

MAL POLICE STATION—contd

Villages 900(1); 205(5); 207(1); 235(7); 281(1); 369(2); 393(3); 393(1); Uttar Baripakuri 200(82); Premganj Majbali 209(1); 288(9); Purbba Sangapara 200(2); Basusuba 393(1); Bidurendanga 209(2); 273(3); Dakshin Matiali 200(11); Adabari 200(8); 207(1); Uttar Matiali 200(7); 207(2); Jhar Matiali 200(1); 280(1); Lataguri 205(2); 209(4); 214(9); 220(8); 273(7); 280(7); 281(1); 284(1); 314(2); 369(1); 388(2); 392(1); 393(2).

MAL TOWN

200(4); 209(1); 215(1); 220(2); 273(4); 280(1); 368(1); 393(1); 399(4).

MITALI POLICE STATION

Rural 200(48); 205(11); 209(9); 218(2); 217(16); 273(1); 280(2); 289(1); 311(2); 368(1); 369(3); 384(2); 388(9); 392(1); 393(3).

Villages Baradighi Tea Garden 217(1); Mathachauka 200(13); Salsuri 200(13); Bataigade Tea Garden 200(10); Sathkaya Tea Garden 217(1); Sonagachhi Tea Garden 200(7); 217(1); Aibhli Tea Garden 217(1); Nagasuri Tea Garden 200(4); 213(1); 217(1); Juranti Tea Garden 200(1); Engo Tea Garden 217(1); Chalauni Tea Garden 217(1); Samalng Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); 384(1); Yongtong Tea Garden 217(1); Matiali Tea Garden 213(1); 217(2); Chala Tea Garden 217(1); Matiali Tea Garden 200(1); 207(10); 209(5); 213(1); 217(1); 289(1); 311(1); 369(2); 384(1); 388(1); 393(3); Mangalbari 280(1); 388(2); Batabari Tea Garden 217(1); Purbba Batabari 200(2).

Alipur Duars Subdivision

Total 200(439); 204(3); 205(36); 206(1); 207(17); 209(133); 214(1); 215(1); 217(61); 220(26); 235(54); 273(211); 280(10); 281(14); 282(1); 284(2); 288(10); 289(8); 302(4); 303(1); 311(6); 314(15); 315(1); 335(1); 336(8); 340(10); 342(1); 342(2); 350(13); 355(10); 365(2); 367(7); 368(12); 369(43); 378(2); 379(1); 384(7); 388(26); 389(12); 390(1); 392(18); 393(79); 394(7); 396(1); 399(7).

Rural 200(417); 204(3); 205(23); 206(1); 207(16); 209(99); 214(1); 215(1); 217(61); 220(9); 235(51); 273(187); 274(1); 280(9); 281(12); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 303(1); 311(5); 314(12); 315(1); 336(1); 340(10); 342(2); 355(2); 367(2); 368(5); 368(33); 384(4); 384(65); 389(12); 391(1); 392(6); 393(49); 394(8); 399(4).

Urban 200(22); 205(13); 207(1); 209(34); 220(17); 235(5); 273(44); 280(1); 281(2); 282(1); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 303(4); 303(2); 311(3); 314(3); 335(1); 336(7); 341(1); 355(8); 365(2); 367(5); 368(7); 369(10); 378(2); 379(1); 384(8); 388(31); 392(7); 393(30); 394(2); 396(1); 399(3).

MADARIBHAT POLICE STATION

Rural 200(29); 205(7); 206(1); 209(11); 215(1); 217(17); 273(22); 283(1); 336(1); 369(4); 369(1); 369(4); 384(2); 388(8); 389(4); 392(1); 393(1); 399(1).

Villages Dheklapara Tea Garden 217(1); Joybirpara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Bandapani Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 273(2); 388(2); Makrapara Tea Garden 217(1); Garganda Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); 369(1); Lankapara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Lankaparashat 209(1); Totopara 273(2); Uttar Khairbari 273(1); Uttar Madaribhat 200(4); 206(1); 206(1); 209(9); 273(3); 350(2); 388(2); 389(2); 393(1); Madhya Madaribhat 369(1); 388(1); Purbba Madaribhat 200(1); Madhya Khairbari 200(2); Mujnai Tea Garden 200(1); 217(2); 273(1); Hantupara Tea Garden 217(1); Ramjhora Tea Garden 206(2); 217(1); 386(1); Uttar Rangalibazma 200(6); Madhya Rangalibazma 200(1); 388(1); 389(1); Uttar Sisubari 200(2); 273(5); 388(1); Chapaguri 200(2); 205(2); 369(1); Gopalpur Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); Hossainabad Tea Garden 200(2); 217(1); Birpara Tea Garden 200(4); 205(2); 209(1); 215(1); 217(1); 273(2); 289(1); 350(2); 368(1); 384(2); 388(2); 392(1); 399(1); Nangdala Tea Garden 217(1); Dumdima Tea Garden 217(1); 369(1); Rabimpur Tea Garden 217(1); 273(8).

FALAKATA POLICE STATION

Total 200(7); 205(9); 207(4); 209(8); 217(5); 220(5); 235(1); 273(12); 281(2); 284(1); 315(1); 340(5); 367(1); 368(3); 369(7); 388(12); 389(5); 393(7).

Rural 200(7); 207(4); 209(4); 217(5); 220(3); 235(1); 273(6); 340(5); 365(1); 369(2); 385(8); 389(5); 393(3).

Urban 205(2); 209(4); 220(2); 273(6); 281(2); 288(1); 315(1); 367(1); 368(1); 369(5); 385(4); 393(4).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*contd.*

FALAKATA POLICE STATION—*contd.*

Villages Jogijhora Barabak 200(1); 220(1); 273(1); 340(5); Ethelbari Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Khagenhat 389(8); Sarugaon Tea Garden 217(1); Malsagaon 207(1); Chengmaritari 273(1); 393(1); Tasati Tea Garden 209(4); 217(1); 273(1); 388(2); Dalgaon Tea Garden 217(1); Jateswar 273(2); 388(3); 393(2); Uttar Deogaon 220(2); 389(1); Dalimpur 207(1); Kathalbari 207(2); Satpukuria 273(1); 369(2); Sibnathpur 368(1); 389(1); Kadambini Tea Garden 217(1); Raichenga 200(5); 235(1).

FALAKATA TOWN

205(2); 209(4); 220(2); 273(5); 281(2); 288(1); 315(1); 367(1); 368(1); 369(5); 388(4); 393(4).

KALCHINI POLICE STATION

Rural 200(11); 204(3); 205(5); 209(14); 217(23); 273(47); 274(1); 280(7); 281(1); 288(3); 303(1); 311(2); 314(4); 342(2); 368(1); 369(4); 384(2); 388(16); 390(1); 392(3); 393(7); 394(1).

Villages Joygaon 217(1); Torsa Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Dalaingpara Tea Garden 200(1); 205(1); 217(1); 281(1); 369(2); Beech Tea Garden 217(1); 273(1); Bharnobari Tea Garden 209(2); 217(1); 273(1); 314(1); 388(2); Malangi Tea Garden 209(5); 217(1); 273(3); 280(1); 368(1); 384(1); 388(1); 393(3); Satali Tea Garden 200(1); 205(1); 217(1); 273(3); 280(1); Madhu Tea Garden 217(1); 273(2); Saudamini Tea Garden 217(1); Dakshin Satali 200(1); 217(1); Satali Nakadala 200(2); Dakshin Latabari 369(1); Bhatkhawa Tea Garden 217(1); 273(4); 388(2); Atiabari Tea Garden 209(1); 217(1); Rajabhat Tea Garden 217(1); Dima Tea Garden 209(1); 273(3); 388(1); Kalchini Tea Garden 200(4); 204(3); 205(2); 209(2); 217(3); 273(14); 274(1); 280(2); 288(3); 303(1); 311(2); 384(1); 388(7); 390(1); 392(3); 393(3); 394(1); Bhatpara Tea Garden 217(1); 273(6); 314(1); 369(1); Chuapara Tea Garden 205(1); 209(3); 217(1); 273(3); 393(1); Radharani Tea Garden 217(1); Mechpara Tea Garden 217(1); Buxa Hill Forest 273(6); 314(2); 342(2); Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda 280(2); 388(1); Buxa Forest (Raja Bhat Khawa) 280(1); Nimitijhora Tea Garden 217(1); Nimti Domohani 200(2); 388(1).

ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION

Total 200(308); 205(16); 207(8); 206(69); 214(1); 217(6); 220(20); 235(50); 273(98); 280(3); 281(7); 282(1); 284(2); 288(6); 289(5); 302(4); 303(2); 311(3); 314(10); 335(1); 336(7); 340(5); 341(1); 355(9); 365(2); 367(6); 368(7); 369(22); 378(2); 379(1); 384(3); 388(50); 392(9); 393(58); 394(5); 396(1); 399(4).

Rural 200(286); 205(8); 207(7); 209(35); 214(1); 217(6); 220(3); 235(4); 273(34); 280(2); 281(5); 284(1); 288(1); 289(1); 314(7); 340(5); 355(1); 367(1); 369(12); 388(19); 392(2); 393(28); 394(3); 399(1).

Urban 200(22); 205(13); 207(1); 209(34); 209(34); 220(17); 235(3); 273(44); 280(1); 281(2); 282(1); 284(1); 288(5); 289(4); 302(4); 303(2); 311(3); 314(3); 335(1); 336(7); 341(1); 355(8); 365(2); 367(5); 368(7); 369(10); 378(2); 379(1); 384(3); 388(31); 392(7); 393(30); 394(2); 396(1); 399(3).

Villages Nutaupara 200(6); Munsipara 200(28); Balkumarhat 200(16); 273(1); 388(1); 393(1); Kalabaria 200(1); 207(1); 273(1); Suripara 200(11); Purbba Kathalbari 200(1); 273(2); Silbaribhat 393(1); Purbba Simlabri 200(5); Dakshin Chakokhetai 209(2); 280(1); 393(2); Mathura Tea Garden 200(7); 205(2); 209(5); 217(1); 273(2); 281(1); 369(1); 388(3); 393(2); Nanthoartari 200(13); Madhya Paikapara 200(1); 209(2); 273(2); 369(1); 393(1); Uttar Paikapara 200(19); Paikapara Tea Garden 200(1); 217(1); Dakshin Paikapara 200(2); 207(1); Paschim Balbari 200(3); Dakshin Kamsingram 200(1); Uttar Kamsingram 393(1); Uttar Sonapur 200(2); 209(2); 273(3); 388(1); 393(1); Tapalikhata 200(1); Pakuritala 200(8); Pararpur 200(2); Birpara 200(13); 207(2); Banbukuramari 200(2); Ghagra 200(2); Bairiguri 200(2); Paschim Majherdabri Tea Garden 217(1); 369(2); Paschim Jitpur 200(13); 235(2); 280(1); 340(1); 369(2); Chechakabata 200(2); 273(2); 288(1); 355(1); 369(2); 388(1); 393(1); Uttar Majherdabri 200(1); Dakshin Majherdabri 200(2); Bholardabri 200(1); 369(1); Sobaganj 220(1); 340(2); 388(1); 393(2); Chaprarpar 200(7); Bhelukdabri 200(1); 235(6); 340(2); Salsalabari 200(3); 205(1); 207(2); 235(12); 281(1); 314(1); 388(2); Karjipara 200(8); Purbba Bara Chowki 200(1); Chilurghat 209(2); 273(4); Uttar Bhatibari 200(3); Tatpara 200(21); Jasodanga 235(9); Dakshin Sibkata 200(1); Putimari 200(4); Bhasadabri 200(2); Srinathpur Tea Garden 217(1); Uttar Sibkata 200(1); Damsibad 200(2); Turturi 200(1); Dhaelajhora Tea Garden 200(3); 217(1); Kohinur Tea Garden 217(1); Kadampur 200(3); Patotala 200(2); 273(1); Samuktala 200(1); 209(7); 220(1); 273(9); 289(1); 369(1); 388(4); 393(2); Mahakulguri 235(1); Dakshin Mahakulguri 235(12); Bakla 200(2); Uttar Parokata 369(1); Dakshin Parokata 200(6); Paschim Khalisamari 200(8); Purbba Chepani 200(20); 235(1); Chepani 200(5); Paschim Chepani 200(4); 207(1); Taleswarguri 200(6); 235(1); 273(1); 388(1); Uttar Majidkhana 235(2); Dakshin Majidkhana 200(2); 209(2); 220(1); 235(1); 273(2); Purbba Chikilguri 200(2); Brajerkuthi 200(1); Alipur Duar Junction 209(18); 214(1); 273(24); 281(8); 284(1); 314(6); 367(1); 369(1); 388(5); 392(2); 393(14); 394(3); 399(1).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FOR INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY MINOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION—*concl.*

ALIPUR DUAR TOWN

200(22) ; 205(13) ; 207(1) ; 209(34) ; 220(17) ; 235(3) ; 273(44) ; 280(1) ; 281(2) ; 282(1) ; 284(1) ; 288(5) ; 289(4) ; 302(4) ; 303(2) ; 311(3) ; 314(3) ; 335(1) ; 336(7) ; 341(1) ; 335(8) ; 365(2) ; 367(5) ; 368(7) ; 369(10) ; 378(2) ; 379(1) ; 384(3) ; 388(31) ; 392(7) ; 393(58) ; 394(5) ; 396(1) ; 399(4).

KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION

Rural 200(84) ; 205(6) ; 207(5) ; 209(31) ; 217(10) ; 220(1) ; 235(3) ; 273(32) ; 281(4) ; 289(2) ; 311(1) ; 314(1) ; 350(9) ; 355(1) ; 368(1) ; 369(6) ; 388(10) ; 389(3) ; 393(6) ; 394(1) ; 399(2).

Villages Dakshin Kamakhyaguri 235(1) ; Uttar Kamakhyaguri 200(12) ; 205(2) ; 209(4) ; 220(1) ; 273(3) ; 281(4) ; 314(1) ; 350(1) ; 355(1) ; 368(1) ; 369(3) ; 383(3) ; 393(1) ; Dakshin Narathali 209(1) ; 394(1) ; Telipara 200(2) ; 209(3) ; Dakshin Rampur 200(4) ; 205(1) ; 350(7) ; 389(1) ; 393(1) ; 399(2) ; Laskarpara 200(20) ; 207(1) ; 209(3) ; 273(4) ; 388(2) ; 393(2) ; Barabisa 369(1) ; Ghaksapara 235(1) ; 273(1) ; Paschim Narathali 200(1) ; Marakhata 200(3) ; 209(1) ; Hemaguri 200(6) ; Dakshin Chengmari 200(1) ; Chengmari 200(10) ; 235(1) ; 273(1) ; Paschim Chengmari 209(5) ; Lalchandpur 200(5) ; 369(1) ; Paglarhat 200(3) ; Kumargram 200(2) ; 209(3) ; 273(2) ; 369(2) ; 388(1) ; 393(2) ; Rydak Forest 200(5) ; 209(1) ; 217(2) ; 273(3) ; 388(1) ; Kartik Rydak Tea Garden 217(1) ; 273(1) ; Turturi Tea Garden 200(3) ; 209(1) ; 217(1) ; 273(8) ; Rahimabad Tea Garden Goodluck Tea Garden 205(1) ; 209(1) ; 217(1) ; 273(2) ; 289(1) ; 388(1) ; Ohuniajbora Tea Garden 200(1) ; 209(1) ; Phaskhawa Tea Garden 217(1) ; Jainti Tea Garden No. I 217(1) ; Jainti Tea Garden No. II 209(2) ; 273(2) ; Newlands Tea Garden 217(1) ; 273(1) ; 311(1) ; 388(1) ; Kumargram Tea Garden 200(1) ; 209(2) ; 217(1) ; 273(7) ; Bankoa Tea Garden 209(3) ; 217(1) ; 273(2) ; 289(1) ; 388(1) ; 389(1) ; Pukharigaon 200(1) ; 350(1) ; Dakshin Haldibari 200(1) ; 207(3) ; Purbba Salbari 207(1).

B. OFFICIAL STATISTICS

TABLE 1.1—RAINFALL AND RAINY DAYS—1951-60—contd.

Months	1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall	Number of Rainy days	Monthly Rainfall
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
JALPAIGURI STATION										
January	3	0.55	5	3.22	2	0.86	3	31.2	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	0.08	1	0.18	1	0.21	Nil	Nil	1	5.0
March	4	2.80	1	0.67	1	1.18	3	37.0	4	47.0
April	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.04	6	4.03	7	147.8	Nil	2.4
May	18	31.38	6	3.64	14	10.57	14	162.8	11	314.4
June	21	37.99	20	23.25	23	37.50	25	511.0	14	344.2
July	19	30.12	24	29.00	26	17.23	20	692.0	16	741.0
August	19	21.64	20	38.45	26	59.74	16	230.6	16	440.4
September	14	11.63	9	4.20	9	15.58	12	486.9	16	703.8
October	10	13.44	6	3.29	7	7.25	13	412.4	4	111.6
November	1	0.72	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	0.02	1	0.13	1	0.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ALIPUR DUAR STATION										
January	2	0.80	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3	75.2	(a)	(a)
February	2	0.81	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	Nil	Nil	(a)	(a)
March	3	1.70	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	2	80.5	(a)	(a)
April	7	5.52	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	6	330.5	(a)	(a)
May	17	37.44	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	19	799.2	(a)	(a)
June	23	47.21	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	1,470.3	(a)	(a)
July	13	34.40	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	20	1,075.4	(a)	(a)
August	23	28.14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15	698.8	(a)	(a)
September	8	12.26	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	15	891.5	(a)	(a)
October	8	10.19	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
November	1	0.46	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
December	Nil	0.14	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
KALCHINI STATION										
January	3	1.02	6	2.86	2	1.02	2	25.9	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	0.01	2	0.52	3	2.00	1	5.6	Nil	Nil
March	5	2.92	3	1.83	1	0.19	3	28.6	6	109.6
April	11	12.08	7	5.85	11	13.59	7	156.1	1	6.3
May	17	35.49	13	15.68	17	15.92	14	321.7	11	265.0
June	23	45.90	25	32.53	22	29.34	22	1,166.1	23	887.0
July	16	18.67	24	46.57	22	36.05	16	747.0	23	1,139.8
August	20	25.16	17	43.32	(a)	(a)	13	204.2	14	377.4
September	12	10.13	13	8.42	12	20.22	16	740.2	16	446.8
October	7	5.55	8	7.56	9	8.23	14	338.8	4	89.5
November	1	0.35	1	0.28	1	0.12	1	9.1	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	0.04	1	0.17	Nil	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
FALAKATA STATION										
January	1	0.47	3	3.70	Nil	Nil	3	83.6	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	1.41	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	6	2.88	Nil	Nil	2	1.33	1	98.9	2	96.5
April	8	13.88	Nil	Nil	4	2.29	3	96.5	1	7.6
May	16	22.04	10	6.81	15	16.45	11	210.5	11	307.0
June	22	34.46	18	17.96	19	20.89	16	578.4	17	512.2
July	13	20.96	17	20.33	18	17.97	13	506.5	21	761.8
August	18	21.45	16	27.83	23	51.54	12	216.2	12	353.4
September	9	8.66	4	3.02	9	14.06	8	204.5	17	555.4
October	5	5.20	5	4.82	7	7.08	3	76.2	3	92.7
November	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	Nil	Nil	3	0.42	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BUXA STATION										
January	5	1.19	5	2.50	Nil	Nil	12	548.7	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	1	0.28	1	1.50	3	40.6	5	27.1
March	8	2.56	1	2.00	2	2.80	5	288.0	Nil	Nil
April	8	12.32	Nil	Nil	11	12.36	5	320.1	Nil	Nil
May	22	40.68	19	30.54	18	32.39	16	460.6	12	544.9
June	24	59.99	23	27.37	20	43.36	19	1,549.9	24	1,033.8
July	17	27.50	22	31.43	21	42.95	18	907.0	28	1,862.9
August	22	24.47	8	13.25	28	68.80	15	471.9	21	1,632.5
September	13	13.96	17	18.39	15	27.51	20	970.3	10	292.1
October	5	2.93	3	3.90	7	6.70	16	415.0	Nil	Nil
November	4	4.09	4	2.50	1	0.50	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
December	3	0.75	2	0.62	2	0.35	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

(a) Data not available

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal.

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE 2.1—BIRTH AND DEATH RECORD—1951-60

Births and Deaths	1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Births											
Male	169,066	13,983	14,985	14,384	14,277	17,623	18,480	18,512	19,752	19,610	17,557
Female	169,366	13,285	14,586	13,792	13,774	17,203	18,003	18,304	18,597	18,813	17,009
2 Birth Rate (a)											
Male	18.49	15.29	16.30	15.67	15.61	19.27	20.15	20.24	21.60	21.44	19.20
Female	17.86	14.53	15.95	15.08	15.05	18.81	19.69	20.01	20.39	20.57	18.60
3 Birth Rate (b)											
Male	14.97	15.05	15.39	14.08	13.43	15.92	16.00	15.48	15.92	15.26	13.20
Female	14.46	14.20	14.98	13.54	12.96	15.54	15.63	15.30	14.99	14.64	12.79
4 Female Births											
Reported per 1,000 male births	966.29	950.08	973.18	962.19	964.77	976.17	976.83	988.76	941.52	959.36	968.79
5 Deaths											
Male	66,764	8,340	7,841	7,791	6,595	6,501	5,821	5,821	5,726	6,200	6,098
Female	61,686	7,691	7,452	7,361	6,128	5,966	5,532	5,382	4,948	5,544	5,682
6 Death Rate (c)											
Male	13.32	16.69	15.65	15.55	13.16	12.97	11.62	11.52	11.43	12.43	12.17
Female	14.49	18.60	18.02	17.80	14.82	14.43	13.98	8.66	11.97	13.41	13.74
7 Death Rate (d)											
Male	10.88	16.39	14.74	14.03	11.40	10.80	9.31	8.98	8.53	8.97	8.49
Female	11.60	18.29	16.87	15.90	12.65	11.80	10.50	6.44	8.69	9.39	9.29
8 Female Deaths											
Reported per 1,000 male deaths	897.11	922.18	950.39	944.81	929.19	917.70	950.35	924.58	864.13	889.89	931.78

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the population of 1951.

(b) Number of births per 1,000 of the total population calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

(c) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population at the Census of 1951.

(d) Number of deaths per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the estimated population on the 30th June of each year.

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 2 2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

Causes of Death	1951-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Cholera											
Actual Deaths											
Male	65	1	..	81	2	20	..	6	1	..	1
Female	71	..	..	96	..	23	..	11	1	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	0.01	0.002	..	0.06	0.003	0.03	..	0.009	0.001	..	0.001
Female	0.01	..	..	0.08	..	0.05	..	0.02	0.002	..	..
2 Fever : Relates to the period 1951-58											
Actual Deaths											
Male	19,084	2,990	2,963	3,046	2,384	2,191	1,908	1,889	1,768	N.A.	N.A.
Female	16,037	2,758	2,560	2,710	2,059	1,865	1,028	1,618	1,449	N.A.	N.A.
Death Rate											
Male	3.11	5.88	5.57	5.49	4.12	3.64	3.04	2.84	2.68	N.A.	N.A.
Female	3.24	6.56	5.79	5.85	4.25	3.69	2.70	2.94	2.54	N.A.	N.A.
3 Small Pox											
Actual Deaths											
Male	66	32	4	1	..	7	3	7	10	2	..
Female	53	16	..	1	2	1	2	7	15	9	..
Death Rate											
Male	0.01	0.06	0.008	0.002	..	0.01	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.003	..
Female	0.01	0.04	..	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.004	0.01	0.03	0.02	..
4 Plague											
Actual Deaths											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Death Rates											
Male	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Female	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 *Dysentery, Diarrhoea and Enteric Group of Fever											
Actual Deaths											
Male	5,189	679	567	575	427	601	456	412	408	504	515
Female	4,819	551	557	534	389	601	415	380	366	497	499
Death Rate											
Male	0.84	1.33	1.07	1.04	0.74	1.00	0.73	0.64	0.60	0.73	0.72
Female	0.93	1.31	1.26	1.21	0.80	1.19	0.79	0.69	0.64	0.84	0.82
6 Respiratory Diseases other than T. B. of Lungs (Relates to the period 1951-58)											
Actual Deaths											
Male	9,090	1,383	1,276	1,174	1,106	1,188	1,009	1,069	955	..	..
Female	6,719	965	978	839	838	808	762	849	673	..	..
Death Rate											
Male	1.48	2.62	2.40	2.11	1.91	1.89	1.61	1.70	1.42	..	..
Female	1.30	2.29	2.21	1.81	1.73	1.60	1.46	1.55	1.18	..	..
7 Suicide											
Actual Deaths											
Male	275	18	18	16	26	23	21	43	29	37	33
Female	128	9	7	15	12	10	12	11	21	19	13

TABLE 2.2—DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES—*contd.*

Causes of Death	1951-60	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Death Rate											
Male	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05
Female	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02
8 Child Birth*											
Actual Deaths											
Female	4,461	520	565	578	500	489	448	364	371	398	293
Death Rate											
Female	18.42	18.84	18.84	19.71	17.11	13.54	12.16	9.55	9.86	8.52	8.22
9 Malaria											
Actual Deaths											
Male	6,045	1,046	1,818	984	759	615	365	173	140	100	50
Female	4,202	934	447	873	641	550	278	173	147	90	63
Death Rate											
Male	0.99	2.06	3.41	1.77	1.31	1.02	0.68	0.27	0.21	0.14	0.07
Female	0.81	2.22	1.01	1.89	1.32	1.09	0.63	0.32	0.26	0.15	0.11
10 Kala-azar											
Actual Deaths											
Male	139	18	30	23	19	12	15	..	5	8	9
Female	135	30	25	21	15	8	15	7	5	5	4
Death Rate											
Male	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	..	0.007	0.01	0.01
Female	0.03	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.009	0.008	0.007
11 T. B. of Lungs											
Actual Deaths											
Male	2,271	445	463	409	323	286	281	308	285	258	213
Female	1,889	271	251	232	178	161	182	171	158	153	132
Death Rate											
Male	0.58	0.87	0.87	0.74	0.56	0.47	0.45	0.48	0.42	0.37	0.30
Female	0.37	0.64	0.57	0.50	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.31	0.28	0.26	0.22
12 Snake Bite											
Actual Deaths											
Male	237	12	23	16	17	29	25	23	28	33	31
Female	158	20	13	10	17	11	19	16	16	19	17
Death Rate											
Male	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04
Female	0.03	0.05	0.007	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

NOTE : The death Rate is the annual death rate per 1,000 of the same sex calculated on the population of 1951.

* Rates have been calculated on per thousand of live and still births.

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL AND PLANTATION STATISTICS
TABLE 3.1—PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
(In Thousand Metric Tons)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	192.3	156.5	188.4	164.5	173.7	176.1	198.5	168.5	202.5	194.6
Rice—Aus (a)	5.7	19.8	19.6	14.4	11.2	10.4	6.2	8.7	7.3	11.6
Rice—Aman (b)	126.6	145.7	174.8	150.1	162.5	162.7	192.3	159.8	195.2	183.0
Rice—Boro or Summer (c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.0
Barley	..	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4
Gram	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.1
Sugarcane*	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2
Rape and mustard	5.1	7.7	4.7	4.2	5.0	2.7	2.5	4.0	3.2	1.1
Sesamum or Til	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jute†	81.1	136.9	86.1	147.8	122.3	124.6	97.6	203.7	268.9	255.7
Cotton‡	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea§	64860.8	63906.5	89600.9	59657.7	61862.4	60424.4	60534.1	60080.0	59781.0	62861.0
Tobacco leaf	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.9

(a) Harvested from mid-June to mid-November.

(b) Harvested from mid-November to mid-February.

(c) Harvested from 1st March to mid-June.

*Production in terms of Gur.

†Thousand bales of 200 Kgs. each.

‡Production in thousand Kgs.

NOTE : 1. Production of "Tea" shown in terms of manufactured tea

2. Production of tea relates to calendar year from 1955-56

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.2—AREA UNDER CROPS

(In Thousand Hectares)

Crops	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice										
(1) <i>Bhadol or Aus</i>	12.4	14.8	18.0	19.5	18.2	23.8	15.4	13.8	17.0	20.9
(2) <i>Aman or Winter</i>	154.1	164.9	161.4	166.1	158.6	175.8	176.8	169.7	178.9	167.4
(3) <i>Boro or Summer</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	..	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9
Barley	..	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9
Jowar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3
Gram	..	0.1	0.3	..	(a)	..	(a)	..	..	0.2
Other Food grains	4.2	..	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.3	4.7	5.9	4.4	7.6
Sugarcane	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other Crops grown for Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	11.4	16.2	11.9	10.7	11.5	8.7	8.5	10.8	9.4	8.6
Til or Sesamum	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	0.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	2.0
Other Oilseeds	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Condiments and Spices	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jute	18.9	16.9	18.0	18.2	17.5	24.9	20.4	29.1	36.8	33.8
Cotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Fibres	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.8	2.5	5.8	2.8
Tea	54.0	54.1	53.4	52.9	53.3	53.1	..	54.4	54.0	54.3
Tobacco	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.5
Opium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Hemp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Drugs and Narcotics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fodder Crop	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits and Vegetables (including root crops)	7.6	..	7.7	8.2	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.4	*1.9	*2.2
Miscellaneous Food Crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Non-Food Crops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	263.3	272.0	282.7	288.5	277.6	301.7	236.8	296.6	314.6	306.4

(a) Less than 50 hectares

* Potatoes only

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.3—AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES
(In Acres)

Year	Total	Government Canal	Private Canal	Tank	Well	Other sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	164,300	14,300	142,000	2,500	5,000	500
1956-57	162,000	8,600	145,200	2,800	5,000	600
1957-58	180,200	27,800	144,500	2,800	4,700	700
1958-59	177,200	24,100	145,200	2,400	4,800	700

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.4—CROPS IRRIGATED
(In Acres)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Other cereals and pulses	Sugar- cane	Other food crops	Cotton	Other non- food crops
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1955-56	158,500	..	..	..	..	2,000	500	..	3,400	..	500
1956-57	155,500	100	..	..	..	2,100	600	..	3,500	..	500
1957-58	173,800	200	..	..	..	2,000	600	..	3,400	..	500
1958-59	171,800	200	..	..	..	2,200	300	..	3,000	..	..

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.5—HARVEST PRICES OF CERTAIN IMPORTANT CROPS
(Rupees Per Maund)

Crops	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Winter rice (cleaned)	12.75	23.50	19.75	19.25	17.00	17.50	19.25	24.00	20.12	21.25
Autumn rice (cleaned)	23.00	20.50	24.75	16.87	..	..	..	22.25	18.62	19.00
Wheat	..	19.50	24.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley	..	16.75	16.75	16.12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.00	(a)
Gur	28.50	18.75	18.00	24.75	..	..	..	19.00	20.00	22.00
Cotton (cleaned)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rape and Mustard	26.50	19.00	15.50	20.87	16.25	..	..	..	28.00	20.00
Jute	29.50	24.25	21.75	19.87	19.25	21.50	..	28.19	19.50	20.62
Tobacco leaf	82.50	51.00	74.00	120.12	..	..	..	90.00	70.00	100.00

(a) Indicates small cultivation

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 36—AGRICULTURAL MACHINERIES AND IMPLEMENTS

Year	Agricultural implements						Carts	Sugarcane crusher		Irrigation implements				
	Tractor	Plough (Wooden)	Plough (Iron)	Harrow	Spade	Small items		Power	Others	Diesel pumps	Other pumps	Persian wheels	Dones	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951	18	106,125	660	74,457	124,894	214,063	..	23	44	14	3	1	56	1,262
1956	107	117,009	92		889,994		24,012	3	62	13	..	..	10	4,006

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 3.7—LIST OF IMPORTANT FLOOD CONTROL, EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE SCHEME

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rupees in Lakhs)	Benefited area (In Acres)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1	Preventing diversion of beach Raidak into Dhawalajore	Rs. 13.28	5,312	Embankment scheme. Work completed.
2	Jalpaiguri Town protective work	Rs. 66.40	5,120	Town protective scheme. Work completed.
3	Barnes-Domohani Town protection work	Rs. 12.27	34,560	Embankment scheme. Work completed.
4	Construction of embankment of Teesta from Barnes to Domohani (11 phase)	Rs. 25.20	44,800	Embankment scheme. Work completed.

Source : Irrigation & Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Atiabari	725	Atiabaribagan	Atiabari Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Beech	P.6	Beech	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Bharnobari	P.7	Hasimara	Do	Do	Do
Bhatkawa	E.23	Garopara	Bhatkawa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Bhatpara	N.15	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Birpara	B.15	Birpara	Birpara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Bundapani	2381	Banarhat	Ramjhora Tea Co., Ltd. P. B. No. 42, Jalpaiguri	Do	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Central Doors	N.2	Panabasti	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Chinchula	J.38	Kalchini	Buxa Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Chuspara	N.7	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Chumiajhora	21	Hatipotha	Chumiajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Dalgaon	C.64	Birpara	Nedeen Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Dalmore	C.67	Dalsingpara	Do	Do	Do
Dalsingpara	C.66	Dalsingpara	Do	Do	Do
Dem Dima	G.35	Birpara	Northern Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Dhekrapara	971	Birpara	Dhekrapara Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Dhowlajhora	59	Dhowlajhosa	The Bengal Doors National Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Dima	J.39	Kalchini	Dima Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Dumchipara	B.17	Ramjhora	The Hantapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Ethelbari	2318	Birpara	Ethelbari Tea Co. (1932) Ltd., P. B. Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.
Gaugutia	J.40	Kalchini	Dima Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Garganda	B.19	Ramjhora	Lankapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Gopalpur	152	Gopal Bagan	Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Gopinohan	825	Jaigoan	Joint owners: Shri J. L. Mookherjee & Shri C. L. Mookherjee P. O. Jaigoan	Proprietary Garden	
Hantapara	B.16	Ramjhora	The Hantapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Hossainabad	17	Birpara	Joint owners: Nawab Musharuf Hossain Khan Bahadur & Begam Fatzannessa Khatun, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Jainti	N.13	Hatipotha	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Jaybirpara	M. 18	Birpara	Jaybirpara (Doors) Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Kadambini	149	Falakata	The Kadambini Tea Co., Ltd. P. Box No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Kalchini	J.36	Kalchini	Buxa Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	B.I.T.A.D.
Kartick	N.14	Hatipotha	Rydak Tea Syndicate Ltd.	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Kohinoor	38	Saontalpur	The Kohinoor Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 11, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kumargram	B.22	Newlands	The Assam Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Lankapara	B.18	Ramjhora	Lankapara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Madhu	55	Madhubagan	Daibari Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No. 78, Jalpaiguri	Rupee co.	I.T.P.A.
Majherdabri	175	Aliporeduar	Rangpur Tea Association Ltd., 54/4B, Hazra Rd., Calcutta-19	Do	Do
Makrapara	426	Makrapara	Anjuman Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Malangi	P 5	Hasimara	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Manipur	153	Gopal Bagan	Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No.77, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Mathura	9	Mathurabagan	Saroda Tea Co., Ltd. P.B.No. 60, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Mechpara	N.11	Kalchini	Imperial Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Moraghat	G.86	Binnaguri	Moraghat Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Mujnai	425	Ramjhora	Anjuman Tea Co., Ltd. Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Nangdala	G.86	Birpara	Nangdala Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Newlands	B.21	Newlands	The Assam Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nimtiijhora	730	Kalchini	Khayerbari Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 33, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Patkapara	108	Aliporeduar	Dooar Union Tea Co., Ltd. P. O. Aliporeduar, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Phaskowa	B.20	Hatipotha	Phaskowa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Radharani	48	Kalchini	Radharani Tea & Estates (Pvt.) Ltd., A.C. Mansion, Room No. 4, P-16, Bentinok St., Calcutta-1	Private Limited Company	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Rahimabad	29	Hatipotha	Rahimia Lands & Tea Co., Ltd. P. B. No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Rahimpur	46	Binnaguri	Rahimpur Tea Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.B. No. 31, Jalpaiguri	Private Limited Company	Do
Raimatong	J.37	Kalchini	Buxa Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Rajahbhat	E.24	Garopara	Rajahbhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co	Do
Ramjhora	59	Ramjhora	Ramjhora Tea Co., Ltd., P. B. No. 42, Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Rydak	N.13	Raidak	Rydak Tea Syndicate	Do	Do
Sankos	B.23	Newlands	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Sarugaon	2328	Birpara	The Sarugaon Tea Co., Ltd., 7, Conning St., Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and B.C.P.
Satali	P.8	Hasimara	Hasimara Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Srinathpur	251	Saontalpur	Srinathpur Tea Co., Ltd., 12A, Netaji Subhas Road, P.B.No. 841, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and B.C.P.
Subhasini	150	Hasimara	The Bijoynagar Tea Co., Ltd. 11, Govt. Place East, Calcutta-1	Do	D.B.I.T.A., I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.
Tasati	Q.33	Birpara	Empire of India & Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Toorsa	C.65	Birpara	Neddeem Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Turturi	166	Hatipotha	Alipurduar Tea Co., Ltd. Alipurduar, Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	I.T.P.A.
Aibheel	B.81	Matelli	The Aibhee Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Ambari	P.1	Banarhat	Ambari Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Anandapur	52	Anandapur	Joint owners : Sri Noleni Kanta Rahut & others. P.B.No. 40, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Bagracote	B.29	Pillanshat	The Bagracote Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Baintgoorie	B.80	Mal	Do	Do	Do
Bamandanga	2882	Nagrakata	The Kadamini Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Banarhat	M.2	Banarhat	Banarhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Baradigi	N.12	Baradighi	Baradighi Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Batabari	1612	Chulsa	Batabari Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	I.T.P.A.
Bhandapur	1611	Sikarpur	Late P. D. Raikat, The Manager, Baskanthapur Raj Estate, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	Do
Bhandiguri	80	Jalpaiguri	Goodwill Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	Do
Bhogotpore	Q.15	Nagrakata	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Bholanath	215	Ramshahat	Sri Sudhir Kumar Ghose & others P.O. Ramshahat, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Binaguri	G.34	Binaguri	Northern Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Carron	B.12	Carron	The Carron Tea, Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Chalouni	B.7	Matelli	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Chamurohi	19	Banarhat	Chamurohi Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Chongmari	C.63	Daichong	Neddeem Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Choonabbutti	M.7	Banarhat	The Choonabbutti Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupce Co.	Do
Chulsa	B.26	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Dalingkote	B.6	Mal	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Dam Dim	A.2	Dam Dim	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Do	Do
Danguajhar	B.21	Danguajhar	The Danguajhar Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Debpara	2	Banarhat	Debpara Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 221, Jalpaiguri	Rupce Co.	I.T.P.A.
Diana	26	Banarhat	Diana Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Ellenbarrie	B.1	Pillans Hat	The Ellenbarrie Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Engo	2417	Matelli	Engo Tea Co., Ltd., 135, Canning Street, Calcutta-1	Do	Do
Gairkhata	Q.23	Gairkhata	Gairkhata Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gandrapara	B.18	Banarhat	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Ghatia	Q.16	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Good Hope	2294	Dam Dim	The Great Gopalpur Tea Co. Ltd., Gopalpur House, P.B. No. 1, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Grassmore	Q.17	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Gurjaman	18	Banarhat	Palashbati Tea Co., Ltd. P.B. No. 21, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Gurjangjhora	25	Mal	Gurjangjhora Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Hahaipatha	2293	Mal	The Great Gopalpur Tea Co., Ltd., Gopalpur House, P.B. No. 1, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Hilla	Q.18	Nagrakata	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Hope	B.10	Nagrakata	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Huldibari	P.9	Binaguri	Huldibari Tea Association Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Indong	Q.19	Matelli	Doors Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Jaldacca Altadanga	15	Nathorhat	Joint owners : Begum Faizunnessa Khatun & others. P.B.No. 31, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Jiti	B.11	Nagrakata	Hope Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Jogesh Chandra	148	Malhati	The Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd. 11. Govt. Place East, Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A., I.T P.A. and T.A.I
Joypur	16	Prasanna Nagore	Sunny Valley Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Kaliashpur	1812	Rajadanga	The Friends Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Kalabari-Rangati	436	Kalabaribagan	The Eastern Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Karala Valley	145	Jalpaiguri	Karala Valley Tea Co., Ltd., P.O.No. 64, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do.
Karbaila	M.19	Banarhat	Banarhat Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Katalguri	10	Katalguri	Katalguri Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	I.T.P.A.
Killoott	B.9	Matelli	Killoott Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Kumlai	A.8	Dam Dim	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Kurti	Q.20	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Lakhipara	B.14	Banarhat	The Assam Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Leesh River	B.2	Pillans Hat	The Leesh River Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Looksan	C.61	Carron	Nedem Tea Co., Ltd.	Do.	Do
Luxmikanta	147	Nathoahat	Luxmikanta Tea Co., Ltd., P.B No. 77, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Malnadi	28	Mal	Rahimia Lands & Tea Co., Ltd., P.B.No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Manabarrie	2307	Manabarrie	Manabarrie Tea Co., Ltd., P-8, Mission Bow Extension, Calcutta-1	Do	I.T.P.A. and T.A.I.

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—*contd.*

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Matelli	N.8	Matelli	Cachar & Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Meenglas	B.5	Sailihat	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Mogulkata	J.41	Banarhat	Jalpaiguri Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Mohaniai Ramchandra	168	Ramshaihat	Jadabpur Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Moortes	N.9	Matelli	Cachar & Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Nagaisuree	B.8	Matelli	Nagaisuree Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	Do
Nagrakata	Q.31	Nagrakata	Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nakhati	A.5	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Do	Do
Nedam	J.25	Mal (Dooars)	Northern Bengal Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Nepuchapur	5	Baradighi	Nepuchapur Tea Co., Ltd., P.B.No. 14, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
New Dooars	M.26	Banarhat	New Dooars Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
New Glencoe	2390	Mal	New Glencoe Tea Co., Ltd., Murshidabad House, Jalpaiguri	Do	Do
Nowera Nuddy	A.7	Neora	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Nya Sylee	O.60	Nagrakata	Nedem Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Oodlabari	2354	Manabari	The Oodlabari Co., Ltd., 14, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1	Rupee Co.	D.B.I.T.A. and T.A.I.
Putharjhora	B.4	Manabari	The Meenglas Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Raipur	129	Rangdhamali	Amritpur Tea Co., Ltd., P.B. No. 4, Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Ranichhora	E.48	Sailihat	Ranichherra Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	D.B.I.T.A.
Red Bank	1956	Banarhat	The New Red Bank Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., 6, East Road, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32	Private Limited Company	I.T.P.A.
Rheabari	14	Banarhat	Khan Bahadur W. Rahaman Tea & Lands Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., 8, Indian Exchange Place, Calcutta-1	Do	Do
Rungamuttee	A.4	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Sam Sing	B.24	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Do	Do
Saraswatipur	31	Prasanna Nagore	Saraswatipur Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co.	I.T.P.A.
Sathkyah	B.27	Mal	The Chulsa Tea Co. Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Shikarpur	1615	Shikarpur	Late P.D. Raikut, Manager Bajkunthapur Raj Estate, Jalpaiguri	Proprietary Garden	I.T.P.A.
Soongachi	A.6	Mal	The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co., (India) Ltd.	Sterling Co.	D.B.I.T.A.
Surendranagar	2415	Banarhat	Surendranagar Tea Estate (Pvt.) Ltd., 6, East Road, Jadavpur, Calcutta-32	Private Limited Company	Do
Sylee	O.59	Sailihat	Nedem Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do

TABLE 3.8—TEA PLANTATION—concl'd.

Name of Tea Estate	Registered No.	Estate's P. O.	Name of the owners and address	Sterling Co., Rupee Co., Private Ltd., Proprietary	Member of
1	2	3	4	5	6
Telepara	Q.11	Binnaguri	Single Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling	D.B.I.T.A.
Tondoo	2383	Nagrakata	The Kadambini Tea Co., Ltd., Jalpaiguri	Rupee Co	Do
Toonbarrie	2120	Mal	The New Toon Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Toonbari Tea Estate, Mal	Private Limited Company	I.P.T.A.
Totapara	P.13	Banarhat	Nuddea Tea Co., Ltd.	Rupee Co	D.B.I.T.A. and I.T.P.A.
Washabarie	2404	Pillanshat	Washabarie Tea Co., (Pvt.) Ltd., Faraday House, 17, Mission Row Extension, Calcutta-18	Private Limited Company	D.B.I.T.A.
Yong Tong	B.25	Matelli	The Chulsa Tea Co., Ltd.	Sterling Co.	Do
Zurrantee	B.28	Matelli	Do	Do	Do

Source : All India Tea Directory, 1960.

TABLE 3.9—AREA UNDER TEA
(Figures in Hectares)

1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5
53,570.93	53,806.86	54,022.09	54,326.67	54,494.34

Source : The Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

TABLE 3.10—PRODUCTION OF BLACK AND GREEN TEA
(Quantity in Kg.)

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total	Black	Green	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
59,615,864	464,760	60,080,624	58,995,465	785,523	59,780,988	61,255,303	1,096,710	62,351,913	61,730,298	1,370,902	63,101,140

Source : Tea Statistics, 1961 published by Tea Board, India.

STAPLE FOODSTUFF

TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES (Base : November 1950=100)

Months	Cereals										Pulses				Sugar				Milk and Milk products				Vegetables					Egg
	Rice										Moong				Mustard				Milk				Potatoes					
	Rice Products	Wheat	Moong	Musur	Kalai	Pulses	Other	Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	Onions	Leafy	Leafy	Fish	Meat	Meat	Egg							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
JALPAIGURI TOWN																												
1957																												
January	90	70	80	81	86	90	76	101	115	74	111	112	62	150	75	116	85	106	116	70	73							
February	95	70	83	77	86	78	76	113	115	76	105	103	62	150	61	116	77	97	117	70	70							
March	98	74	84	81	89	100	75	96	115	74	105	96	62	150	57	130	57	73	98	70	71							
April	102	77	84	77	86	103	73	93	115	75	104	104	62	150	50	116	58	82	102	69	67							
May	107	80	87	81	91	99	77	90	123	74	104	59	62	150	55	92	92	97	104	70	81							
June	107	79	86	77	91	93	77	90	123	76	112	67	62	154	57	113	109	73	114	70	74							
July	105	80	94	81	91	102	76	95	115	73	119	68	62	154	80	95	85	48	129	70	76							
August	110	83	84	85	91	104	74	95	115	78	119	67	62	154	93	116	96	76	144	72	91							
September	110	84	90	89	91	106	74	195	123	75	119	53	65	154	98	116	81	112	154	70	82							
October	110	81	90	85	91	105	74	95	115	76	119	67	62	154	97	144	72	64	104	70	81							
November	114	80	90	83	90	104	74	93	115	78	119	67	75	154	111	141	55	79	114	70	64							
December	117	80	90	85	91	102	74	90	115	93	119	67	92	154	57	136	66	91	109	70	70							
1958																												
January	116	76	87	85	91	102	72	85	115	90	119	67	62	154	51	119	57	55	105	70	81							
February	114	80	81	81	96	102	70	75	115	79	103	67	62	154	59	162	49	42	116	70	73							
March	114	75	81	85	94	103	71	80	115	50	115	73	62	154	41	68	51	33	111	70	75							
April	114	83	85	95	91	102	75	82	115	95	119	75	62	154	43	94	68	48	110	70	79							
May	119	89	87	104	91	102	74	85	123	90	119	75	62	154	56	81	66	89	117	70	79							
June	119	84	80	107	89	103	75	83	123	90	119	75	56	154	72	86	75	45	117	70	79							
July	123	94	83	116	91	102	80	85	123	117	126	100	62	154	70	86	64	82	147	70	80							
August	136	95	82	116	93	102	81	90	123	130	126	109	62	154	85	102	75	70	171	70	106							
September	148	99	88	116	97	103	90	90	123	125	126	100	62	154	90	115	77	85	106	70	91							
October	139	105	93	107	97	103	91	86	123	116	119	100	75	154	62	116	72	118	116	70	87							
November	136	104	98	107	93	103	95	80	92	118	119	100	75	154	103	119	81	136	96	70	105							
December	100	70	82	100	96	102	96	73	92	117	119	83	63	154	89	130	83	131	101	70	73							

TABLE 4.1—INDEX NUMBER OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES—contd.

(Base : November 1950=100)

Months	Cereals										Milk and Milk products										Vegetables					Meat	Egg	
	Rice					Pulses					Sugar					Other non-leafy					Pota- toses							
	Rice Products	Wheat	Moong	Musur	Kalai	pulses	Other Mustard Oil	Salt	Spices	Sugar	Gur	Milk	Ghee	Onions	Leafy	Fish	Meat	Egg										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
JALPAIGURI TOWN																												
1959																												
January	90	78	78	93	98	102	96	72	92	118	119	75	62	133	49	82	77	106	106	70	70							
February	91	76	78	100	104	102	101	81	92	127	119	71	59	158	39	106	58	76	102	70	73							
March	95	76	79	96	104	120	101	80	92	122	119	79	68	142	48	110	57	61	103	69	73							
April	91	78	79	93	98	102	91	80	92	115	123	83	62	167	46	100	62	73	109	70	71							
May	92	79	78	96	91	102	88	82	92	118	123	87	62	150	61	74	74	96	119	70	82							
June	103	82	79	100	100	102	88	85	92	109	126	95	62	167	62	74	83	42	116	70	93							
July	116	189	78	100	100	102	86	85	92	113	133	95	74	167	72	74	79	64	138	70	82							
August	122	98	80	100	100	102	87	81	52	119	142	91	75	164	87	104	72	88	126	70	91							
September	112	96	78	93	91	103	85	80	92	114	142	100	81	167	98	86	85	131	141	70	104							
October	116	98	80	96	95	103	82	80	92	120	142	83	87	158	92	144	81	130	137	70	98							
November	104	84	80	100	98	103	82	80	92	125	142	88	87	158	100	119	100	136	134	70	96							
December	97	78	80	96	93	105	82	80	92	128	142	83	75	167	110	144	96	118	125	70	83							
1960																												
January	100	78	80	93	91	102	81	80	92	130	133	72	78	167	64	132	85	124	122	82	71							
February	107	83	80	93	91	102	81	88	92	134	149	77	75	162	39	130	79	112	112	82	74							
March	105	83	80	93	91	102	81	90	108	125	129	83	75	167	39	125	81	112	121	82	76							
April	108	80	80	93	91	102	80	91	92	126	130	67	75	167	46	122	70	88	116	82	70							
May	109	92	78	93	91	102	78	90	92	131	126	83	75	167	43	96	106	45	111	82	76							
June	113	89	80	93	86	102	79	87	123	133	137	83	68	167	67	88	91	52	125	82	82							
July	111	89	80	96	86	102	80	89	123	140	126	83	68	162	84	116	81	67	180	82	104							
August	110	92	80	96	86	102	82	90	123	137	127	92	62	162	80	86	79	118	154	82	94							
September	107	92	78	93	84	102	83	90	123	134	127	100	75	162	84	86	81	134	165	82	96							
October	104	94	80	93	82	102	81	90	123	135	126	83	81	167	95	86	89	167	153	82	98							
November	97	81	78	93	84	102	80	96	123	147	127	100	81	167	97	86	108	152	127	82	101							
December	103	80	78	93	82	103	80	100	123	142	127	83	87	167	74	98	96	109	129	82	85							

Source : State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60

(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri			Mung (Split)	Kalai Khesari (Split)	Chhola Arhar (Split)	Sugar	Molasses (Gur)	Flour (Maida)	Mustard			Salt (White Crushed)	Potatoes		
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split								Seed	Oil					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
JALPAIGURI TOWN																						
1954																						
January	9.6	..	..	..	17.6	..	19.1	22.1	..	22.7	25.9	16.2	23.0	24.6	32.2	20.4	20.5	28.4	32.8	83.6	4.0	9.0
February	9.5	..	..	..	17.1	..	18.3	18.2	..	21.8	23.9	14.6	22.8	21.5	32.1	19.4	20.2	28.8	20.0	61.8	4.2	6.0
March	9.50	..	..	..	17.12	..	17.81	17.50	..	21.35	26.00	12.62	22.25	20.25	32.50	19.00	17.00	28.12	18.50	62.25	4.44	6.35
April	10.06	..	..	..	17.97	..	18.44	17.75	..	21.25	25.75	14.25	23.00	18.62	34.88	23.25	17.38	33.75	27.25	67.00	4.56	9.12
May	11.3	..	..	..	18.7	..	19.4	18.5	..	23.0	27.2	14.3	21.0	20.4	32.3	23.0	18.0	24.8	25.4	66.4	4.6	10.0
June	10.3	..	..	..	17.8	..	19.1	17.2	..	22.5	28.2	14.0	18.5	19.5	32.5	23.0	18.0	26.2	26.0	61.0	4.5	12.0
July	9.8	..	..	..	17.8	..	17.8	16.2	..	21.4	25.4	13.4	17.8	18.7	22.9	23.6	19.0	25.8	26.4	61.7	4.4	15.2
August	9.33	..	..	..	19.54	..	..	15.88	..	20.00	24.50	13.75	17.88	15.38	34.75	24.38	17.75	24.70	26.50	65.00	4.03	16.00
September	11.4	..	..	..	21.6	..	22.5	15.8	..	24.0	22.2	13.2	17.0	18.5	36.6	26.1	17.5	23.8	25.8	65.0	4.0	18.2
October	11.8	..	..	..	20.8	..	22.2	15.6	..	19.5	24.2	13.3	16.4	18.2	24.8	25.6	22.8	33.8	25.8	66.0	4.1	21.4
November	9.9	10.0	..	..	17.8	17.8	19.4	14.1	..	17.5	23.0	12.5	16.0	17.2	33.8	22.0	29.5	37.0	25.0	62.0	4.0	16.1
December	7.8	9.9	..	..	15.6	16.6	..	12.4	..	16.9	21.9	11.8	15.1	15.6	34.4	16.6	25.8	33.9	25.0	60.1	4.1	12.0
1955																						
January	8.2	9.0	9.5	9.5	16.2	16.5	17.8	12.2	..	15.8	21.4	11.0	14.2	15.8	33.4	15.5	24.4	35.7	25.2	70.6	4.2	10.6
February	..	9.0	..	..	..	17.3	..	13.2	..	16.0	21.0	11.4	14.8	16.8	33.1	15.4	24.0	22.0	21.0	62.5	4.0	8.0
March	..	9.6	..	..	..	17.3	..	14.5	..	15.9	20.4	11.5	16.8	18.9	34.3	16.8	20.9	24.2	19.5	53.8	4.0	8.1
April	..	9.5	..	..	..	17.4	..	14.7	..	15.1	18.1	12.0	15.2	16.6	35.2	17.5	17.1	22.4	19.4	49.6	5.2	9.7
May	8.3	8.3	..	..	16.0	16.3	..	14.3	..	14.9	15.0	11.2	13.2	15.2	30.9	15.2	16.5	22.1	19.0	47.5	6.6	10.0
June	8.4	8.8	9.5	9.5	16.3	16.7	17.3	13.1	..	16.4	17.9	10.9	13.8	15.8	31.8	14.9	16.2	21.2	19.0	49.0	5.0	11.1
July	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.5	17.6	18.4	18.8	15.0	..	18.5	18.4	11.9	14.7	16.4	32.2	15.9	16.9	21.4	22.1	52.6	4.6	12.0
August	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.6	17.8	18.2	18.8	15.6	..	18.2	19.5	12.2	15.2	16.8	32.7	15.2	17.0	21.0	23.0	51.2	4.1	14.9
September	7.8	9.4	10.1	10.1	17.0	18.1	19.6	15.6	..	17.3	20.4	12.8	15.2	17.1	30.6	16.0	16.9	20.8	23.0	49.1	4.0	17.2
October	9.5	10.3	11.4	11.4	18.2	18.7	19.3	16.2	..	18.5	21.0	12.5	14.2	17.2	31.3	16.3	17.0	20.8	23.7	50.3	4.0	18.0
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.7
December	8.4	8.6	8.8	8.8	16.1	17.1	18.2	23.4	..	25.2	25.4	14.5	15.8	21.3	31.8	15.4	16.5	31.0	23.6	56.8	4.2	..

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—contd.
(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri			Mung Split (Split)	Kalai Split (Split)	Khesari Split (Split)	Chhola Split (Split)	Arhar Split (Split)	Molasses			Flour			Mustard			Salt (White Crushed)	Pola- toes
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split	Arhar						Sugar	Gurr	Atta (Maida)	Seed	Oil						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
JALPAIGURI TOWN																									
1956																									
January	8.5	9.0	9.2	16.5	17.5	19.0	25.0	..	25.2	25.0	14.5	15.0	23.0	32.5	17.0	18.5	22.0	23.0	52.2	4.0	12.0				
February	9.0	9.5	10.0	16.5	18.4	19.9	23.5	..	20.5	23.0	13.2	14.0	21.5	35.2	14.6	18.2	22.0	23.5	51.8	4.0	9.5				
March	10.2	10.6	11.6	18.1	21.1	24.0	22.0	..	19.6	22.4	16.7	15.7	20.6	32.9	14.6	19.4	22.1	25.0	63.0	4.0	10.0				
April	10.6	10.8	11.3	18.9	21.0	22.0	21.6	..	21.0	22.9	16.1	17.5	19.6	32.1	14.9	19.1	22.5	26.8	71.8	4.1	10.1				
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	10.4	..	..	18.7	..	..	21.3	..	22.0	27.2	16.1	17.5	18.3	32.8	15.2	18.0	23.4	26.4	79.8	4.0	17.5		
July	10.8	..	..	20.5	..	22.0	22.0	..	21.9	26.1	15.4	17.2	18.0	32.1	15.2	18.0	23.0	27.6	78.5	4.0	19.5		
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	12.5	..	..	21.8	..	..	22.5	..	20.8	26.8	15.3	16.9	19.0	31.8	17.1	19.5	23.3	37.5	89.5	4.0	25.3		
November	13.6	..	..	24.6	..	..	24.1	..	24.0	28.5	15.6	26.0	21.0	32.7	18.1	23.5	26.5	35.0	97.0	5.1	28.5		
December	11.6	..	..	21.5	..	..	24.8	..	24.0	27.4	15.8	18.4	21.8	33.9	18.3	20.0	23.9	33.6	99.9	4.6	21.4		
1957																									
January	10.19	..	..	18.50	..	..	24.62	..	23.50	28.00	17.19	18.00	22.75	34.44	17.75	18.25	23.50	34.00	99.88	4.50	13.50		
February	10.38	..	..	19.25	..	..	24.19	..	23.25	28.88	16.56	19.25	22.25	32.25	16.19	19.12	24.69	35.00	105.50	4.94	12.50		
March	11.45	..	..	20.00	..	..	22.05	..	21.95	27.96	16.50	19.15	22.10	31.95	14.40	19.80	24.80	27.75	89.60	5.45	12.30		
April	13.25	..	..	22.12	..	..	23.06	..	22.38	29.00	17.25	20.19	22.25	31.38	13.62	20.37	26.50	35.25	89.35	5.31	13.50		
May	13.06	..	..	22.44	..	..	24.75	..	23.05	28.00	18.31	19.56	20.75	32.69	14.00	19.62	26.94	36.25	87.50	6.00	17.75		
June	12.95	..	..	22.76	..	..	25.40	..	23.70	28.60	18.05	17.90	21.70	35.43	14.30	19.90	28.80	34.60	88.00	5.65	19.30		
July	12.12	..	..	21.75	..	..	25.50	..	25.06	28.50	17.88	17.52	21.62	37.88	15.38	19.67	25.81	33.25	91.75	5.18	18.00		
August	13.65	..	..	24.12	..	..	25.15	..	26.12	29.75	18.20	17.50	21.90	39.00	16.70	19.10	27.50	37.20	92.60	5.25	19.80		
September	13.44	..	..	23.31	..	..	25.50	..	25.75	30.50	17.78	16.68	20.84	37.44	17.75	17.88	29.12	36.25	90.00	4.84	22.60		
October	13.12	..	..	23.62	..	..	25.00	..	25.12	30.75	17.87	17.18	20.06	37.05	17.50	17.94	34.12	38.00	89.88	4.75	20.87		
November	14.45	..	..	24.20	..	..	25.15	24.50	25.45	31.80	17.70	17.60	20.12	37.70	16.85	18.80	29.90	38.00	88.10	4.60	20.40		
December	14.00	..	..	24.25	..	..	25.00	..	25.50	32.00	17.50	17.50	22.00	37.50	16.75	18.50	26.50	38.00	82.00	4.50	19.50		

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—contd.

(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri		Mung (Split) (Split)	Kalai (Split) (Split)	Chhola (Split) (Split)	Arhar (Split) (Split)	Sugar (Gur)	Molasses	Atta (Malda)	Flour	Mustard			Salt (White Potash Crushed) toos	
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Split	Seed	Oil	Oil	toos	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
JALPAIGURI TOWN																					
1958																					
January	13.94	..	..	25.50	..	..	25.25	..	25.50	32.00	17.50	17.50	22.00	37.62	16.75	18.38	24.00	..	71.00	4.50	19.50
February	13.67	..	..	25.17	..	..	26.25	..	24.00	30.00	17.00	17.00	17.16	43.00	18.16	18.50	25.00	22.00	68.33	5.50	8.00
March	13.30	..	..	25.00	..	..	21.40	..	24.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.00	43.00	16.00	18.10	24.60	22.40	71.00	4.50	8.00
April	14.62	..	..	25.00	..	..	26.00	..	25.50	20.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	38.00	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.00	75.75	4.50	8.00
May	16.50	..	..	26.25	..	..	26.00	..	26.00	28.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	37.51	14.00	17.50	24.00	24.00	76.00	4.50	8.00
June	16.19	..	..	27.12	..	..	25.75	..	25.69	27.50	17.25	17.50	19.55	35.44	16.67	17.00	24.00	24.00	75.50	4.50	12.75
July	17.62	..	..	27.61	..	..	25.50	..	25.00	16.50	19.00	20.00	22.00	39.00	23.00	16.42	27.50	..	74.33	4.50	16.00
August	17.57	..	..	25.30	..	..	25.50	..	25.00	26.50	19.00	20.00	22.00	39.20	23.00	16.05	27.50	..	76.00	4.50	17.50
September	20.17	21.75	..	30.75	25.75	32.50	26.19	..	33.00	27.33	23.50	22.00	25.25	39.00	26.19	16.00	25.59	32.00	77.50	4.12	16.50
October	20.75	..	..	31.59	..	32.66	25.93	..	31.12	27.38	25.12	23.12	24.53	33.50	27.44	..	23.74	32.00	77.00	4.00	17.58
November	21.50	..	..	..	27.09	31.50	25.05	..	31.50	26.85	25.00	24.40	16.90	37.95	25.70	..	23.97	..	70.00	4.00	18.13
December	..	..	..	..	..	33.79	25.60	..	30.25	26.25	25.00	25.00	29.00	37.62	19.50	..	23.73	..	64.75	3.49	17.25
1959																					
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	26.56	37.50	..	..	35.75	29.25	30.50	29.00	19.75	29.00	44.31	26.44	18.75	25.00	..	76.00	5.38	16.25
September	..	..	..	25.83	26.83	..	..	25.35	27.38	29.00	19.50	17.25	26.50	45.31	27.00	18.75	25.00	..	72.13	7.75	17.00
October	..	..	..	26.13	27.13	..	..	26.00	25.00	29.00	19.13	16.00	26.00	44.62	27.00	19.75	25.00	..	73.50	6.97	19.50
November	..	..	..	21.13	24.25	..	..	25.53	25.69	28.50	19.19	17.13	24.13	43.69	27.05	18.75	25.00	..	72.19	7.06	20.00
December	..	..	..	20.25	23.55	..	..	24.87	23.40	28.90	17.60	17.80	24.90	42.90	24.20	18.75	25.00	..	72.60	4.44	20.50

TABLE 4.2—WHOLESALE PRICES OF FOOD ARTICLES IN SELECTED MARKETS DURING 1954-60—concl'd.
(Rupees per Standard Maund)

Months	Paddy			Rice			Musuri			Mung (Split) (Split)	Kasai (Split) (Split)	Khesari (Split) (Split)	Chhola (Split) (Split)	Arhar (Split) (Split)	Sugar	Molasses (Gur)	Atta (Maida)	Mustard			Salt (White Crushed)	Pota- toes
	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Whole	Split														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
JALPAIGURI TOWN																						
1960																						
January	21.19	24.25	26.50	..	24.00	27.37	28.33	16.12	16.75	23.37	42.94	19.25	..	..	..	75.50	4.00	13.75	
February	22.84	24.87	28.37	..	24.37	27.87	28.62	15.87	17.00	23.62	46.15	21.37	..	..	..	79.00	3.91	7.25	
March	22.60	24.20	27.50	..	24.10	27.85	28.30	15.75	17.10	23.30	41.99	21.30	..	..	..	84.00	4.05	7.20	
April	23.38	24.38	29.25	..	23.50	28.00	28.00	16.00	18.12	23.35	41.86	19.81	..	..	30.00	..	3.88	9.50	
May	24.00	24.81	30.00	..	23.31	28.25	27.88	16.69	18.12	23.12	41.20	19.38	..	..	..	83.00	4.94	8.67	
June	24.69	25.62	30.75	..	22.38	28.00	27.75	16.33	17.62	22.38	..	19.50	..	..	..	82.62	5.25	17.00	
July	24.19	25.33	31.00	..	23.00	29.25	29.00	17.25	19.87	22.62	41.80	20.87	..	..	..	82.75	5.75	16.75	
August	23.45	24.95	31.00	..	23.40	27.80	26.60	16.60	22.00	22.90	41.60	22.10	..	..	..	84.60	5.00	18.40	
September	22.87	24.67	31.00	..	21.33	29.00	28.17	17.00	22.67	23.00	41.80	22.00	..	..	..	84.33	5.00	17.00	
October	21.16	22.83	..	..	24.17	26.67	27.83	16.67	23.00	23.00	41.80	22.00	..	..	..	84.00	5.00	16.33	
November	20.30	22.70	31.00	..	21.90	23.80	27.70	17.30	22.00	22.20	41.80	25.60	..	..	..	87.40	5.00	19.20	
December	21.25	23.75	31.00	..	21.12	23.12	28.72	17.00	21.75	22.62	41.80	25.00	..	..	..	89.75	5.38	19.20	

Source: Directorate of Statistics, Food Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 4.3—COST OF LIVING INDEX
(Base : November 1950=100)

Year	Expenditure Levels in Rupees									
	1-100		101-200		201-350		351-700		701 and above	
	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined	Food	All combined
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
JALPAIGURI TOWN										
1954	81.1	87.7	80.4	86.7	80.4	87.8	80.6	89.8	81.5	92.8
1955	78.7	86.1	77.9	85.2	77.9	86.3	77.9	86.9	78.8	92.8
1956	86.2	91.2	85.8	90.6	85.2	90.9	84.8	92.3	86.0	94.4
1957	94.8	97.2	95.0	97.5	93.9	97.6	92.9	98.0	93.9	99.7
1958	99.8	101.8	101.5	103.3	99.4	102.5	97.5	102.7	97.9	103.2
1959	95.5	100.0	95.9	100.3	95.1	100.4	94.5	101.4	95.5	102.6
1960	93.3	103.4	101.0	103.8	100.2	103.8	99.9	104.4	101.5	105.0

Source : State Statistical Bureau, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF LIVESTOCK AND VETERINARY

TABLE 5.1—LIVESTOCK

Year	Cattle				Buffaloes				Horses and Ponies				Poultry	
	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young stock	Total	Cows	Bulls and Bullocks	Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Others	Fowls	Ducks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1951	599,024	199,207	218,239	181,578	59,252	11,856	38,237	9,159	6,513	217,155	1,774	30,041	174	464,426
1956	581,067	188,081	203,581	189,105	54,502	9,531	36,536	8,135	8,302	220,194	647	12,350	37	472,595
1961	535,936	181,379	173,714	180,743	77,067	27,399	33,940	15,668	9,468	210,206	577	3,675	172	645,159

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.2—VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Grand Total	Hospitals managed by		Dispensaries managed by	
		State Government	State Government and Local Bodies	State Government	State Government and Local Bodies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1960	9	2	--	7	--
1961	12	2	--	10	--

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.3—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED BY VETERINARY ASSISTANTS ON TOUR

Year	Number of Villages visited	Number of Veterinary Assistants employed	Treated for contagious diseases					Treated for non-contagious diseases					Castrations performed					Total number of cases treated and castrations performed		
			Total			Equines		Bovines		Total			Equines		Bovines		Total			
1	2	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
1959-60	1,118	9	1,939	..	1,964	35	5,587	5	2,708	3,174	74	..	74	..	5,347					
1960-61	1,594	9	3,757	..	3,725	32	6,185	..	5,380	805	20	..	12	8	9,563					

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 5.4—ANIMALS TREATED AND CASTRATED IN VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year	Veterinary Dispensaries	Veterinary Assistants Employed	In-patients treated during the year			Out-patients treated during the year			Grand Total of in-patients and out-pati- ents during the year	Total number of cases supplied with medicines not brought to Hospitals	Castrations performed			Total animals		
			Total			Total					Total					
			Equines	Bovines	Other animals	Equines	Bovines	Other animals			Equines	Bovines	Equines		Bovines	Equines	Bovines	Equines	Bovines
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1959-60	9	9	13	..	..	13	7,593	56	6,538	999	7,606	1,344	15	..	6	9
1960-61	11	9	-3	..	..	3	10,645	4	9,042	1,599	10,648	5,449	27	..	12	15

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

FORESTS

TABLE 6.1—CLASSIFICATION OF FOREST AREA
(In Acres)

Description of Forests	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reserved Forests	363,951	361,769	361,769	361,320	361,320	361,320	361,320	361,317	361,992
Protected Forests	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	180	89,921
Unclassed State Forests and Lands	..	..	..	..	..	4,682	..	..	..
Khas Forests (a)	4,727	4,726	4,726	..	..	..	4,682	4,682	3,867
Leased Lands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forests owned by Civil authorities	..	..	2,800	4,726	4,726	4,682	..	..	..
Forests owned by Corporated bodies	5,120	5,120	6,804	..	..	4,414	4,414	4,414	..
Forests owned by private individuals	49,280	49,280	57,517	58,644	58,644	54,230	54,230	54,230	..
Total	423,078	420,895	433,116	424,690	424,690	429,328	424,726	424,798	424,780

(a) Over which the Forest Directorate has the right to levy fees for the export of forest produce there from.

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

MINES AND POWER

TABLE 7.1—PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1959-60
(In Million Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Generation by				Purchased from outside West Bengal	Total of generation and purchase
	Steam	Oil	Hydro	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(a) By Private Undertakings						
Jalpaiguri	..	1.185	..	1.185	..	1.185
(b) By State Undertakings						
Mal	..	0.053	..	0.053	..	0.053

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.2—ANALYSIS OF SALES OF ELECTRICITY 1959-60
(In Kilowatt Hours)

Name of Undertakings	Kilowatt hours sold	Domestic or Residential consumption		Commercial		Industrial power		Traction						Public water works and Sewage pumping	Sold to outside West Bengal
		Heat and small power	Light and fan	Heat and small power	Light and fan	Low and medium voltage supplies	High voltage supplies	Public lighting	Tram-ways	Electric Railways	Irrigation				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Jalpaiguri	990,895	14,874	319,237	26,013	390,552	117,894	..	65,007	..	..	..	57,298	..		
					(a) By Private Undertakings										
Mal	43,517	..	9,762	34	11,822	18,620	..	3,279	..	..	..	..	..
					(b) By State Undertakings										

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 7.3—LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SERVED WITH ELECTRICITY IN, 1959-60

Places electrified	Police Station	Town/Village	Date of electrification
	(a) By Private Undertakings		
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Town	1934
	(b) By State Undertakings		
Alipur Duar	Alipur Duars	Town	14.4. 1956
Birpara	Do	Village	Not available
Damanpur	Do	Do	Do
Sobaganj	Do	Do	Do
Mainaguri	Maynaguri	Town	10.2. 1958
Mal	Mal	Do	14.4. 1958
Haibaldpatha	Do	Village	14.4. 1958

STATISTICS OF LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES AND REGISTERED FACTORIES

TABLE 8.1—DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTERED WORKING FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
185	186	188	185	188	191	194	212	218	234

Source : Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.2—AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED FACTORIES

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
19,040	18,074	17,934	17,838	18,663	19,927	19,566	20,536	20,207	20,207

Source : Labour Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 8.3—FACTORY WORKERS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY

Industry	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government and Local Fund Factories										
Jute Presses	22	26	25	23	20	25	22	9	8	..
Rice Mills	426	360	483	460	465	664	720	663	784	781
Manufacture of bakery products	14	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of edible oils (other than hydrogenated oils)	51	56	51	51	33	60	89	58	68	61
Tea factories	17,988	17,036	16,951	16,942	17,535	18,547	18,028	18,739	18,297	18,256
Saw Mills	105	94	84	71	77	100	162	431	368	404
Manufacture of ply wood*	116	184	83	129	73	101	109	92	74	59
Joinery and General wood working	..	..	..	..	23	19	21	21	23	18
Boxes and packing cases	..	..	..	..	62	67	70	61	54	61
Letter press and lithographic printing and book binding	30	18	17	16	17	19	20	18	17	16
Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	116	69	59	45	43	49	55	56	42	30
General and jobbing engineering	152	150	146	145	126	127	125	127	123	121
Repair of Motor Vehicles	..	..	15	47	65	64	98	148	181	197
Manufacture of Ice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Other Manufacturing Industries	..	..	..	..	34	27	29	101	150	183
Electric light and power	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	17	18	16
Total	19,040	18,074	17,934	17,838	18,663	19,927	19,566	20,536	20,207	20,207

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

STATISTICS OF BANKS, INSURANCE AND WAREHOUSES

TABLE 9.1—BANKS

Police Station	Name of Bank with location	Year of Establishment	Type	Total number of Employees
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri	State Bank of India, Club Road, Jalpaiguri	1894		61
	Central Bank of India Ltd., Theatre Road, Jalpaiguri	1937	Commercial Bank	74
	United Bank of India Ltd., Thana Road, Jalpaiguri	1937	Banking business	33
	Bengal Duars Bank Ltd., Merchad Road, Jalpaiguri	1911	Non-Scheduled Bank	4
	United Commercial Bank Ltd., Thana Road, Jalpaiguri	1947		17
	Jalpaiguri Banking and Trading Corporation Ltd., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Jalpaiguri	1889		14
	Jotedars' Banking and Trading Corporation Ltd., Ward No. 7, Holding No. 53, Jalpaiguri	1911 (This has been converted into a non-banking company and the name has been changed to Jotedars' Trading & Loan Corporation Ltd., since 6.3.62)	Non-Scheduled Bank	5
	The Raikut Industrial Bank Ltd., Jalpaiguri	1920	Non-Scheduled Bank	3
Mal	State Bank of India, Mal	1960	Pay Office	7
Madarihat	State Bank of India, Birpara, Jalpaiguri	1964	Pay Office	4
Alipur Duars	State Bank of India, Court Area, Alipur Duar	1961	Banking business	21
	United Bank of India, Ltd., Junction Road, Alipur Duar	1958	Commercial Bank	22
	United Industrial Bank Ltd., Barabazar, Alipur Duar	Metropolitan Bank Ltd., established on 17.11.55 and amalgamated with United Industrial Bank Limited on 6.2.64	Scheduled and Clearing Bank	11

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 9.2—INSURANCE

Year	Volume of New Business Completed		First Year Premium Income (Rupees in Lakhs)
	Number	Sum Assured (Rupees in Lakhs)	
1	2	3	4
1959	6,199	174.37	7.16
1960	6,372	176.03	6.88
1961	7,357	260.73	9.92

Source : Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jalpaiguri Division.

TABLE 9.3—WAREHOUSES
A—List of Warehouses in 1961-62

Name of Warehouse						
Alipur Duar						
Jalpaiguri						

B—Distribution of Fertilizers through Warehouses (In Metric Tons)						
Name of Warehouse	Ammonium Sulphate	Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	Urea	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	Super Phosphate	Paddy Mixtures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Alipur Duar	21.593	8.331	..	4.636	..	4.895
Jalpaiguri	21.000	24.550	..	22.724	..	..

Source : West Bengal State Warehousing Corporation, West Bengal.

ADMINISTRATIVE STATISTICS
TABLE 10.1—CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Offences of Nature of Proceedings	Persons convicted or bound over in									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<i>All Offences</i>										
Offences against public tranquility	33	31	45	40	19	24	8	22	33	105
Murder	2	5	6	2	5	3	1	7	5	3
Culpable homicide	4	4	10	7	5	1	9	10	..	3
Rape	2	1	4	5	10	4	8	5	2	7
Hurt with aggravating circumstances	15	11	59	65	34	16	21	34	36	49
Hurt with criminal force or assault	..	1	16	42	14	4	9	12	18	22
Dacoity	2	5	9	14	4	11	7	9	14	4
Robbery	4	4	7	8	8	7	4	10	16	13
Theft	86	61	116	183	169	201	157	200	206	163
Other offences against the Indian Penal Code	92	68	226	196	289	205	281	366	255	229
Bad livelihood	..	..	6	8	6	10	9	6	18	12
Keeping the peace	2	3	2	4	2	1	3	..	2	4
Salt Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Excise Law	1	4	5	8	5	1	16	25	36	21
Stamp Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Municipal Law	45	76	60	72	58	40	23	45	65	76
Other Offences	237	383	365	253	121	127	317	340	308	459

Source : Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.2—NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
A. Serious Crimes										
<i>I Cognisable cases:</i>										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	82	85	89	42	28	64	97	91	176	134
(b) Serious offences against the person	104	108	111	127	98	171	216	168	156	101
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	56	65	75	71	49	90	126	84	151	96
<i>II Non-cognisable cases</i>										
(a) Offences against State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	126	158	35	184	255	268	137	86	182	196
(b) Serious offences against the person	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	1	1	2	2	2	2	6	5	2	7
Total of I & II	319	367	262	426	428	590	582	434	667	634
B. Minor Crimes										
<i>I Cognizable Cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	14	12	10	20	5	45	80	35	66	65
(b) Minor offences against property	251	291	154	307	312	456	575	473	866	709
(c) Other offences not specified above	1,927	1,815	2,128	1,848	1,478	1,931	1,965	2,240	3,217	3,479
<i>II Non-cognisable cases</i>										
(a) Minor offences against the person	47	51	29	68	60	99	26	38	49	83
(b) Minor offences against property	25	27	18	31	32	43	15	14	11	27
(c) Other offences not specified above	2,563	2,468	2,638	2,582	2,183	2,927	2,367	3,667	3,978	4,446
Total of I & II	4,827	4,664	4,972	4,846	4,070	5,501	4,978	6,467	8,187	8,809

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.3—CIVIL JUSTICE

	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
I Money Suits	288	323	323	324	415	297	378	402	341	248
II Rent Suits	802	799	898	1,101	1,657	1,213	828	602	24	1
Total	1,085	1,122	1,221	1,425	2,072	1,510	1,206	1,004	365	249
(a) For enhancement of rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III Title and other Suits	308	317	345	286	281	268	298	283	274	421

Source : District Judge, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.4—STRENGTH OF POLICE IN 1960

Police Station	Description of the Staff											No. of Unions	No. of Anchals	No. of Choukidars	No. of Dafadars
	S.P.	A.S.P.	D.S.P.	Inspr.	S.I.	Srgt.	A.S.I.	H.C.	Nalk	Const.	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1 Jalpaiguri	1	1	1	1	7	..	5	4	..	63	83	..	13	121	14
2 Rajganj	2	..	1	..	..	10	13	..	10	105	11
3 Maynaguri	1	2	..	3	..	..	14	20	..	11	116	15
4 Nagrakata	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	2	..	16	2
5 Dhubguri	2	..	2	..	..	12	16	..	8	85	12
6 Mal	2	..	2	..	..	12	16	9	..	70	9
7 Mitiali	1	..	1	..	..	8	10	3	..	14	3
8 Madarihat	1	..	2	..	..	10	13	5	..	24	2
9 Falakata	1	..	2	..	..	10	13	..	7	71	9
10 Kalchini	1	..	1	..	..	10	12	4	..	16	2
11 Alipur Duars	1	4	..	3	..	..	16	24	12	..	107	13
12 Kumargram	1	..	1	..	..	10	12	1	5	41	8
Court	1	6	..	5	1	..	18	31	..	..	..	..
Reserve	11	..	3	..	..	80	94	..	..	..	..
D.I.B.	1	6	..	11	..	..	41	59	..	..	..	..
D.E.B.	1	6	..	1	..	..	8	16	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	4	..	8	..	8	60	80	..	..	..	..
Indo-Pak Passport	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Armed Police	2	3	..	..	23	26	334	386	..	..	..	..
Total	1	1	1	8	62	..	52	28	34	725	912	86	54	726	100

Source : 1. (Col. 1 to 12) Inspector General of Police, Government of West Bengal.

2. (Col. 13 to 16) Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.5—JAIL

Name and class of Jail	Accommodation in 1960			Daily average number of Prisoners in											
	Total	Males	Females	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Jalpaiguri District Jail	301	294	7			273.49	252.94	317.64	343.06	363.66	373.12	379.12	319.45		
Alipur Duar Sub-Jail	74	67	7			121.37	95.06	91.77	121.69	132.49	168.82	161.14	160.45		

Source : Inspector General of Prisoners, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.6—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1960-61

Description	Number of Societies at the end of the year	Number of Members	Working Capital (Rupees)				Loans issued to members and other societies
			Loans from private persons, other Societies and Banks	Share Capital paid up	Reserve and other funds	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central Banks	1	822	1,211,667	265,002	184,253	1,660,822	1,807,270
Agricultural Societies	424	20,858	3,904,842	479,557	161,974	4,546,373	1,192,425
Non-Agricultural Societies	53	4,202	332,084	126,397	61,602	520,088	72,626

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.7—NUMBER OF SOCIETIES REGISTERED

Description	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Central Banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Societies	25	44	23	2	5	14	10	7	24	79
Non-Agricultural Societies	..	1	4	6	3	10	12	22	16	6

Source : Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 108—RECEIPTS OF EXCISE REVENUE
(In Rupees)

Revenue for the year	Foreign Liquor															Total not excise revenue for the year
	Total receipt from country spirits fermented from liquors other than malt spirits liquors			Total receipt from wines and spirits including medicated wines*			Total receipt from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicinal and toilet spiritua- ous preparations			Licence fees for the sale of cocaine and its allied drugs under D. D. Act		Receipt from private distille- ries	Deductions			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	14		15
1951-52	1,175,118	38,350	19,341	159,920	5,070	137,056	52,769	..	1,073	..	646	1,576,352	566	96,421	1,479,365	
1952-53	858,437	21,678	24,061	151,834	4,614	131,291	63,015	6	990	..	426	1,256,301	48	97,372	1,168,911	
1953-54	651,172	52,164	24,017	133,955	7,500	87,925	56,142	15	1,043	..	512	1,014,615	176	106,801	907,669	
1954-55	1,134,422	40,612	19,252	167,284	19,040	81,544	71,920	..	1,293	..	7,135	1,541,442	451	127,223	1,413,768	
1955-56	1,386,744	41,377	25,701	151,319	7,935	71,278	75,911	2	1,413	..	2,246	1,764,396	128	142,795	1,621,463	
1956-57	1,537,324	48,360	24,084	140,995	21,317	59,256	73,752	4	3,332	..	2,265	1,915,392	224	166,470	1,748,916	
1957-58	1,554,671	41,355	11,639	118,444	6,330	36,729	43,086	9	3,166	..	1,650	1,922,069	790	193,532	1,637,807	
1958-59	2,539,213	34,238	21,795	116,243	22,241	27,073	43,335	..	3,254	..	1,275	2,502,321	25	145,797	2,623,193	
1959-60	2,791,694	34,595	24,045	124,110	27,927	13,354	55,422	..	3,004	..	2,197	3,072,572	30	191,516	2,995,026	
1960-61	3,443,802	32,024	24,252	120,231	16,424	11,479	41,242	11	6,240	..	520	3,446,069	..	13,944	3,312,725	

* Expenditure includes pay of officers and establishment, allowances other than rewards, supplies and services other than rewards and rewards.

Source : Commissioner of Excise, Government of West Bengal

TABLE 10.10—RECEIPTS OF SALES TAX
(In Rupees)
*(Total Collection under the *Bengal Finance Sales Tax Act, 1941 and*
**West Bengal Sales Tax Acts)*

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
951,552	990,416	951,930	1,005,476	1,235,556	1,578,542	1,963,782	229,813	337,373	999,194

* The Act came into force with effect from 28.3.54.

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.11—RECEIPTS OF ENTERTAINMENT TAX
(In Rupees)

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
167,709	183,644	152,281	106,161	210,718	238,544	259,550	239,456	271,677	296,190

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 10.12—RECEIPTS OF MOTOR SPIRIT TAX
(In Rupees)

(Under the Bengal Motor Spirit Sales Taxation Act, 1941)

Years									
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
492,680	431,822	451,158	545,601	648,142	661,979	449,791	705,117	590,149	786,314

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.13—RECEIPTS OF INCOME TAX

Particulars	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of assesses	2,629	2,481	2,612	2,592	2,846	2,950	2,632	5,698	6,486	3,459
Net Collection (Rupees in thousand)	5,242	3,962	3,376	7,722	9,553	11,925	5,510	4,990	4,374	5,439

Source : Commissioner of Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.14—RECEIPTS OF AGRICULTURAL INCOME TAX

Particulars	Years									
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tax Collected including miscellaneous and advance (In Rupees)	1,165,776	948,682	1,111,794	8,379,102	2,805,699	4,251,184	2,510,110	1,458,983	1,512,689	1,815,777
Number of assesses under the different financial year	..	1,150	614	657	752	845	1,751	1,804	2,557	2,693

Source : Commissioner of Agricultural Income Tax, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.15—COLLECTION UNDER THE BENGAL RAW JUTE TAXATION ACT, 1941

1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

NIL

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, West Bengal.

TABLE 10.16—COLLECTION UNDER THE *CENTRAL SALES TAX ACT, 1956
(In Rupees)

Years			
1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4
18,895	53,660	104,409	187,782

* The Act came into force with effect from 1. 7. 57.

Source : Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.17—STAMPS

(In Rupees)

Class of Stamps	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Judicial	198,009	172,950	211,222	175,021	210,880	204,055	280,579	220,777	220,305	247,790
Non-Judicial	381,588	312,075	291,596	313,805	272,153	296,202	318,471	349,572	438,627	455,430

Source : Finance (Taxation) Department, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.18—LAND REVENUE 1951-61

(In Rupees)

Part I—Pre-Zamindari Abolition Period

Particulars	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Permanently Settled Estates</i>				
Current Number	24	24	23	23
Demand	29,067	29,067	28,479	28,484
Collection	28,983	29,041	28,805	28,816
<i>Temporarily Settled Estates</i>				
Current Number	178	178	178	178
Demand	511,610	535,288	537,883	559,959
Collection	511,610	527,958	537,890	554,359
<i>Estates Held Directly by Government</i>				
Current Number	9	9	10	11
Demand	890,310	908,207	917,606	928,040
Collection	665,596	662,604	694,501	612,821
<i>Road and Public Cesses</i>				
Current Number	345	346	345	346
Demand	274,017	273,404	223,404	229,628
Collection	200,112	201,057	211,766	160,654

Part II—Post-Zamindari Abolition Period

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Land Revenue of Vested Estates</i>						
Demand	915,851	3,115,607	3,246,493	3,950,343	3,285,068	3,895,814
Collection	705,384	1,508,567	1,745,997	1,481,928	1,624,777	1,675,455
<i>Road and Public Work Cess of Vested Estates</i>						
Demand	184,843	147,567	151,042	145,713	216,181	207,251
Collection	70,580	115,086	130,230	93,844	96,781	100,786

Source : Board of Revenue, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 10.19—NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERED DOCUMENTS AND VALUE OF PROPERTIES TRANSFERRED IN 1960

Number of Registration Offices	Number of Registration						Aggregate value of property transferred by registered documents						
	Immovable Property			Movable Property			Affecting immovable property Rs. (000)	Affecting movable property Rs. (000)	Total Rs. (000)	Total ordinary taxes Rs. (000)	Total other receipts Rs. (000)	Total receipts Rs. (000)	Total expendi- ture Rs. (000)
	Compul- sory	Optional	Total	Property	Wills	Total							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	29,646	..	29,646	510	21	30,177	16,111	342	16,453	120	16	136	47

Source : Inspector General of Registration, Government of West Bengal.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL STATISTICS

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Sadar Subdivision				
Jalpaiguri Police Station	Sadar Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	201	State
	Jail Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	50	"
	Police Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	28	"
	Rani Asrumati Red Cross T.B. Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	24	Private
	Kharija Berubari Subsidiary Health Centre	Kharija Berubari Union	..	State
	Bahadur Subsidiary Health Centre	Bahadur Union	..	"
	Rangdhamali Graham Charitable Dispensary	Barapatis Union	..	Union Board
	Sadar Chest Clinic	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	State
	Sadar Venereal Diseases Clinic	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Jalpaiguri Leprosy Ward	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	District Board
	Ramkri-hna Mission Asram Maternity Child Welfare Centre	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	Private
	Jana Kalyan Samity Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Chest Clinic attached to Rani Asrumati T.B. Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare to Sadar Hospital	Jalpaiguri Municipality	..	State
Rajganj Police Station	Shikarpur Subsidiary Health Centre	Shikarpur Union	..	State
	Rajganj Primary Health Centre	Rajganj Union	20	"
	Rajganj Chest Dispensary	Rajganj Union	..	District Board
	Shikarpur Chest Dispensary	Shikarpur Union	..	Union Board
	Maliviba Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Shikarpur Union	..	Private
	Mogradanga Maternity and Child Welfare Centre	Panikauri Union	..	"
	Rajganj Leprosy Clinic	Rajganj Union	..	State
	Maternity and Child Welfare to Rajganj Primary Health Centre	Rajganj Union	..	"
Maynaguri Police Station	Maynaguri Primary Health Centre	Maynaguri Union	50	State
	Barnes Subsidiary Health Centre	Barnes Union	4	"
	Singamari Subsidiary Health Centre	Domohini Union	4	"
	Saptibari Subsidiary Health Centre	Saptibari Union	..	"
	Ramshai Subsidiary Health Centre	Ramshai Union	..	"
	Churabhandar Subsidiary Health Centre	Bhangamali Union	..	"
	Domohani Railway Dispensary	Marichbari Union	..	Railways

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—*contd.*

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Maynaguri Police Station— <i>contd.</i>	Jalpesb Chest Dispensary	Madhabdarga Union	..	District Board
	Dharampur Chest Dispensary	Dharampur Union	..	Union Board
	Padmabati Chest Dispensary	Padmabati Union	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre attached to Maynaguri Primary Health Centre	Maynaguri Union	..	State
	Dhurungabari Subsidiary Health Centre	Maynaguri District Board	..	"
	Moinaguri Red Cross Chest Clinic	Maynaguri Union Board	..	Private
Nagrakata Police Station	Sulka para Primary Health Centre	Sulka para Union	10	State
	Changmari Railway Dispensary	Changmari Union	..	Railways
Dhubguri Police Station	Dhupguri Primary Health Centre	Dhupguri Union	10	State
	Dawkimari Chest Dispensary	Jharaltagram Union	..	Union Board
	Sakojhora Union Board Dispensary	Sakojhora Union	..	State
	Jhar Altagram Subsidiary Health Centre	No. 2 Jhar Altagram Union	..	"
Mal Police Station	Lataguri Subsidiary Health Centre	Lataguri Union	..	"
	Mal Chest Dispensary	Mal Union	..	District Board
	Mal Railway Junction Dispensary	Hat Hal Pather Union	..	Railways
Mitiali Police Station	Mitiali Khas Mahal Child Dispensary	Mitiali Union	..	State
Alipur Duars Subdivision				
Alipur Duars Police Station	Alipurduar Subdivision Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	68	State
	Alipurduar Junction Railway Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	10	Railways
	Alipurduar Jail Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	2	State
	Samuktala Subsidiary Health Centre	Samuktala Union	10	"
	Panchkalguri Subsidiary Health Centre	Panchkalguri Union	..	"
	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre attached to Alipurduars Sub-divisional Hospital	Alipurduar Municipality	..	"
Kalchini Police Station	Satali Subsidiary Health Centre	Satali Union	..	"
	Rajabhatkhawa Forest Dispensary	Rajabhatkhawa Union	..	"
	Rajabhatkhawa Railway Dispensary	Dina Union	..	Railways
	Jainti Railway Dispensary	Phanskhawa Union	..	"
	Buxaduar Child Dispensary	Buxaduar Union	..	State
	Kumargram Subsidiary Health Centre	Kumargram Union	..	"
Kumargram Police Station	Badnitari Subsidiary Health Centre	Chhotasalkumar Union	..	"
Falakata Police Station	Falakata Primary Health Centre	Falakata Union	10	"
	Sitbarihat Subsidiary Health Centre	Sitbari Union	..	"

TABLE 11.1—LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, CLINICS AND HEALTH CENTRES—*concl.*

Subdivision and Police Station	Name of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Clinics and Maternity and Child Welfare Centres	Name of Municipalities in case of Urban areas and name of the Union in case of Rural areas in which the institutions are located	Number of Beds	Maintained by
1	2	3	4	5
Falakata Police Station — <i>contd.</i>	Falakata Subsidiary Health Centre	Falakata Union	..	Union Board
	Badaitari Subsidiary Health Centre	Badaitari Union	..	District Board
Madarihat Police Station	Madarihat Chrst Dispensary	Madarihat Union	..	District Board
	Madarihat Leprosy Clinic	Madarihat Union	..	..
	Madarihat Mobile V. D. Clinic	Madarihat Union	..	State

Besides to the above, there are the following institutions in the district, the location of which are not known to this district yet :—

Bilbari Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Mantubari Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Ganeshguch Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
Balaram Maternity and Child Welfare Centre

Source : Chief Medical Officer of Health, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 11.2—FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE

Partioulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Family Planning Centre						
Government	1	1	2
Non-Government	..	1	..	..	..	..

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.3—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Year	Number of School Health Clinic	Number of students examined	Percentage defective	Total attendance of school children at school clinics	Percentage of school population covered by medical examination	Average number of school children supplied with milk daily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1959	17	8,545	12%	2,227	60%	..
1960	18	8,929	16%	4,317	59%	218

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.4—INOCULATION AND VACCINATION AGAINST CHOLERA AND SMALL POX

Particulars	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10	11
Anti Cholera	70,514	60,762	66,891	150,835	114,495	77,836	82,166	78,334	70,285	68,114
Anti Small Pox	221,958	144,745	218,853	137,179	97,211	..	231,442	216,002	263,989	386,705
Primary Vaccination	26,362	17,131	29,927	16,521	14,043	..	35,070	39,545	42,540	57,226
Re-vaccination	195,826	127,614	188,926	120,658	83,168	..	193,372	176,457	221,449	329,479

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.5—TUBERCULIN TEST AND B. C. G. VACCINATION

1951	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccination
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
77,601	31,952	55,733	40,870	15,201	11,037	6,322	64,336	22,525	26,211	35,215	20,933	5,794	2,656	1,657	4,374	3,456	16,910	6,462

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 11.6—MALARIA ERADICATION

Consumption of Residual Insecticides

Particulars	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
D.D.T. 100% in lbs.	51,096	59,602	65,205	82,508	74,082	97,690	90,651	80,290

Source : Directorate of Health Services, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE—11.7—EYE EXAMINATION AND LECTURE UNIT

Travelling Eye Dispensary

Year	Places where the dispensary worked	Period for which the dispensary worked	Number of patients treated	Total number of patients treated during the year
1	2	3	4	5
1952	Maynaguri	March to August	2,999	2,999
1955	Maynaguri	October to December	2,550	2,550
1956	Alipurduar	October to December	4,733	4,733
1957	Alipurduar	January	1,549	1,549
1959	Maynaguri	August to October	2,671	2,671

Source : Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Government of West Bengal.*

EDUCATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

TABLE 12.1—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS IN 1960-61

Class of Institution	Under the Management of Government or Local Bodies				Under Private Management					
	Managed by Government		Managed by Municipalities and District School Board		Aided by Government and District or Municipal Board		Unaided			
	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Colleges*	4	1,555	—	—	..	..	4	1,555	..	..
Higher Secondary Schools	18	9,486	2	836	..	..	15	8,500	1	120
High Schools	29	1,285	3	1,045	..	..	24	7,607	2	590
Senior Basic Schools	5	305	..	..	..	..	5	305	..	..
Junior High Schools	60	4,517	—	..	..	..	55	4,151	5	366
Junior Basic Schools	49	5,250	1	66	45	4,513	3	607	..	..
Primary Schools	928	74,792	32	5,073	573	65,375	27	3,344	..	..
Technical Schools including Engineering Schools	5	561	4	47	..	..	1	514	..	..
Training Schools	2	113	3	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others Schools	15	479	2	107	..	..	10	390	3	52

*Includes the Statistics of Colleges for Professional/Special Education.

NOTES : (1) Excludes the statistics of Anglo Indian Schools, Schools for Adults & Schools for Social Workers.
(2) Figures are provisional.

Source : Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.2—EDUCATION (NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS AND PUPILS) 1951-60

Type of Institutions	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils	Number of Institutions	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Grand Total	808	56,025	778	61,450	830	66,993	893	74,709	918	77,594	963	80,332	981	85,196	1,043	90,684	1,087	94,820	1,115	105,335
Colleges	2	415	2	491	2	609	2	805	2	889	2	952	3	1,326	4	1,781	4	1,756	4	1,555
Higher Secondary Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High Schools	18	6,459	22	7,062	27	8,368	31	10,082	32	10,970	25	8,198	32	6,203	24	6,915	26	6,986	29	9,335
Junior High Schools (a)	42	2,840	42	2,548	44	2,909	50	3,501	54	3,635	56	3,546	57	3,777	57	4,022	57	3,708	65	4,892
Primary Schools (b)	704	41,640	692	43,958	735	51,523	792	59,088	814	61,011	856	62,119	869	66,390	926	70,335	962	73,175	977	79,084
Technical Schools	3	254	3	273	3	277	3	371	3	320	3	380	3	488	2	565	4	528	5	561
Training Schools	1	34	1	38	1	40	1	40	1	53	1	62	1	60	1	59	1	55	2	113
Other Schools (c)	29	1,844	8	133	7	410	7	435	7	498	7	623	8	855	10	613	14	599	15	479
Unrecognised Schools	9	539	8	937	11	937	7	337	5	213	3	107	5	353	5	82	3	123	..	..

(a) Including Senior Basic Schools.

(b) Including Junior Basic Schools.

(c) Excluding Schools for Adults.

NOTE: Excludes the statistics of Anglo-Indian Schools.

Source : Education Directorate, Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	J. L. No /Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation either to University or Board
1	2	3	4	5
Boys' School				
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. II	Zilla School, Jalpaiguri	—	—
2	Ward No. III	F. D. Institution, Jalpaiguri	1917	1980
8	Ward No. VI	Sonaulah Higher Secondary, Jalpaiguri	1931	1980
4	J. L. No. 5	Mohitnagar High School	2.9.53	1988
5	J. L. No. 5	Deebbandhunagar High School	1986	1989
6	J. L. No. 5	Debnagar S. L. High School	13.2.1954	1.4.1980
7	Ward No. V	Mehorunnasa High School	2.1.50	1.5.88
8	Ward No. III	Anandamandal High School	1922	1988
9	Ward No. IV	Jalpaiguri High School	1959	1980
10	Ward No. IV	Sonali Vidyalaya School	..	—
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 9	Belacoba Higher Secondary School	1943	1948
2	J. L. No. 28	Rajganj High School	1.1.51	1.4.1989
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 19	Mainaguri Higher Secondary School	18.1.46	1948
2	J. L. No. 19	Domohani Rly. High School	5.11.27	1.1.88
3	J. L. No. 53	Halapakri High School	1949	1980
4	J. L. No. 48	Jalpesh High School	1960	1987
5	J. L. No. 52	Jorepakri High School	4.1.46	1.1.47
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 180	Chengmarti High School	1.1.53	April, '89
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 228	Dhupguri Higher Secondary School	21.4.45	1.1.46
2	J. L. No. 156	Banarhat Higher Secondary School	26.1.49	1.1.50
MAL POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 62	Adarsha Vidyabhawan Higher Secondary School	28.1.48	1980
2	J. L. No. 124	Lataguri High School	1947	1953
3	J. L. No. 25	Oodlabari High School	21.11.55	5.5.60
MITALI POLICE STATION				
		Matelli Higher Secondary School	..	..
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 45	Birpara Higher Secondary School	4.2.52	1964
2	J. L. No. 26	Rangalibarna High School	1949	1982

TABLE 12.3—DIRECTORY OF HIGH SCHOOLS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	J. L. No./Municipal Ward No.	Name of School	Date of origin	Date of affiliation either to University or Board
1	2	3	4	5
Boys' School				
FALAKATA POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 97	Raymond Memorial Higher Secondary School	1950	1960
2	J. L. No. 71	Jateswar High School	Jan. 1948	Jan. 1953
3	J. L. No. 96	Falakata High School	1.1.49	1.1.52
KALCHINI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 29	Kalchini Union Academy	2.1.58	1.1.55
2	J. L. No. 10	Hasimara High School	March '50	24.2.54
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. III	Alipurduar Higher Secondary School	1916	1919
2	Ward No. VI	Mo. William Higher Secondary School	4.2.44	1947
3	Rly. Colony	Alipurduar Rly. Boys High School	1953	1.1.55
4	Plot No. 990	St. Joseph High School	1.1.58	1.4.58
5	J. L. No. 77	Sonapur High School	1952	1.1.62
6	J. L. No. 155	Mohakalguri High School	1941	1952
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 203	Kumargramduar High School	1952	Jan. 1953
2	J. L. No. 87	Kamakshyaguri High School	1924	1948
Girls' School				
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION				
1	Ward No. VII	Jalpaiguri Girls' High School	1925	1927
2	Ward No. IV	Sonali Girls' High School	1954	1.3.61
3	Ward No. V	Kadamtala Girls' High School	1928 (as Primary)	1.1.57
4	J. L. No. 107/A	Central Girls' High School	1954	18.4.59
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 19	Mainaguri Girls' High School	15.8.47	1.1.54
MAL POLICE STATION				
1	J. L. No. 59	Subhasini Girls' High School	1.4.57	1.4.59
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION				
1	Banchakamari Union (Rly. Colony) 99	Alipurduar Jn. Rly. Girls' High School	4.1.57	1.4.58
2	M.I. Ward No. III	Alipurduar Girls' High School	1.4.54	1.4.54
3	M.I. Ward No. III	Alipurduar New Town Girls' High School	2.1.50	1.1.56

Source : District Inspector of Schools, Jalpaiguri, 14.11.63.

TABLE 12.3(A)—LIST OF RECOGNIZED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AS ON MARCH, 1963

Name of School 1	Postal Address 2	Remarks 3
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION		
Baniserhat Junior High School	P. O. Sathkhamar	Upto class VI standard
Goralbari Junior High School	P. O. Goralbari	Do
Jalpaiguri Arabinda Madhyamik Junior High School	P. O. Jalpaiguri	Do
Khartja-Berubari Junior High School	P. O. Berubari	Upto class VIII standard
Mondalghat Junior High School	P. O. Mondalghat	Do
Begam Faisannessa Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Jalpaiguri	Do
Kumidini Balika Vidyalaya	P. O. Devnagar	Do
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION		
Ambari-Falakata Junior High School	P. O. Karnarbhita	Upto class VI standard
Rajganj Prodhannpara Junior High School	P. O. Rajganj	Do
Rajganj Sannyasikata Junior High School	Do	Do
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION		
Barnesh Junior High School	P. O. Barnesh Bazar	Upto class VI standard
Bhujaripara M. C. Junior High School	P. O. Bhangamali	Do
Churabhandar-Bhelbhela Junior High School	Do	Do
Domohani Junior High School	P. O. Domohani	Do
Ratherhat Junior High School	P. O. Bhangamali	Do
Singimari Junior High School	P. O. Domohani	Do
NAGRAKATA POLICE STATION		
Nagrakata Junior High School	P. O. Nagrakata	Upto class VIII standard
Nagrakata St. Mary Boarding	Do	Upto class VI standard
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION		
Banarhat Adarsha Vidyamandir	P. O. Banarhat	Upto class VIII standard
Bhairatiguri Junior High School	P. O. Dhupguri	Upto class VI standard
Bonapara Junior High School	P. O. Haldibari	Upto class VIII standard
Gairkata Junior High School	P. O. Gairkata	Do
Gossairhat Rajamohan Junior High School	P. O. Gossairhat	Upto class VI standard
Purba Mallickpara Junior High School	Do	Do
Dhupguri Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Dhupguri	Upto class VIII standard
MAL POLICE STATION		
Damdin Gojendra Vidyamandir	P. O. Damdin	Upto class VI standard
Rajadanga P. M. Junior High School	P. O. Rajadanga	Upto class VIII standard
Rangohamali Panchiram Nahata Junior High School	P. O. Rangohamali	Upto class VI standard
Bartololougo Junior High School	P. O. Mal	Do

TABLE 12.3(A)—LIST OF RECOGNIZED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS AS ON MARCH, 1963—contd.

Name of School 1	Postal Address 2	Remarks 3
MITIALI POLICE STATION		
Baradighi Junior High School	P. O. Baradighi	Upto class VI standard
Bhatibari Junior High School	P. O. Bhatibari	Upto class VIII standard
Chalsa Gayanath Vidyapith Junior High School	P. O. Chalsa	Upto class VI standard
Salbari Junior High School	P. O. Salbari	Do
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION		
Birpara Jayanti Samabaya Junior High School	P. O. Birpara	Upto class VIII standard
Madarihath Junior High School	P. O. Madarihath	Do
FALAKATA POLICE STATION		
Bhutnirghat Junior High School	P. O. Falakata	Upto class VI standard
Falakata Girls' Junior High School	Do	Upto class VIII standard
KALCHINI POLICE STATION		
Satali Junior High School	P. O. Satali	Upto class VIII standard
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION		
Alipurduar Govinda Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Court	Upto class VI standard
Chapani Junior High School	P. O. Chapani	Do
Damanpur Junior High School	P. O. Damanpur	Do
Jitpur Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Jno,	Do
Salkumarhat Junior High School	P. O. Salkumarhat	Do
Shilbarihat Junior High School	P. O. Shilbarihat	Upto class VIII standard
Salsalabari Model Junior High School	P. O. Salsalabari	Do
Damanpur Nirmala Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Alipurduar Junction	Do
Tapsikhata Junior High School	P. O. Tapsikhata	Do
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION		
Barabisha Junior High School	P. O. Barabisha	Upto class VIII standard
Jainti Junior High School	P. O. Jainti	Do
OTHER JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS		
Biniapara Chowrastha Junior High School	P. O. Nathoabat	Upto class VI standard
Bara Haldibari Kaobua Boalmari Junior High School	P. O. Bara Haldibari	Do
Chamurohi Bharatiya Pathshala	P. O. Chamurohi	Do
Chaparerpar Junior High School	P. O. Chaparerpar	Upto class VIII standard
Daukimari Junior High School	P. O. Daukimari	Upto class VI standard
Debihora Junior High School	P. O. Kantirhat	Do
Dhaganj Netaji Vidyapith	P. O. Dhaganj	Upto class VIII standard
Khowardanga Jalaneswari Junior High School	P. O. Khowardanga	Do
Kukurjan Junior High School	P. O. Talma	Upto class VI standard
Majidkhana Junior High School	P. O. Majidkhana	Upto class VIII standard
Mallikpara Vidyaniketan	P. O. Altagram-Magurmari	Upto class VI standard
Manikganj Junior High School	P. O. Manikganjhat	Do
Kamakhyaguri Girls' Junior High School	P. O. Kamakhyaguri	Upto class VIII standard

Source : Board of Secondary Education, West Bengal

**TABLE 12.4—PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
PUBLISHED IN 1960-1961**

Number of Printing Presses at work	Number of Newspapers published	Number of Periodicals published
24	8	2

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 12.5—CINEMAS IN 1960-61

Number of permanent cinema houses	Number of temporary cinema houses
12	4

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 12.6—PUBLIC HALLS AND AUDITORIUMS

Name of the Public Hall or Auditorium	Where located	Year of Establishment	Managed by	Electrified or not	Total Accommodation	Free or can be hired on payment of rent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Arjya Natya Samaj	Jalpaiguri Town	1904	Arjya Natya Samaj Committee, Jalpaiguri	†	†	†
Bandhab Natya Samaj	Kadamtala, Jalpaiguri	1924	Bandab Natya Samaj Committee, Jalpaiguri	Electrified	500	Can be hired
Rabindra Tirtha Bharati	Babupara, Mainaguri	1911 (This was Mainaguri Dramatic Club Renamed and reorganised in 1961 as Rabindra Tirtha Bharati)	Managing Committee	Electrified	700	Can be hired
Belacoba Public Library & Hall	Belacoba	1961	Managing Committee	Not Electrified	500	Can be hired
Miloni Pathagar	Dhupguri	1953	Managing Committee	Electrified	100	Free
Community Centre Hall	Lataguri, Mal	1955	Nataji Sangha Committee	Not Electrified	500	Free
Kalibari Hall	Mal	1961	Kalibari Committee	Do	500	Free
Matiali Public Library	Matiali basar	1953	Managing Committee	Do	100	Free
Theatrical Hall of Balbari Sangha	Chula.	1943	Managing Committee	Do	250	Free
Kumargram Friends Union Club	Kumargram	1980	Managing Committee	Do	500	Free

† Under reconstruction.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION STATISTICS

TABLE 13-1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS

Serial No.	Name of Road	Class of Roads								Total Length	
		Painted		Metalled		Kutcha					
		Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	Jalpaiguri Sallehat Road	1	2	6	..	6	2	13	4		
2	Dhupguri Falakata Road	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
3	Jalpaiguri Boda Road (Berubari Border Road)	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
4	Jalpaiguri Siliguri Road	..	6.78	..	..	..	..	..	6.78
5	Jalpaiguri Kasiabari Road	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	4
6	Damdin Phulbarighat Road	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	2
7	Kranti Bataigole Road	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	1
8	Rajganj Sukani Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
9	Central Emigration Road	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
10	Falakata Hantapara Road (Madarihat Hantupara Road)	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
11	Alipur Haldibari Road	..	..	3	5	8	3	12	0
12	Nathua Banarhat Road	..	..	..	9	4	2	4	2
13	Mahakalguri Ohikliguri Road	..	..	..	..	8	4	8	4
14	Bhotebasti Tondubasti Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
15	Khatopara Paorkata Road	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	2
16	Salbari Lakhipur Road	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
17	Rajnagar Kukurjan Road	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2
18	Ramshahibhat Tondubasti Road	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..
19	Bentaguri Boaradighi Road	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	6
20	Grassmore Luksan Road	..	..	1	3	2	1	3	..
21	Kalchini Jalgaon Road	..	..	3	2	4	6	8	..
22	Kranti Neora Road	..	..	1	4	2	1	3	5
23	Pillanshat Bagrakote Road	..	..	2	2.50	..	4	2	7
24	Berubari Madarganj Road (Road to Mondalghat Rly. Station)	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
25	Metelli Neora Road	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
26	Connecting road between Pillanghat Bagrakote and Pillanshat Bevoke Road	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
27	Topsikata Kalchini Road	..	..	3	4	1	..	4	4
28	Jateswar Binnaguri Road	..	..	4	..	2	..	6	..
29	Lankapara Hantapara Road	..	..	1	..	4	6	5	6
30	Mujnai Gopalpur Road	..	4	1	2	..	..	1	6
31	Dhowla Newland Road	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
32	Topsikata Chilapatha Road	..	..	3	3	..	..	3	3
33	Dalgaon Makrapara Road	..	..	2	7	..	..	2	7
34	Tetulia Siliguri Road	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
35	Jalpaiguri Chengrabandha Road	..	..	..	..	7	2.50	7	2.50
36	Kumlai Dhupguri Road	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	4
37	Jaldhaka Kumlai Road	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
38	Bhotepatty Helapakri Road	..	..	..	..	2	6	2	6
39	Kumargram Haldibari Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
40	Samuktola Kartika Road	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	6
41	Rajganj Choulhati Road	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
42	Buraburi Amaidighi now Amaidighi Gadra Road	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6
43	Shikarpur Katalguri Road	..	..	1	..	6	..	7	..
44	Mal Mongalbari Road	..	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	1.75
45	Apalchand Pathorjhora Road	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..
46	Majgaon Apalchand Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
47	Salbari Jateswar Road	..	..	..	2	5	6	6	..
48	Falakata Leohmondabri Road	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	0

TABLE 13.1—VILLAGE ROADS AND DISTRICT BOARD ROADS—contd

Serial No.	Name of Road	Class of Roads						Total Length	
		Paved		Metalled		Kutcha		Mile Furlong	
		Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong	Mile	Furlong
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
49	Allpur Civil Station Road	..	6.83	..	9	..	0.83	1	1.66
50	Kumargram Civil Station Road	..	..	..	6	..	6	1	4
51	Bhatibari Ghoramara Road	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
52	Barobisha Bhalka Road	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
53	Mainaguri Chengrabandha Road	..	..	1	4	7	..	8	4
54	Gurjong Diversion Road	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
55	Road from Berubari to 5th mile of Central Emigration Road	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
56	Berubari Bonarpara Road	..	..	..	..	3	1.75	3	1.75
57	Berubari Goralbari Road	..	..	..	..	6	4	6	4
58	Sarium Chaulhati Road	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
59	Fatapoukuri Bhutkirhat Road (Old Jalpaiguri Road portion)	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..
60	Rajganj Fulbarighat Road	..	..	..	..	14	..	14	..
61	Dadarga Belakoba Road	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
62	Road from Huchloodanga to Mainaguri Chengrabandha Road (via Saptibari)	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	4
63	Road from Bastardanga to Jalpesh Temple Road	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
64	Jorepakri to P. W. D. Road at Haramati via Rajarhat Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
65	Saptibari Health Centre to Ranirhat (Jalramati) Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
66	Nutunbandar Ranirhat Road	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
67	Huchloodanga Jhajengi Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
68	Dangpara Rajarhat—Jorepakri Road	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
69	Singimari to Anguri via Rakhalhat (Banglajhar Road)	..	..	..	..	5	4	5	4
70	Anguri Tikatuli Road (via Charobarbari)	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
71	5th mile of Mainaguri—Chengrabandha Road to 5th mile of Huchloodanga Suktirhat Road through Saptibari	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
72	Mainatali Dawkimari Road	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..
73	Falakata Bazar Road	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
74	Mujnai T. E. Rangalibazar Road	..	..	3	7	..	..	3	7
75	Mujnai Uttar Rangalibazra Road to Chapaguri	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
76	Mohansing's High School to Sundardas's House	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
77	Karjipara Totopara Road	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
78	Khatopara to Alipur Bhalka Road (upto Alipur Bhalka Road)	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
79	Kamakshyaguri Chengtimari Road	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
80	Kumar, ram Khoardanga Road	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
81	Madarihat Hasimara (via Nilpara)	..	2	..	2	3	6	4	2
82	Alipur Patkapara Road	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..
83	Dhanaimali Road from Kalliganj to Paharpur	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
84	Sarium Belakoba Road	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	..
	Total	4	6.86	74	3.50	268	2.58	347	4.94

Source: Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

**TABLE 13.2—EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT AS ON 31ST MARCH**

(In miles)

1957			1958			1959			1960		
Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total	Metalled	Unmetalled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
249.4	208.8	40.6	355.8	313.8	42.0	349.9	298.9	51.0	391.1	386.1	55.0

Source : Statistical Abstract, West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 13.3—LIST OF DAK AND INSPECTION BUNGALOWS

Location of Dak Bungalow and Inspection Bungalows

Sl. No.	Name of Dak or Inspection Bungalows	Location
1	Sadar Dak Bungalow	At Jalpaiguri Town near Railway Station
2	Mainaguri Inspection Bungalow	At Mainaguri Bandar
3	Bataigole Inspection Bungalow	At Mal Bazar
4	Dhupguri Inspection Bungalow	At Dhupguri Bandar
5	Khairantl Inspection Bungalow	At Dhantala near Kranti hat
6	Madarihat Inspection Bungalow	At Madarihat Railway Station
7	Falakata Inspection Bungalow	At Falakata Bandar
8	Kalchini Inspection Bungalow	At Kalchini Bandar
9	Alipur Duar Inspection Bungalow	At Alipur Duar Town
10	Kumargram Inspection Bungalow	At Kumargram Bandar
11	Kamakshyaguri Inspection Bungalow	At Kamakshyaguri Bandar

Source : Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

***TABLE 13.4—NUMBER OF REGISTERED VEHICLES IN THE DISTRICT, 1959-61**

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

***TABLE 13.5—ROAD TRANSPORT (PASSENGER) SERVICE**

*As the data were not available, this table could not be furnished.

TABLE 13.6—RAILWAY MILEAGE AND STATIONS

Name of Police Station	Name of Railway Station	Total length in Kilometre
1	2	3
Jaipalguri	Haldibari to Mandalghat	12
	Mandalghat to Jaipalguri	10
	Jaipalguri to Mahitnagar	7
	Mahitnagar to Belacoba	10
	(Belacoba Railway Station is under Rajganj P.S.)	
Rajganj	Belacoba to Ambarifalakata	11
	Ambarifalakata to New Jaipalguri	11
Maynaguri	Bhotepatly to Mainaguri Road Station	10
	Mainaguri Road Station to Domohani	4
	Domohani to Ramshai	10
Nagrakata	Nagrakata to carron	6
	Carron to Chengmari	2
Dhubguri	Banarhat to Binnaguri	7
Mal	Mal to Bagrakote	14
	Mal to Odibari	4
	Mal to Dandim	5
	Mal to New Mal Jn. N. W.	7
	Mal to Mal S. W.	4
	Mal to Baradighi	9
	Mal to Newranuddy	8
	Mal to Lataguri Jn. S. W.	5
Mitali	Metelli is the only station	
Madarihat	Madarihat to Mujnai	10
Falakata	Dalgan is the only Station	6
	Mujnai to Dalgan	
Kalchini	Hasimara to Hamiltonganj	10
	Hamiltonganj to Kalchini	3
	Kalchini to Garopara	5
	Garopara to Rajabhatkhawa	6
	Rajabhatkhawa to Damanpur	8
Alipur Duars	Alipur Duar Jn. to Baloolabari	8
	Alipur Duar to Samuktala	13
Kumargram	Kumargram to Kamakshyaguri	20

NOTE: The distance between two stations has been shown here. Actual railway in a Police Station could not be ascertained in such cases where the Police Station boundary cuts the railway in a mid-way.

Source: Deputy Commissioner, Jaipalguri.

TABLE 13.7—POST OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES AND RADIO LICENCES

Year	Number of Post Offices	Number of Telegraph Offices	Number of Radio Licences in force on 31st December
1	2	4	4
1961	12	Not available	Not available

Source: Superintendent of Post Offices, Jaipalguri Division.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TABLE 14.1—P. W. D. STATISTICS (BUILDINGS OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES, TOTAL MILEAGE OF ROADS AND TOTAL NUMBERS OF BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED BY P. W. D.)

Sl. No.	Description	Number	miles
1	<i>Total Buildings</i>	354	..
	(a) Residential	145	
	(b) Non-residential	209	
2	Roads	..	298
3	Bridges	238	..

Source : Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Jalpaiguri Division.

STATISTICS OF LOCAL BODIES

TABLE 15.1—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF DISTRICT BOARD, 1951-61
(In Rupees)

Year	Opening balance	Receipt	Total Receipt	Total expenditure	Closing balance
1951-52	162,848	560,031	722,879	523,855	198,524
1952-53	198,524	478,031	676,555	561,681	114,874
1953-54	114,874	464,771	579,645	489,538	90,107
1954-55	90,107	857,686	947,793	474,848	472,945
1955-56	472,945	510,094	983,039	563,089	419,874
1956-57	419,874	888,053	1,307,927	1,100,916	207,011
1957-58	207,011	701,724	908,735	606,479	302,256
1958-59	302,256	584,947	887,203	516,441	370,762
1959-60	370,762	574,422	945,184	374,554	507,630
1960-61	570,630	267,507	838,137	5,62085	276,053

Source : Vice-Chairman, District Board, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 15.2—RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1951-61**(In Rupees)**

Year	Jalpaiguri		Alipur Duar	
	Total receipt	Total expenditure	Total receipt	Total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	444,966	392,934	..	..
1952-53	380,051	422,950	..	..
1953-54	401,341	402,087	..	..
1954-55	430,137	424,829	..	..
1955-56	486,843	477,173	..	..
1956-57	445,623	449,975	..	..
*1957-58	426,474	419,750	6,404	8,075
1958-59	857,815	750,468	19,806	31,589
1959-60	665,021	725,090	31,261	68,296
1960-61	707,161	750,028	52,475	48,744

*Alipur Duar municipality started functioning from 7.2.57.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

TABLE 15.3—PANCHAYAT

Names of the Police Stations where the Panchayat Act had been extended upto 31.3.61 under Section 1(3) of the Act.	Names of the Police Stations and the total number of Anchal Panchayats and Gram Panchayats constituted upto 31.3.61			Names of the Anchal Panchayats authorized by the State Government under section 70(1) of the Act to constitute Naya Panchayats	
1	Police Stations	Number of Anchal Panchayats	Number of Gram Panchayats	Anchal Panchayats	Development Blocks where located
2	3	4	5	6	
1 Jalpaiguri	1 Falakata	7	51	1 Altagram	Dhubguri
2 Maynaguri	2 Kumargram	5	32	2 Magurmari	Dhubguri
3 Dhubguri	3 Rajganj	10	65	3 Balbari	Dhubguri
4 Falakata	4 Jalpaiguri	13	70	4 Dhubguri	Dhubguri
5 Kumargram	5 Maynaguri	11	64	5 Bargharis	Dhubguri
6 Rajganj	6 Dhubguri	8	51	6 Falakata	Jalpaiguri
7 Madarihah				7 Belacoba	Jalpaiguri
				8 Kharaja Barubari	Jalpaiguri
				9 Madhabdanga	Maynaguri
				10 Dharampur	Maynaguri

Source : Directorate of Panchayats, Government of West Bengal.

STATISTICS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 16.1—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE BLOCKS AS ON MARCH, 1960

Number of Blocks	Area covered		Number of Villages covered	Population covered	Percentage of population covered to rural population
	Square Miles	Square Kilometre			
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	1,462.8	3,788.7	396	522,893	61.57

Source : Statistical Abstract, Government of West Bengal, 1960.

TABLE 16.2—DISTRIBUTION OF DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AS ON 1ST AUGUST, 1961

Subdivision	Sl. No.	Block	Type of Block	Headquarter	Post Office	Telegraph Office	Nearest Rly. Station
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sadar	1	Jalpaiguri	Stage-I	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri
	2	Maynaguri	..	Maynaguri	Maynaguri	Maynaguri	Maynaguri Road
	3	Dhupguri	..	Dhupguri	Dhupguri	Dhupguri	Maynaguri Road
	4	Rajganj	..	Fatapukri	Fatapukri	Rajganj	Belacoba
Alipur Duars	5	Kumargram	Stage-I	Kamakshyaguri	Kamakshyaguri	Samuktala	Kamakshyaguri
	6	Falakata	..	Falakata	Falakata	Falakata	Dalgaon
	7	Madarihat	..	Madarihat	Madarihat	Madarihat	Madarihat

Source : Development Commissioner, Government of West Bengal.

*TABLE 17—CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

As there is no such collection at Jalpaiguri, this table is not furnished for this district

STATISTICS OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
'A' Class								
1 Dinbazar	1804	Daily	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri Municipality	Rice, pulses, fish, muri vegetables	Wholesale and retail	1,310 to 2,315
2 Dhubguri	1878	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Dhubguri	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, fish, cattle and poultry, jute, tobacco, mustard seeds	Wholesale	8,000 to 10,000
3 Falakata	1885	Tuesday and Friday	Alipur Duars	Falakata	Falakata	Jute, rice, paddy, mustard seeds and tobacco	Do	3,450 to 5,800
4 Bataigol hat (Malbazar)	1875	Sunday	Jalpaiguri	Mal	Mal	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, orange, pineapple, goat and poultry	Do	During dry season 7,000 to 8,000 ; During rainy season 4,000 to 5,000
'B' Class								
1 Chalsa (Mongalbari) hat	1900	Thursday	Jalpaiguri	Mitish	Kharier Baudar, U.P.	Paddy, rice, potato, vegetables, onion, pork	Retail	1,500
2 Metely hat	1880	Sunday	Do	Do	Metely	Vegetables, eggs, poultry, goat, meat (buffalo), pork, paddy, rice, chira, orange, long-pepper, cardamom, malua, potato	Wholesale-cum-retail	8,000
3 Chamurahi hat	1905	Wednesday	Do	Dhubguri	Garden area (No. U. B.)	Tobacco, butter, orange, fowls	Retail	5,000
4 Alipurduar hat	1848	Sunday and Thursday	Alipur Duars	Alipur Duars	Alipurduar Khasmahal Town area	Paddy, rice, mustard seeds, tobacco	Wholesale-cum-retail	2,000 to 3,500
5 Samuktola hat	1896	Friday and Monday	Do	Do	Samuktola	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard seeds	Do	6,000 to 10,000
6 Kamakhya-guri hat	1902	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Kumargram	Nararthali	Jute, paddy, rice, mustard seeds and tobacco	Do	2,100 to 3,500
7 Berubari hat	1870	Saturday and Wednesday	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	Nagar-Berubari	Jute, paddy and rice	Do	1,500
8 Mainaguri hat	1901	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Mainaguri	Mainaguri	Paddy, rice, vegetables, jute, potato and poultry	Do	10,000
9 Gouri hat	1880	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Kharis	Paddy, rice, vegetables, cattle	Retail	2,000
10 Rajganj hat	1880	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Rajganj	Sukhani	Paddy, rice, jute, milk, goat, poultry	Do	3,000
11 Odlabari hat	1950	Sunday	Do	Mal	Odlabari	Paddy, rice, potato, ginger	Wholesale	1,500
12 Lataguri hat	1910	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Kantadighi	Paddy, rice, and vegetables	Retail	1,200

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 Nathua	1950	Monday and Thursday	Jalpaiguri	Dhubguri	Sukhapara	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard seeds	Retail	2,000
14 Banar hat	1918	Sunday	Do	Do	Tea Garden Area	Paddy, rice, vegetables, orange	Do	2,000
15 Gairkata	1900	Do	Do	Do	Sakhoajhora	Do	Do	3,000
16 Hamiltonganj	1907	Do	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Latabari	Paddy, rice, poultry, orange	Do	2,000
17 Dalsingpara	1905	Do	Do	Do	Dalsingpara Tea Estate	Rice and orange	Do	2,000
18 Jateswar	1878	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Falakata	Deogaon	Paddy, rice, jute, mustard seeds, cattle	Wholesale	1,000
19 Mathura	1908	Monday	Do	Alipur Duars	Mathura Tea Estate	Rice, paddy, jute	Do	1,000
20 Kulkuli	1912	Sunday	Do	Kumargram	Kumargram Tea Estate	Rice, paddy, poultry	Retail	1,000
21 Madarihat	1907	Do	Do	Madarihat	Khayerbari	Rice, paddy, mustard seeds, cattle	Wholesale	1,500
22 Birpara	1912	Do	Do	Falakata	Dalgaon	Rice and vegetables	Retail	1,500
23 Blaubari	1902	Thursday	Do	Madarihat	Rangalibar	Rice, paddy, jute, mustard seeds	Wholesale	2,000
'C' Class								
1 Fulbari hat	1931	Thursday and Saturday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Fulbari	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Retail	200 to 250
2 Rahimganj	1889	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Maynaguri	Domohani	Jute, paddy, rice and cattle	Wholesale and retail	1,500 to 2,000
3 Bangdhemali	1923	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Patkata	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Retail	1,200
4 Duramari hat	1924	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Dhubguri	Salbari	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
5 Dawkimari	1915	Do	Do	Do	Dawkimari	Jute, paddy, rice and chira	Do	800 to 1,000
6 Molani hat	1910	Monday and Friday	Do	Mal	Metelli	Paddy and rice	Do	400
7 Rakhal hat	1890	Monday and Thursday	Do	Maynaguri	Domohani	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400 to 500
8 Paharer hat	1901	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Boalmari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
9 Totapara Tea Estate hat	1925	Sunday	Do	Dhubguri	Tea Garden area	Rice and vegetables	Do	200 to 250
10 Bagribari hat	1920	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Gadharkuti	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Do	200
11 Bhandabari hat	1870	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	150

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12 Saroguri hat	1900	Monday and Friday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Dabgram	Rice, Paddy and vegetables	Retail	800 to 800
13 Mogulkata hat	1880	Wednesday	Do	Dhubguri	Tea Garden area	Do	Do	800 to 800
14 Kadabari hat	1910	Tuesday and Sunday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Mandalghat	Do	Do	800
15 Bhatipara hat	1951	Monday and Friday	Do	Dhubguri	Salboni	Paddy, rice, jute, cattle, potato and mustard seeds	Wholesale and retail	3,000
16 Amguri hat	1910	Saturday and Wednesday	Do	Moynaguri	Amguri	Paddy, rice and chira	Retail	800
17 Chaulhati hat	1800	Thursday and Sunday	Do	Rajganj	Kukurjan	Paddy, rice and Jute	Do	800
18 Dumdum hat	1887	Sunday	Do	Mal	Odhabari	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	200
19 Dengusajhar hat	1902	Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Patkata	Do	Do	400
20 Natun hat	1898	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Kharla	Do	Do	800
21 Baskanta Bazar	1923	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Mandalghat	Do	Do	800
22 Khayerbari hat	1925	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	South Berubari	Do	Do	200
23 Manikganj hat	1928	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Paddy, rice, jute and vegetables	Do	600
24 Jaharir hat	1910	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Bahadur	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	800
25 Banlar hat	1929	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	180
26 Sovabari hat	1750	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Garalbari	Do	Do	500
27 Barabari	1923	Thursday and Sunday	Do	Rajganj	Belacoba	Do	Do	150
28 Sukhani hat	1815	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	600
29 Sannyasikata hat	1895	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Sannyasikata	Do	Do	400
30 Kharkaria hat	1935	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	500
31 Paglar hat	1920	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	500
32 Simuldanga hat	1929	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Mantadari	Do	Do	100
33 Saraswatipur hat	1922	Sunday	Do	Do	Do	Rice and vegetables	Do	200
34 Talma hat	1929	Monday and Friday	Do	Jalpaiguri	Belacoba	Do	Do	800

TABLE 18.1 —LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*contd.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
35 Belacoba	1880	Tuesday and Friday	Jalpaiguri	Rajganj	Sikarpur	Rice, jute and vegetables	Retail	400
36 Barnes hat	1908	Thursday and Monday	Do	Maynaguri	Barnes	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
37 Jalpesh hat	1925	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Madhabdanga	Do	Do	400
38 Mullik hat	1885	Tuesday and Friday	Do	Do	Churabhandar	Do	Do	800
39 Champaguri hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Nagrakata	Tondu Nagrakata	Do	Do	800
40 Bankali hat	1900	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Maynaguri	Dharampur	Paddy, rice and Jute	Do	600
41 Rajar hat	1920	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	1,000
42 Sasthir hat	1890	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Saptibari	Do	Do	300
43 Bhotepatti hat	1995	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Padumati	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	400
44 Rather hat	1915	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Churabhandar	Do	Do	200
45 Jorepakri hat	1910	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	(Charampur) Dharampur	Do	Do	500
46 Helapakri hat	1895	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Padamati	Do	Do	800
47 Baradighi hat	1902	Sunday	Do	Mal	Kantadihi	Do	Do	300
48 Changmari hat	1895	Monday	Do	Do	(Rajadurya) Rajadanga	Do	Do	800
49 Mangalhari hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Mitiali	Batabari	Do	Do	800
50 Suklapara hat	1925	Wednesday	Do	Nagrakata	Sulkapara	Do	Do	800
51 Thaljhora hat	1925	Wednesday	Do	Do	Tondu Nagrakata	Do	Do	900
52 Luksam hat	1905	Sunday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	800
53 Chaudhaddi hat	1890	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Dhubguri	Jhar Altagram	Do	Do	150
54 Kultimari hat	1870	Monday and Friday	Do	Do	Do	Do	Do	300
55 Mainatali hat	1885	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Magurmari	Do	Do	400
56 Salbari hat	1885	Monday and Thursday	Do	Do	Gandang	Do	Do	300
57 Hasimara	1890	Sunday	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Hasemari	Rice, orange, poultry and eggs	Do	1,200
58 Garopara	1895	Sunday	Do	Do	Garopara	Do	Do	1,000
59 Joygaon	1912	Sunday	Do	Do	Joygaon	Do	Do	800

TABLE 18.1—LIST OF HATS AND MARKETS—*concl.*

Name of Market	Date of starting	Days of sitting	Subdivision	Police Station	Union Board	Principal agricultural commodities dealt with	Mainly wholesale or retail	Daily average attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60 Atiabari	1907	Tuesday	Alipur Duars	Kalchini	Atiabari	Rice, orange, poultry and eggs	Retail	1,200
61 Nimti	1910	Wednesday	Do	Alipur Duars	Nimti	Rice, egg and vegetables	Do	600
62 Chuapara	1907	Sunday	Do	Kalchini	Chuapara	Rice, egg, duck, butter and poultry	Do	500
63 Jainti	1918	Monday	Do	Do	Jainti	Rice, egg, potato, ginger and poultry	Do	500
64 Rajbhatkhowa	1915	Friday	Do	Do	Rajbhatkhowa	Rice, egg, poultry and vegetables	Do	300
65 New Town hat	1898	Tuesday and Sunday	Do	Alipur Duars	Damaupur	Rice, orange and vegetables	Do	500
66 Salsabari hat	1902	Tuesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Chapararpar	Rice, paddy, jute and vegetables	Do	600
67 Dhalkur hat	1925	Monday	Do	Do	Majherdabri	Rice, paddy and jute	Do	500
68 Bhatibari hat	1910	Sunday and Wednesday	Do	Do	Bhatibari	Do	Do	600
69 Silbari hat	1890	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Do	Pathla-khowa	Rice, paddy, jute and mustard seeds	Do	800
70 Salkumar hat	1895	Monday and Tuesday	Do	Do	Salkumar	Rice, Paddy and vegetables	Do	500
71 Paltkpara hat	1920	Sunday	Do	Do	Taprikata	Rice and vegetables	Do	400
72 Ghargori hat	1902	Sunday and Thursday	Do	Do	Do	Rice, paddy and vegetables	Do	600
73 Damanpur hat	1921	Wednesday	Do	Do	Damanpur	Rice, paddy and jute	Do	1,000
74 Barbaia hat	1908	Monday	Do	Kumargram	Barbaia	Do	Do	800
75 Daldali hat	1910	Friday	Do	Do	Daldali	Do	Do	500
76 Ranijhora hat	1922	Sunday	Do	Madarihat	Ranijhora	Rice, egg and poultry	Do	400
77 Kumargram	1892	Wednesday and Saturday	Do	Kumargram	Kumargram	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
78 Santalibasti hat	1900	Thursday	Do	Kalchini	Santalimandati	Paddy, rice and vegetables	Do	250
79 Majherdabri hat	1905	Tuesday	Do	Kumargram	Majherdabri	Paddy, rice and jute	Do	400
80 Totopara market	1924	Daily	Do	Madarihat	Totopara	Rice, orange	Do	100

Source : Directorate of Agriculture (Marketing Branch), Government of West Bengal.

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Melas or Fairs (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JALPAIGURI POLICE STATION							
1	8	Patkata	October-November	Kartik	Gopastami	3	10,000-15,000
2	5	Maskalibari	October-November	Do	Maskali Puja	9	4,000-5,000
3	5	Boykatpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	7	..
4	8	Garalbari	March-April	Chaitra	Barunisnan	7	2,000-3,000
5	8	Dhapanj	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	7,000-8,000
6	21	Boalmari	March-April	Chaitra	Dharma Sabhar Mela	..	..
7	22	Kharija Berubari	March-April	Chaitra	Manasha Puja	2	1,400
8	23	Jamadar Para	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
9	23	Jamadar Para	September-October	Aswin	Maharrum	..	..
10	23	Dolakgram	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	1	..
11	23	Dolakgram	March-April	Chaitra	Barunisnan	3	2,500-3,000
12	23	Gomastapara	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	..	..
13		Rangdhamali	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	3,000-4,000
14		Dinbazar River Ghat	September-October	Aswin	Immersion Ceremony (Durga Puja)	1	5,000
15		Rajbari	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	1	3,000
16		Sonarhat	September-October	Aswin	Immersion Ceremony (Durga Puja)	1	2,000
17		Gourihal	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	1	2,000
18		Paharpur Goshala	October-November	Kartik	Gopastami	1	3,000
RAJGANJ POLICE STATION							
1	28	Sukani	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	..	..
2		Talmahat	..	..	Barabarir Mela	..	..
MAYNAGURI POLICE STATION							
1	43	Gartali Jalpes	February-March	Falgun	Sivaratri	30	100,000
2	52	Padamati	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Banadurga Puja	1	5,000-6,000
3	52	Padamati	October-November	Kartik	Bhadrakali Puja	1	500-600
4	80	Jhar Baragila	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Mela	2-3	..
DHUBGURI POLICE STATION							
1	155	Gendrapara Tea Garden Purbba	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	5,000
2	172	Purbba Mallikpara	July-August	Shravan	Manasha Puja	3	1,200-1,300
3	172	Purbba Mallikpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	..
4	172	Purbba Mallikpara	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	..	..
5	303	Purbba-Bhandani	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	1	..

TABLE 12.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Mela or Fair (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MITIALI POLICE STATION							
1	147	Indong Tea Garden	26th January	..	Republic Day	..	..
2	147	Indong Tea Garden	15th August	..	Independence Day	9	2,500
MADARIHAT POLICE STATION							
1	10	Lankapara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	900
2	18	Madarihahat	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	500
3	30	Mojnai	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	1	200
4	31	Hantupara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	1,000
5	32	Dumohipara	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	1,000
6	33	Ramjhora	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	800
7	38	Sisubari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	200
8	43	Khagrabari	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	1	2,000
9	45	Birpara Tea Garden	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
FALAKATA POLICE STATION							
1	61	Malsagaon	March-April	Chaitra	Baruniman	7	700
2	71	Juteswar	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	7	1,550
3	72	Hedaitnagar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	5-6	600
4	80	Jharhbeltali	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	5	..
5	82	Beltali Bhandani	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	7	..
6	90	Pramodenagar	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	800
7	90	Pramodenagar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	4-5	..
8	96	Falakata	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
9	98	Chaukhola	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	5-7	500
10	102	Chhoti Salkumar	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	2	800
KALOHINI POLICE STATION							
1	11	Satali Bustee	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	3,000-4,500
2	29	Hamiltonganj	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	3	2,000
3		Jayanti	February-March	Falgun	Mahakal Puja	..	4,000-5,000
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION							
1	51	Salkumarhat	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	9-11	1,000
2	52	Kalabaria	March-April	Chaitra	Charak Puja	.	..
3	56	Jogendranagar	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	3	500-600
4	63	Ghagra	February-March	Falgun	Mahakal Puja	3-4	500-700
5	96	Uttar Majherdabri	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..

TABLE 18.2—LIST OF FAIRS AND FESTIVALS—*concl'd*

Sl. No.	J.L. No.	Name of the place where Mela or Fair is held	Time when Mela is held		Local religious or other occasions of the Mela	Duration of Melas or Fairs (Number of days)	Approximate total attendance
			According to English Calendar	According to Bengali Calendar			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALIPUR DUARS POLICE STATION— <i>cont'd.</i>							
6	99	Alipur Duars Hatkhola	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	4	4,000
7	100	Damanpur	March-April	Chaitra	Astamisan	1	1,000
8	119	Tatpara	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	400
9	152	Mahakalguri	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	..
10	152	Mahakalguri	February-March	Falgun	Sivaratri	..	..
11	152	Mahakalguri	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	..	..
12	165	Chepani	August-September	Bhadra	Mahakal Puja	90	500-600
13	172	Paschim Chikilguri	November-December	Agrahayan	Jagadhatri Puja	3	..
	173	Uttar Chikilguri					
	174	Purba Chikilguri					
14	174	Purbba Chikilguri	February-March	Falgun	Dolejatra	1	3,000-4,000
15		Sonapur	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	..	600-700
KUMARGRAM POLICE STATION							
1	185	Barabisa	..	..	Harimandirer Mela	3	1,000
2	192	Paschim Narathali	September-October	Aswin	Bhandali Puja	..	100
3	199	Chengmari	March-April	Chaitra	Basanti Puja	2	..
4	202	Paglarhat	October-November	Kartik	Kali Puja	2	500-600
5	203	Kumargram	November-December	Agrahayan	Jagadhatri Puja	3	1,000-2,500
6	228	Pukharigoan	September-October	Aswin	Durga Puja	3	..

Source : Processed from dated available for the Fairs and Festivals Volume I of West Bengal.

TABLE 19—PLACES OF TOURISTS' INTERESTS

Name of Place	Name of Police Station and Jurisdiction List No.	Reasons of interest	Nearest Railway Station and Bus Route	Tourists' Facilities	No. of tourists visiting the place during	
					1960	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ambari Barrage	Rajganj/17	Barrage on the river Karatowa with surrounding natural beauties	Ambari Falakata Rly. Station	A forest Rest House is situated close to the Ambari Falakata aerodrome	Not known	Not known
Shikarpur Hat Kalimandir	Rajganj/7	A Kali temple of the days of Bhabani Pathak is situated wherein the statue of goddess Kali along with Bhawani Pathak and one sainik is being maintained locally	Belakoba Rly. Station	A Inspection Bungalow is situated at Shikarpur Tea Garden	Do	Do
Maharajghat	Rajganj/1	A spot of natural beauties in the bed of river Tista surrounded by the forests	Belakoba Rly. Station	Do	Do	Do
Jalpeah Mandir	Mainaguri	The highest temple of Shib in North Bengal	Mainaguri Rly. Station and Jalpeah Bus stop	A Dak Bungalow is situated at Mainaguri	Do	Do
Garumara wild life Sanctuary	Mal	Rhinoceros	Lalguri Rly. Station	Rest House with no catering arrangements	.	.
Baradabri	Kalchini/46	Preservation of wild life and expansion thereof	Hasimara Rly. Station	(a) Well furnished tourist lodge with catering arrangements (b) Elephants for visiting the sanctuary in the morning and afternoon (c) Jeep for the use of tourists (d) Well furnished youth hostel for the students of schools and colleges	Not available	Not available
Mahakalguri	* Kumaigram	Mahakali shrine	Jainty Rly. Station	Nil	Not known	Not known
Totopara	Madarihat/13	Toto aboriginals are residing at Totopara. Tourists generally visit this place to know the interesting features of one of the extinguishing Toto aboriginals	Madarihat Rly. Station, Bagunbari Bus stop near about 19 miles will have to be covered on foot or Bullock cart to reach Totopara. No other conveyance is available	A Bungalow of Agricultural Department Tourists may halt at Totopara	Do	Do

* The place is not visited by tourist but by many local people and Government officials whose number would be annually 500.

Source : Deputy Commissioner, Jalpaiguri.

PART III

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

*This Directory renders an account
of each Village and each Town*

THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Explanatory Note

The Directory renders an account of each village, entered on the Jurisdiction Lists for each Thana maintained by the Director of Land Records and Surveys, West Bengal. For villages included in town figures are given for the town and not for the separate villages which it contains. In case of a municipal town figures are presented separately for each ward. It gives the Jurisdiction List number, name, area of the village, number of Occupied Houses, Census Households, Total Population, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Population, number of literates, and workers classified into the following nine Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers :

- I As Cultivator
- II As Agricultural Labourer
- III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
- IV At Household Industry
- V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
- VI In Construction
- VII In Trade and Commerce
- VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications
- IX In Other Services
- X Non-workers

These basic data are presented police stationwise first for the rural portion and next for urban portion in this directory. A notional map of the police station has been given at the beginning of the Village Directory of each police station showing the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the location of town, if any, and an inset map of the district has also been given to show the location of the police station in the district. The boundaries, specially the international one is very much notional and should not be taken as authentic for the purpose of survey or any reference. An alphabetical list of villages has been given facing each thana map. This list shows the Jurisdiction List number of each village and the names of the villages arranged alphabetically and its population in 1951 and in 1961. The thana map and the alphabetical list together facilitate location of any village in the Village Directory as well as on the spot.

A village, as a general rule, is the revenue survey *mausa*. The uninhabited *mauzas* and the *mauzas* that have been completely merged in urban areas have been indicated accordingly. In respect of the villages which are partly included in urban areas and partly outside the limits of a town, the particulars

for the portion included in urban area have been clubbed together with the particulars furnished for the corresponding town and for the portion lying outside the town limits i.e., included in the rural area, the data have been shown in the Village Directory against the corresponding *mauzas*. The area figures of the villages have been obtained from the 1951 Census Handbook. The total area for any police station shown below each Primary Census Abstract has been taken from Table A-I given in Part II A of this volume.

The area of the municipal towns has been presented according to the figures available from the respective municipalities. The area in respect of the non-municipal towns has been computed from the area figures of the constituting *mauzas*.

For the definition of a Worker and Non-worker and detailed description of nine Industrial Categories of workers, the Explanatory Note to the Primary Census Abstract and other economic tables in Part II of this Volume may be referred to.

Symbols will frequently be seen against a village or town. They will indicate that the institutions offering the particular facilities which the symbol denotes is situated within the village or town. These facilities are shown by symbols as explained below against the name of village and town :

- (a) Schools :
 - P=Primary Schools
 - H=High Schools
- (b) Medical facilities :
 - D=Dispensaries
 - Rhc=Rural Health Centres
 - Hos=Hospitals
 - Mcw=Maternity and Child Welfare Centres
- (c) Post Office :
 - Po=Post Office
- (d) Electricity :
 - E=Electricity
- (e) Library :
 - L=Library

Where figures like 5P or 2H or 2Hos etc., occur they denote that the *mausa* or the town has five Primary Schools or two High Schools or two Hospitals etc.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

I P. S. Jalpaiguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amarkhena	9	102	113	Dalkhata	* 39	**	1,322	Rangamaty T.E.	3 (iv)	1,870	2,636
Araji Amarkhena	11	145	180	Dalkhata	* 40			Rarmadeb	13	194	133
Araji Garaibari	18	646	1,021	Dalkhata	* 43			Raypur T.E.	3 (10)	1,083	1,234
Araji Maria Kamal-pukhari	15	600	1,130	Dharmadeb	10	63	97	Satkhamar	7	3,199	4,164
Bahadur	6	4,094	6,241	Garaibari	8	6,321	9,436	Shakati	* 62	300	799
Banekanthia	17	923	927	Jaipur T. E.	1 (iv)	1,003	1,194	Shakati	* 63		
Barapatia Nutunbas	1 (i)	3,488	5,367	Kachua	20	260	2,020	Shakati	* 64		
Berubari	23	13,209	17,444	Karatavally T.E.	3 (iii)	792	1,022	Shakati	* 65		
Berubari Nagar	24	198	333	Kharja	5	9,879	23,182	Shakati	* 66		
Bhandarpur T.E.	1 (ii)	551	645	Kharja Berubari	22	2,585	4,067	Shakati	* 67		
Bhandigurhe	1 (iii)	990	1,444	Mandalghat	16	5,061	6,975	Shakati	* 68		
Bholakoba	2	3,540	5,455	Maria Kamalapukhari	13	176	206	Shakati	* 69		
Binnaguri	* 61	307	718	Nandanpur	19	1,853	2,946	Shakati	* 70		
Binnaguri	* 81			Paharpur	4	3,985	6,468	Shingimari	* 71	334	1,110
Boalmari	21	1,200	3,733	Patkata	3 (i)	6,192	9,279	Shingimari Part I	* 72	†	†
Chhitland of Singimari	14	130	29					Shingimari Part II	* 74	236	†
								Jalpaiguri (Municipality)		41,259	48,738
								Rural		73,377	123,084
								Urban		41,259	48,738
								Grand Total		116,636	171,822

* Chhit No.

** Separate population figures for the Chhit Nos. 39, 40 and 43 not available for 1951

† Excludes the population figures of Chhit Nos. 39, 40 and 43 of 1951

† Included with J. L. No. 71

Note: Chhit Nos. 39, 40, 43, 61-72, 74 and 81 transferred from Haldibari police station of Cooch Behar District vide Notification No. 2427 pl. dt.17.6.52

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and homeless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		Agriculturist	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SADAR SUBDIVISION																	
<i>I P. S. Jalpaiguri</i>																	
1	(i) Barapatia Natan-bas SP, Po	11,449.30	2,959	993	5,367	2,892	2,475	2,326	1,906	325	342	499	41	1,620	6	1,475	1
	(ii) Bhandarpur T. E.		173	145	645	333	312	2	..	277	245	62	5	164	133	10	..
	(iii) Bhandigurite T. E.		559	339	1,444	772	672	134	93	547	504	164	45	382	275	17	5
2	(iv) Jaipur T. E. Bholakoba 9r, Po	6,178.56	414	273	1,194	599	595	78	81	371	397	54	27	323	261	3	..
			3,410	1,104	5,455	2,939	2,516	1,780	1,552	1	..	1,057	713	1,595	40	1,321	12
3	(i) Patkata 9P, Po, Rho	17,772.73	4,462	1,697	9,279	4,994	4,285	3,471	3,044	367	298	1,041	170	8,914	309	2,441	220
	(ii) Raypur T. E.		426	311	1,234	658	576	145	143	412	355	170	50	371	267	..	..
	(iii) Karata vally T. E.		290	235	1,022	534	488	7	8	363	339	71	32	255	214	3	..
	(iv) Rangamaty T. E.		703	612	2,636	1,445	1,191	22	21	1,259	1,041	222	27	730	536	23	27
4	Paharpur SP, Hos	5,972.61	3,389	1,197	6,468	3,478	2,990	1,477	1,375	27	18	1,375	324	1,889	49	1,334	5
5	Kharla 21P, 4H, Po, SL, Rho	14,886.60	7,435	4,083	23,182	12,462	10,720	3,100	2,643	108	99	5,559	2,308	5,991	275	1,968	33
6	Bahadur SP, Po, Rho	8,336.18	3,853	1,166	6,241	3,312	2,929	1,902	1,728	6	2	761	139	1,972	11	1,676	3
7	Satkhamar SP, 2Po	4,545.23	2,333	785	4,164	2,235	1,929	1,475	1,307	4	4	616	113	1,267	18	1,077	12
8	Gazalbari 4P, Po	11,171.65	5,398	1,731	9,426	5,014	4,412	2,051	1,742	7	1	1,770	254	2,842	77	2,447	9
9	Amarkhana P	151.04	68	20	113	63	50	5	6	..	..	26	1	32	1	31	1
10	Dharmadeb	210.78	63	22	97	52	45	40	32	..	..	20	1	28	..	24	..
11	Araji Amarkhana	256.65	122	37	180	88	92	84	92	..	..	23	1	58	1	51	..
12	Ratnmedeb P	303.33	88	28	133	76	57	74	55	..	..	26	2	38	1	33	..
13	Maria Kamal-pukhari	26.054	127	45	206	109	97	35	39	..	..	44	3	66	5	62	2
14	Chhitland of Singimari 2P	23.43	25	7	29	15	14	15	14	..	..	4	..	9	..	7	..
15	Araji Maria Kamla-pukhari 3P	1,375.73	667	229	1,110	590	540	518	488	..	..	56	8	372	1	329	..
16	Mandulphat 11P, Po	5,516.92	3,313	1,268	6,975	3,769	3,206	2,223	1,926	..	..	1,295	319	2,170	38	1,642	5
17	Banskanthia 2P	618.93	430	174	927	502	425	341	293	..	..	166	51	273	23	168	..
18	Araji Gazalbari 3P	470.24	361	167	1,021	599	422	158	144	..	..	218	67	361	5	158	..
19	Nandanpur 2P	2,528.99	1,198	515	2,946	1,613	1,333	958	785	..	..	338	38	943	31	852	8
20	Kachua 3P	3,156.08	471	366	2,020	1,073	947	895	794	..	..	168	26	617	15	582	15
21	Bolmari 4P	4,211.57	1,202	724	3,735	1,989	1,746	1,546	1,364	..	..	543	71	1,221	8	1,135	4
22	Kharja Berubari 12P, Rho	3,417.69	2,650	784	4,067	2,209	1,858	1,544	1,333	1	..	725	124	1,255	30	1,002	3
23	Berubari 11P	15,874.21	9,967	3,327	17,444	9,350	8,094	7,174	6,393	184	176	2,611	403	5,704	382	5,009	274
24	Berubari Nagar P	82.91	214	82	355	210	145	95	67	..	..	70	13	148	10	39	1
139	Daikhata P	2.562	791	251	1,322	712	610	335	272	..	129	167	63	452	62	407	57
140	Daikhata	.053															
143	Daikhata	.004															
162	Shakati	.308															
163	Shakati	1.580															
164	Shakati	.030	419	119	799	438	361	245	212	..	..	77	12	254	6	238	6
165	Shakati	.020															
166	Shakati	.004															
167	Shakati	.088															
168	Shakati	.148															
169	Shakati	.003	632	215	1,110	596	514	167	314	..	..	159	22	340	5	307	..
170	Shakati	.004															
171	Shingimari	1.431															
172	Shingimari Part I	.350															
174	Shingimari Part II	.831															
161	Binanguri P	1.192	566	141	718	380	338	279	250	8	13	128	21	244	53	228	49
181	Binanguri	.017															

† These are Chhita.

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
42	..	16	..	10	3	1	2	..	..	15	..	..	..	61	..	1,272	2,409
5	..	132	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	2	169	179
1	..	337	270	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	16	..	390	397
..	..	311	259	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	1	276	334
144	18	12	2	..	4	..	38	1	..	..	68	15	1,344	2,476
103	12	46	16	35	51	5	8	20	..	47	..	3	..	214	2	2,080	3,976
..	..	371	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	309
2	..	250	212	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	279	274
4	4	703	502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	715	635
114	1	73	3	42	1	..	..	4	..	103	1	7	..	212	38	1,389	2,941
325	1	57	13	260	64	217	10	299	3	896	8	96	..	1,873	143	4,471	10,445
143	..	1	..	2	2	14	..	2	..	14	2	2	..	118	4	13,40	2,918
81	..	4	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	17	1	..	..	84	2	968	1,911
152	..	1	..	35	52	3	..	..	..	46	15	..	..	158	1	2,172	4,335
1	31	49
3	1	..	24	45
2	1	..	..	2	..	30	31
2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	36
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	92
2	6	14
33	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	218	389
152	..	10	..	9	29	17	..	104	..	31	1	1	..	204	3	1,399	3,168
16	14	19	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	61	4	229	403
15	6	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..	164	1	238	417
32	1	..	..	1	..	12	5	3	..	43	17	670	1,302
28	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	436	922
44	5	3	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	32	1	768	1,738
39	15	24	23	..	3	..	37	..	3	..	133	3	934	1,828
169	2	8	..	39	65	22	..	1	..	90	15	2	1	364	25	3,646	7,712
13	5	4	1	..	2	..	57	3	1	..	30	2	62	128
9	2	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	28	..	280	346
7	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	184	355
15	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	2	296	399
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	126	289

WORKERS

1

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and homeless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (12-18)		As cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>I P. S. Jalpaiguri—contd.</i>																	
<i>Jalpaiguri (Municipality) 38P, 10H, 13Po, E, 11L, 4Hos, 2D</i>																	
	Ward No. I		1,450	737	4,892	2,834	2,058	485	362	288	116	1,603	1,030	1,430	161	129	1
	Ward No. II		1,003	631	3,525	1,935	1,590	170	136	2	..	1,076	726	999	52	114	1
	Ward No. III		1,675	944	5,502	3,102	2,400	135	72	13	12	2,154	1,577	1,650	198	4	..
	Ward No. IV		2,566	1,872	10,894	6,188	4,706	1,013	809	473	177	3,648	2,246	3,034	272	32	1
	Ward No. V		1,395	981	6,617	3,616	3,001	356	130	112	64	2,231	1,530	1,732	98	2	..
	Ward No. VI		2,962	1,804	12,074	6,693	5,381	346	213	1,037	134	5,027	3,198	3,196	200	25	..
	Ward No. VII		1,267	983	5,234	3,240	1,994	94	26	..	..	1,816	815	2,011	232	5	..
	Total	5-89 Sq. miles	12,318	7,952	48,738	27,608	21,130	2,599	1,748	1,945	303	17,555	11,122	14,052	1,213	311	3
Rural		190-3 Sq. miles	59,178	23,192	123,084	66,100	56,984	34,701	30,316	4,267	3,963	20,285	5,494	36,900	3,148	26,099	752
Urban		3-9 Sq. miles	12,318	7,952	48,738	27,608	21,130	2,599	1,748	1,945	303	17,555	11,122	14,052	1,213	311	3
	Grand Total	194-2 Sq. miles	71,496	31,144	171,822	93,708	78,114	37,300	32,264	6,212	4,466	37,840	16,616	50,952	4,361	26,410	755

Note: Chhit Nos. 39, 40, 43, 61-72, 74 and 81 transferred from Haldibari police station of Cooch Behar district vide Notification No. 2427 Pl., dt. 17.6.52.

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer				At Household Industry													
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
35	1	71	3	6	4	154	6	66	..	280	1	114	..	575	145	1,404	1,897
22	..	59	4	16	8	49	6	83	..	144	7	51	..	461	26	936	1,538
1	..	79	15	14	23	162	3	64	..	340	3	168	..	818	154	1,452	2,202
8	..	53	3	32	7	198	13	187	4	547	11	413	3	1,564	230	3,154	4,434
1	..	78	5	51	24	356	8	91	..	457	1	160	1	536	59	1,884	2,903
18	2	155	23	26	4	418	14	129	..	1,000	8	219	2	1,206	147	3,497	5,181
..	..	80	3	56	7	212	14	28	..	659	9	215	..	756	199	1,229	1,762
85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	3,427	40	1,340	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
1,702	21	2,320	1,673	500	340	313	26	451	3	1,454	61	123	1	3,938	271	29,200	53,836
85	3	575	56	201	77	1,549	64	648	4	3,427	40	1,340	6	5,916	960	13,556	19,917
1,787	24	2,895	1,729	701	417	1,862	90	1,099	7	4,881	101	1,463	7	9,854	1,231	42,756	73,783

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

2 P. S. Rajganj

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdic- tion List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Araji Bhelakoba, I	10	100	402	Dabgram	2	7,027	12,969	Mahanbhita	24	456	619
Araji Bhelakoba, II	11	379	1,168					Mantadari	6	1,200	1,507
Araji Bhelakoba, III	12	61	86	Gadheganj	18	627	978	Mehendigachh	22	505	712
Araji Binnaguri	14	840	1,074	Guzrimari	8	915	1,566	Panikauri	15	1,461	2,372
Ambari Falakata	16	400	2,251					Patharghata	21	337	513
				Jungle Mohal	1 (i)	1,138	3,456	Sannyasikata	26	5,692	7,342
Badlagachh	20	193	494	Jugibhita	19	491	979	Saraswatipur T.E.	1 (ii)	858	1,584
Balaigachh	23	313	406					Sikarpur	7 (i)	4,694	4,300
Binnaguri	3	6,043	8,578	Kamarbhita	17	647	1,602	Sikarpur T.E.	7 (ii)	1,636	4,410
				Kismat Sukani	27	1,573	594	Simulguri	4	312	487
Chakiabhita	25	634	629	Kukurjan	29	3,239	4,287	Sukani	28	8,246	11,890
Chhat Guzrimari	9	1,290	2,427								
Chhat Sikarpur	13	133	193	Lalitabari	5	283	891	Total		51,723	80,766

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2 P. S. Rajganj																	
1 (i)	Jungle Mohal 3P	62,531.68	1,270	670	3,456	1,833	1,623	778	705	530	523	172	31	1,220	307	1,113	293
(ii)	Saraswatipur T. E. Po		483	344.	1,514	869	715	46	17	478	520	252	27	476	339	43	7
2	Dabgram 15P, 2Po, L	11,333.43	5,035	1,946	12,969	6,898	6,071	3,975	2,303	323	441	3,315	832	5,505	733	2,926	655
3	Binnaguri 9P, Po	14,560.88	4,443	1,538	8,578	4,129	4,449	2,873	2,446	40	40	1,262	131	2,380	382	2,166	352
4	Simulguri P	713.27	197	67	487	286	201	180	56	57	45	124	4	180	81	125	81
5	Lalitbari P	675.92	209	68	891	716	175	190	143	10	13	129	1	624	68	500	68
6	Mantadari 2P	2,921.99	962	282	1,507	884	623	609	489	128	100	298	13	527	4	466	..
7 (i)	Sikarpur 4P	8,353.50	1,963	1,700	4,300	2,200	2,100	253	229	..	..	146	28	1,194	378	972	212
(ii)	Sikarpur T. E. 6P, Po, D		1,800	470	4,410	2,295	2,115	1,175	1,020	287	255	1,691	358	1,288	393	300	..
8	Guzrlmari Rhc	1,959.56	612	248	1,566	833	733	353	333	133	120	224	60	536	116	449	111
9	Chhat Guzrlmari 4P, H. L	2,951.97	1,879	455	2,427	1,272	1,155	830	762	..	..	360	197	667	28	446	6
10	Araji Bhelakoba, I	202.55	93	26	402	107	295	72	78	..	..	20	7	35	4	30	4
11	Araji Bhelakoba, II P	409.48	184	62	1,168	496	672	194	194	1	..	117	4	136	100	117	67
12	Araji Bhelakoba, III	121.51	64	20	86	46	40	41	29	..	..	10	4	22	..	19	..
13	Chhat Sikarpur P	292.20	112	33	193	110	83	95	73	6	10	46	44	58	2	47	2
14	Araji Binnaguri	1,673.45	793	206	1,074	523	551	382	500	15	11	438	71	247	19	39	1
15	Panikauri P, Rhc	3,144.02	3,608	1,002	2,372	1,259	1,113	1,216	1,024	9	7	470	80	717	18	635	4
16	Ambari Falakata P	834.87	319	104	2,251	1,967	284	53	50	25	13	195	13	186	10	152	8
17	Kamarbhita P, Po	896.13	425	344	1,602	869	733	506	483	21	22	298	79	517	5	217	..
18	Gadheganj P	1,338.62	443	148	978	513	465	67	74	..	..	247	20	261	..	239	..
19	Jugibhita	1,121.06	215	131	979	575	404	144	125	6	5	250	30	398	5	189	5
20	Badlagachh	674.13	88	305	494	265	229	32	13	..	..	193	1	165	18	153	10
21	Patharghata P	781.02	183	63	513	333	180	120	109	..	..	143	6	236	..	96	..
22	Mehendigachh 2P	1,188.76	534	124	712	393	319	223	175	60	47	196	18	233	7	215	7
23	Balaigachh	734.30	260	60	406	247	159	190	134	2	2	164	7	148	..	100	..
24	Mahanbhita 2P	1,136.89	149	117	619	343	276	132	107	9	7	193	8	194	1	183	1
25	Chakiabhita L	948.69	289	113	629	333	296	118	82	43	45	125	39	174	2	133	1
26	Sannyasikata 12 P	14,013.60	4,651	1,916	7,342	4,512	2,830	2,026	1,761	66	55	524	190	2,572	165	2,017	120
27	Kiamat Sukani P, 2Po	2,099.54	192	109	594	307	287	165	94	..	..	287	61	146	41	86	36
28	Sukani 12P, Po, H, L, D	13,789.89	1,156	2,412	11,890	6,161	5,729	2,586	2,141	79	63	1,473	429	3,619	181	12,774	88
29	Kukurjan 8P, Po	5,910.79	664	292	4,287	2,250	2,037	645	605	..	..	491	51	1,290	14	1,027	4
Total (Entirely Rural)		245.8 Sq. miles	33,275	15,375	80,766	43,824	36,942	20,269	16,354	2,328	2,344	13,856	2,844	25,951	3,421	17,974	2,143

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
39	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	33	4	613	1,316
3	..	392	327	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	31	5	393	376
126	12	22	7	54	7	178	4	241	1	277	11	251	..	1,430	36	1,393	5,338
105	17	5	..	10	6	..	..	4	..	10	1	8	..	72	6	1,749	4,067
52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	106	120
..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	92	107
10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	3	357	619
156	3	..	125	27	11	18	..	20	..	..	2	1	..	..	25	1,006	1,722
..	..	152	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	266	..	..	..	570	..	1,007	1,722
17	..	..	..	14	2	5	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	25	3	297	617
57	1	..	..	7	8	..	..	24	..	54	..	2	..	77	13	605	1,127
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	72	291
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	13	..	360	572
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	24	40
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	52	81
47	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	135	..	1	..	23	..	276	532
23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	36	14	342	1,095
13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	1,781	274
14	..	3	..	9	4	101	..	64	1	41	..	1	..	67	..	352	728
16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	252	465
19	..	174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	177	399
8	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	100	211
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	131	..	3	..	97	180
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	160	312
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	3	..	99	159
7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	149	275
3	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	6	..	17	..	159	294
305	17	2	..	24	6	4	..	4	..	36	12	..	..	180	10	1,940	2,665
8	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	37	..	..	5	..	..	7	..	161	246
329	12	2	1	95	25	10	..	7	..	164	23	3	..	235	32	2,542	5,548
188	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	19	2	1	..	51	5	960	2,023
1,585	91	763	853	257	81	450	4	416	2	1,095	89	423	..	2,988	158	17,873	33,521

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

3 P. S. Maynaguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amguri	72	1,147	1,619	Domohani	13	3,646	••	Ponchabati	50	2,113	2,181
Bagjan	9	461	802	Dwarikamari	22	928	1,448	Purbha Baragharla	59	533	811
Baikurgaurgram	53	3,740	4,292	Forest Ramsai	86	•	•	Purbha Baragila	74	1,100	1,128
Balasan	56	419	570	Gartali Jalpes	43	550	810	Purbha Dehar	62	1,004	1,403
Banglajhar	6	766	931	Gopalganj	32	623	501	Purbha Dobhari	88	146	146
Barakamat	48	1,110	1,506	Gaurgram	36	967	1,051	Purbha Harmati	46	174	319
Barnes	38	1,563	1,519	Hasludanga	64	786	1,004	Purbha Salhari	44	766	1,051
Basildardanga	24	455	1,006	Jabar Amla	60	1,876	2,631	Purbha Sisubari	49	202	261
Baulbari	2	1,056	1,447	Jadabpur	84	655	382	Ramsai (T.R.)	83	841	877
Bengkandi	10	1,512	•	Tea Garden	80	770	994	Ratherhat	68	750	1,067
Betgara	71	1,217	1,908	Jhar Baragila	78	568	739	Septibari	61	6,266	8,659
Bhangamali	63	944	1,306	Kajaldighi	81	682	930	Satvendi	75	480	800
Bhangarhat	66	840	1,195	Kathalbari	12	1,582	••	Singimari	8	1,018	1,486
Bhotpatti	55	1,387	1,718	Khaerkhal	54	744	989	Sisubari	34	430	541
Brahmapur	58	578	912	Kumarpara	3	1,185	1,599	Tekatali	23	697	1,347
Chaggar	73	1,029	1,326	Madhabdanga	29	354	657	Ulladabri	17	1,297	1,324
Char Churabhandar	65	586	1,603	Madhya Khagrabari	20	692	817	Upar Tendu Forest	89	376	1,046
Charerbari	70	1,055	1,141	Mainaguri	19	2,314	†	Uttar Bhuskadanga	42	742	1,290
Chatrarpar	1	715	913	Nimna Tandu Forest	85	417	425	Uttar Dangapara	30	628	965
Chengmari	77	602	1,029	Nirendrapur	25	613	700	Uttar Kalamati	79	599	633
Churabhandar	67	855	1,224	Padamaati	52	2,400	4,033	Uttar Khagrabari	21	1,016	1,388
Dakshin Baragila	5	759	1,097	Paharpur	57	644	848	Uttar Madhabdanga	27	1,199	3,406
Dakshin Bhuskadanga	41	785	943	Paikakhocha	7	720	952	Uttar Marichbari	14	1,375	••
Dakshin Dangapara	40	761	1,131	Panbari	82	1,042	1,683	Uttar Mauamari	11	820	••
Dakshin Kalamati	76	369	470	Paschim Baragharla	35	997	1,088	Uttar Putimari	39	186	279
Dakshin Khagrabari	26	821	1,405	Paschim Baragila	4	713	954	Uttar Sisubari	15	55	487
Dakshin Madhabdanga	28	735	1,164	Paschim Harmati	47	656	1,455	Mainaguri (Non-Municipality) ‡			10,930
Dakshin Marichbari	16	24	377	Paschim Salbari	45	405	496	Domohani (Non-Municipality) ‡			9,064
Dakshin Mauamari	18	2,321	†					Rural		88,315	103,264
Dakshin Putimari	37	1,019	1,144					Urban			20,01
Dakshin Sisubari	33	•	•					Grand Total		88,315	123,278
Dakshin Ulladabri	31	874	1,039								
Dhaolaguri	69	756	846								
Dharmmapur	51	4,490	5,198								
Dobbari	87	•	•								

• Uninhabited

•• Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)

† Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	18	1	196	438
11	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	43	..	324	633
17	22	1	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	31	..	370	706
3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	309	464
12	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	255	440
2	1	..	192	459
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	462
21	42	15	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	50	3	328	671
7	1	9	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	199	360
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Domohani (Non-Municipality)																	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	148	315
..	82	183
35	6	..	1	..	19	..	8	..	8	..	320	671
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
Included in Mainaguri (Non-Municipality)																	
..	5	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	45	1	199	378
24	8	2	6	..	4	..	1	..	8	..	317	607
16	..	2	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	13	..	295	699
11	1	..	14	..	2	..	47	..	1	..	47	..	328	612
10	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	29	..	214	479
..	156	324
24	1	..	3	..	..	..	93	1	1	..	22	..	296	691
50	..	1	..	3	5	6	..	..	..	29	3	3	..	24	1	1,289	1,618
15	..	2	..	1	6	1	..	14	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	243	499
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	142	309
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	178	438
4	3	..	2	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	25	..	239	454
3	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	47	2	29	..	69	3	90	194
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	135	232
11	2	..	..	..	12	..	210	490
Uninhabited																	
2	9	..	202	524
5	8	1	1	13	..	..	3	..	..	..	49	..	254	489
16	1	..	..	1	..	40	1	1	..	64	3	318	646
11	4	..	1	..	59	127
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	254	523
10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	198	463
3	..	2	..	..	7	2	..	62	2	28	..	1	..	8	..	266	545
18	10	..	..	..	30	..	10	..	33	..	304	555
12	..	6	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	20	..	221	476
14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	112	236
3	75	138
16	17	5	6	..	11	..	..	..	136	6	313	592
12	1	10	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	20	..	288	677
5	2	..	52	112
36	..	25	..	7	11	13	..	22	..	90	15	3	..	97	7	491	991
56	..	5	..	31	17	..	..	61	..	61	3	1	..	68	1	1,095	2,368
6	..	32	..	..	11	4	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	13	..	891	1,839
15	2	9	1	2	..	4	11	..	..	18	..	..	..	97	..	980	1,990
1	3	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	30	..	173	448
137	1	2	..	18	6	..	..	1	..	38	..	29	..	43	2	362	810

WORKERS

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
J P. S. Maynaguri—contd.																	
56	Balasan P	1,040.50	385	103	570	311	259	184	146	7	4	66	2	183	..	138	..
57	Paharpur 2P	945.19	591	128	848	446	402	411	370	..	..	92	2	267	..	238	..
58	Brahmapur P	1,236.83	571	145	912	484	428	310	274	..	..	156	12	299	6	237	..
59	Purbba Baragharia P	922.25	504	144	811	444	367	422	350	..	..	95	7	240	21	222	19
60	Jabar Amli 3P, Po	2,584.33	1,707	514	2,631	1,405	1,226	880	779	..	..	503	78	817	3	705	..
61	Septibari 9P, Po, Rhc	9,744.65	3,053	1,569	8,659	4,616	4,043	3,050	830	..	..	1,306	172	2,657	46	2,455	27
62	Purbba Dehar P	1,303.22	807	252	1,403	752	651	665	579	2	2	210	19	427	4	374	..
63	Bhangamali 2P, Po, Rhc	1,361.56	430	212	1,306	680	626	607	564	3	..	302	35	445	69	408	68
64	Hasludanga 2P	896.27	635	202	1,004	538	466	434	410	..	3	241	42	340	..	240	..
65	Char Churabhandar P	2,483.34	834	318	1,603	856	747	403	300	..	200	225	17	494	..	437	..
66	Bhangarhat 2P	1,332.01	698	209	1,195	655	540	622	512	..	..	100	16	375	3	338	..
67	Churabhandar	1,111.36	755	224	1,224	672	552	593	487	..	..	174	20	365	1	268	..
68	Ratherhat P	1,389.59	809	203	1,067	582	485	480	433	..	..	195	16	354	8	295	..
69	Dhaolaguri	1,207.28	574	157	846	438	408	423	396	..	..	141	7	260	4	239	2
70	Charerbari 2P	1,106.79	632	244	1,141	592	549	538	519	21	7	171	29	353	7	326	3
71	Betgara P	2,339.15	972	366	1,908	1,032	876	865	756	36	32	365	29	610	11	544	..
72	Amguri P, Po	1,650.61	811	319	1,619	882	737	769	672	..	..	346	35	533	8	408	8
73	Chaggar P	1,324.33	748	219	1,326	698	628	646	591	15	10	215	29	403	11	378	3
74	Purbba Baragila P	2,186.71	634	222	1,128	599	529	559	493	36	32	188	10	374	1	348	..
75	Satvendi P	1,087.01	386	153	800	418	382	363	334	21	23	56	8	257	..	225	..
76	Dakshin Kalamati	697.06	244	87	470	238	232	203	198	..	..	10	..	131	..	131	..
77	Chengmari Po	1,218.65	575	180	1,029	521	508	399	403	71	64	93	7	284	3	269	3
78	Kajaldighi P	844.90	125	125	739	382	357	362	344	4	3	38	2	207	..	200	..
79	Uttar Kalamati 2P	996.49	305	131	613	358	275	318	238	35	37	62	2	189	..	180	..
80	Jhar Baragila P	1,605.08	441	163	994	533	461	276	226	68	68	211	42	298	1	261	..
81	Kaogap P	1,183.66	481	170	930	503	427	339	309	92	66	135	4	305	14	274	11
82	Panbari P, Rhc	2,846.53	667	287	1,683	877	806	528	404	65	149	359	106	471	16	390	11
83	Ramsai (T. E.)	1,580.73	378	192	877	470	407	285	175	141	132	150	25	285	26	181	19
84	Jadabpur Tea Garden P	547.76	93	93	382	217	165	15	9	149	119	34	11	121	15	..	..
85	Nimna Tandu Forest P	9,600.00	113	69	425	224	201	15	12	169	159	38	23	141	..	128	..
86	Forest Ramsai	2,492.10						Uninhabited									
87	Dobbari	350.03						Uninhabited									
88	Purbba Dobbari	190.93	48	26	146	83	63	8	4	75	5	8	..	46	5	46	5
89	Upur Tandu Forest 2P	29,949.00	233	181	1,046	635	411	33	17	252	19	42	4	469	48	101	..
Mainaguri (Non-Municipality) 6P, 2H, 2Po, E, 2 L		4.78 Sq. miles	4,113	1,909	10,950	6,046	4,904	1,686	1,467	20	23	2,970	1,658	2,986	141	520	32
Domohani (Non-Municipality) 4P, H, Po, E, D		7.17 Sq. miles	3,677	1,760	9,064	5,002	4,062	2,042	1,705	46	33	2,178	911	2,044	102	409	38
Rural		239.5 Sq. miles	53,125	18,287	103,264	55,339	47,925	37,320	30,815	1,524	1,225	17,217	2,692	32,211	815	27,015	440
Urban		12.0 Sq. miles	7,790	3,669	20,014	11,048	8,966	3,728	3,172	66	56	5,148	2,569	5,030	243	929	70
Grand Total		251.5 Sq. miles	60,915	21,956	123,278	66,387	56,891	41,048	33,987	1,590	1,281	22,365	5,261	37,241	1,058	27,944	510

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	..	128	259
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	179	402
..	1	..	..	20	5	..	..	3	..	19	..	185	422
16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	204	346
101	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	588	1,223
39	21	5	4	11	17	..	35	1	1	..	65	2	1,959	3,997
8	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	43	..	323	647
..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	31	..	235	537
1	12	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	59	..	198	466
18	4	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	17	..	362	747
5	10	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	19	1	280	537
18	1	62	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	307	551
9	17	7	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	26	..	228	477
7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	178	404
13	5	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	8	1	239	542
17	..	8	..	..	..	4	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	..	422	863
3	11	..	5	..	17	..	..	..	49	..	349	726
13	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	295	617
16	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	225	528
1	2	..	11	..	12	..	..	..	6	..	161	382
..	107	232
2	7	..	..	..	6	..	237	505
6	1	..	175	357
6	1	..	2	..	169	275
15	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	1	235	460
17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	198	413
16	3	8	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	22	1	406	790
34	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	29	..	185	381
..	..	102	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	12	..	96	150
2	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	83	201
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	58
..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	46	203	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	31	..	84	2	166	363
83	..	14	3	198	18	358	11	98	3	789	6	304	7	622	61	3,060	4,763
126	..	67	..	35	3	144	34	23	..	348	7	692	4	200	16	2,958	3,960
1,116	62	439	17	190	143	268	64	254	7	885	44	139	..	1,905	36	23,128	47,110
209	..	81	3	233	21	502	45	121	3	1,137	13	996	11	822	77	6,018	8,728
1,325	62	520	20	423	164	770	109	375	10	2,022	57	1,135	11	2,727	115	29,146	55,833

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

4 P. S. Nagrakata

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Altadanga Tea Garden, I	92	*	*	Grassmore Tea Garden	127	2,041	2,971	Kurti Tea Garden	122	1,743	2,504
Altadanga Tea Garden, II	93	*	*	Hila	117	†	‡	Lukson Tea Garden	128	2,080	3,617
Angrabhassa	102	904	1,825	Hila Tea Garden	118	1,554	1,924	Nagrakata	115	256	330
Bamandanga Tea Garden	107	1,932	2,475	Hope Tea Garden	120	1,854	2,565	Nagrakata Tea Garden	116	1,931	2,731
Bhagatpur Tea Garden	123	3,876	5,577	Hridaypur	104	879	1,132	Nayasalli Tea Garden	119	2,364	3,195
Caron Tea Garden	129	1,066	1,547	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, I	90	755	1,112	Sukhanibasti	114	742	1,109
Chhar Tandu	125	707	1,026	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, II	91	*	*	Sulkapara	113	701	1,380
Chengmari Tea Garden	130	4,912	7,258	Jiti Tea Garden	121	2,201	2,836	Tandu	111	172	164
Dhondasimla	96	734	764	Kalabari	103	959	1,162	Tandu Tea Garden, I	109	1,484	542
Dhumpara	97	312	649	Kalabari Tea Garden, I	98	1,308	1,895	Tandu Tea Garden, II	108		
Diana Forest	106	42	8	Kalabari Tea Garden, II	100			Tandu Tea Garden, III	110		
Gatia Tea Garden	124	2,082	2,689	Kalabari Tea Garden, III	101			Uparkalabari	105	355	587
Ghasmari	126	408	474	Kalabari Tea Garden, IV	99			Uttar Nunkhawadanga	95	253	575
				Khairbari	112	912	1,134	Total		42,389	58,635
				Khairkata	94	670	878				

* Included with J. L. No. 90

† Uninhabited

‡ Included with J. L. No. 118

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
4 P. S. Nagrakata																	
90	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, I	763.33	440	241	1,112	604	508	54	26	370	246	120	228	329	153	54	2
91	Jaldhakka Tea Garden, II	119.00															
92	Altadanga Tea Garden, I	313.47															
93	Altadanga Tea Garden, II	215.75															
94	Khairkata P	904.10	386	167	878	457	421	204	234	200	109	79	222	270	10	242	3
95	Uttar Nun-khawadanga P	704.00	261	110	575	298	277	159	148	184	74	81	154	181	73	127	70
96	Dhondasimla	1,192.61	372	127	764	396	368	239	227	140	129	57	..	251	73	238	73
97	Dhumpara L	1,271.96	257	120	649	368	281	91	84	125	83	64	1	233	1	206	1
98	Kalabari Tea Garden, I	812.54	737	453	1,895	1,004	891	18	22	881	608	160	60	504	356	..	..
99	Kalabari Tea Garden, IV	143.93															
100	Kalabari Tea Garden, II	229.40															
101	Kalabari Tea Garden, III	222.49															
102	Angrabhassa 2P	1,554.77	628	325	1,825	968	857	142	224	546	472	120	4	605	4	550	..
103	Kalabari Po	1,891.84	350	216	1,162	651	511	123	99	416	327	101	225	451	270	437	270
104	Hridaypur P	1,206.54	312	206	1,132	621	511	162	103	300	255	100	245	408	67	389	67
105	Uparkalabari	1,147.54	138	111	587	318	269	..	..	157	134	20	..	209	1	208	1
106	Diana Forest	15,373.00	3	3	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..
107	Bamandanga Tea Garden P, Po	2,335.12	1,113	986	2,475	1,323	1,152	169	205	644	700	199	20	652	426	..	1
108	Tandu Tea Garden, II	11.20	137	122	542	313	229	48	41	170	139	41	7	190	97	6	..
109	Tandu Tea Garden, I	565.09															
110	Tandu Tea Garden, III P	64.75															
111	Tandu Khairbari	1,048.74															
112	Sufkapara P, Po, Rho	1,708.07	385	220	1,134	599	535	5	2	268	252	107	24	380	168	281	149
113	Sukhanibasti	1,035.93	313	263	1,380	803	577	37	10	504	406	137	33	488	180	301	137
114	Nagrakata 2P, Po	171.12	87	67	330	204	126	..	..	121	105	47	..	148	46	61	46
115	Hila Tea Garden 2P	117.80	588	545	1,924	978	946	32	10	625	590	195	53	578	353	18	2
116	Nayanalli Tea Garden, 2P	2,326.04	746	659	2,731	1,454	1,277	31	25	672	662	284	45	724	492	11	10
117	Hope Tea Garden P	1,802.79	663	596	2,565	1,378	1,187	203	183	299	213	299	213	730	444	24	15
118	Jiti Tea Garden P, Po	2,607.53	667	667	2,836	1,497	1,339	51	25	320	538	249	51	804	614	39	29
119	Kurti Tea Garden P	1,953.85	347	315	2,504	1,313	1,191	4	3	576	602	200	34	680	542	57	98
120	Bhagatpur Tea Garden P	3,433.94	1,624	1,481	5,577	3,071	2,506	180	109	1,569	1,698	898	207	1,803	835	67	..
121	Gatia Tea Garden P	2,139.89	733	673	2,689	1,406	1,283	31	20	802	750	269	54	779	529	37	65
122	Chhar Tandul Ghasmari	1,069.08	271	142	1,026	555	471	2	2	323	278	50	17	311	8	300	7
123	Grasmore Tea Garden P	785.36	85	84	474	245	229	15	19	165	154	26	..	135	54	114	54
124	Lukna Tea Garden 2P	2,561.11	757	676	2,971	1,566	1,405	46	28	871	699	265	42	782	507	48	45
125	Caron Tea Garden P, Po	2,318.22	852	760	3,617	2,015	1,602	24	14	911	747	536	115	1,189	429	14	7
126	Chengmari Tea Garden P, H, Po	1,462.99	369	364	1,547	815	732	35	29	582	362	156	27	511	373	21	21
127																	
128																	
129																	
130																	
Total (Entirely Rural)		106.7 Sq. miles	16,949	13,430	58,635	31,619	27,016	2,586	2,412	15,710	14,243	6,281	2,351	17,649	9,073	4,318	1,604

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
9	..	205	147	4	..	..	..	11	..	23	3	4	..	19	1	275	333
10	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	7	..	..	9	..	187	411
4	6	2	..	..	44	1	117	204
12	1	..	145	295
..	8	..	..	..	19	..	135	280
7	..	443	350	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	31	6	500	535
8	..	2	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	15	..	..	..	24	1	363	833
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	200	241
13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	213	444
..	1	..	109	268
..	3	..	2	3
..	..	620	424	..	..	8	..	7	..	9	..	..	..	8	1	671	726
2	..	135	91	..	..	..	..	31	..	3	..	1	..	12	6	123	132
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	60
23	12	..	..	14	7	..	..	2	..	9	..	5	..	46	..	219	267
18	18	24	..	18	8	..	..	2	..	40	5	..	..	85	12	315	397
12	1	8	..	20	2	..	..	21	..	15	2	2	..	109	8	214	272
..	87	..	56	80
..	..	601	476	5	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	1	..	87	6	730	783
..	..	515	348	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	43	3	400	593
..	..	588	484	2	1	..	..	..	..	140	3	9	..	190	27	774	972
..	..	553	420	..	..	2	..	..	..	63	7	10	..	78	2	648	743
..	..	709	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	30	10	693	725
7	..	535	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	54	53	633	649
9	..	1,112	826	..	..	11	..	..	..	264	4	7	..	333	5	1,268	1,671
..	..	624	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	4	627	754
..	6	..	..	..	5	1	244	463
..	21	..	..	..	..	..	110	175
3	9	681	453	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	784	898
..	..	482	414	16	1	..	..	..	..	199	7	1	..	517	..	826	1,173
1	..	457	350	..	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	21	2	304	359
..	..	1,823	942	13	19	..	..	9	..	70	..	83	..	133	48	2,043	2,060
146	40	9,717	7,151	101	38	27	3	99	..	947	40	130	..	2,164	197	13,970	17,943

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

5 P. S. Dhubguri

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amberi Tea Garden	132	2,520	2,856	Garialtari	191	779	1,006	Paschim Dangapara	190	577	736
Bagriberi	205	690	969	Gendrapara Tea Garden	155	3,193	4,616	Paschim Daukimari	194	813	971
Bairatiguri	223	2,961	†	Gosairhat Forest	176	168	94	Paschim Duramari	182	384	813
Bamantari	189	587	944					Paschim Magurmari	212	1,147	1,661
Bansarbat Tea Garden	156	3,670	5,868	Haldibari Tea Garden	160	3,468	5,063	Paschim Mallikpara	207	1,077	1,224
Baragharua	220	1,075	1,770	Haritalguri Tea Garden	135	933	2,569	Paschim Salbari	233	918	1,432
Bhandani	202	821	1,002	Haritalguri Tea Garden, III	139	1,636	1,347	Pathidaha	217	383	641
Bhatiapara	185	606	1,154					Pradhanpara	167	1,109	1,482
Bhemitla	221	623	847	Jakhaikona	216	198	272	Prayagpur	144	303	209
Bhotpara	227	488	727	Jalapara	145	456	492	Pundibari	237	348	593
Binnaguri Tea Garden	158	2,715	3,483	Jharmagurmari	210	713	1,092	Purbha Altagram	213	718	1,058
				Jhar Salbari	235	902	1,503	Purbha Dangapara	232	735	1,079
Chamtumukhi	187	910	1,246	Jurapani	236	486	903	Purbha Daukimari	196	1,176	1,893
Chamurchi Tea Garden	133	2,790	4,545					Purbha Duramari	181	1,027	1,322
Chanadipa	151	735	1,039	Kalirhat	209	968	1,363	Purbha Magurmari	211	845	1,790
Chapaguri	138	•	•	Karbala Tea Garden	157	2,829	4,123	Purbha Mallikpara	172	983	1,690
Chapaguri Khanda	149	•	99	Kathalguri Tea Garden	140	2,753	3,781	Purbha Salbari	234	1,002	1,370
Char Charabari	203	662	912	Kathapara	230	662	978				
Chauhaddi	193	520	638	Kazipara	231	856	1,207	Ramrai Forest, 2nd	192	14	109
Chunabhati Tea Garden	134	1,953	2,806	Khalagram	228	978	1,439	Redbank	238/131	•	•
				Kursamari	206	541	777	Redbank Tea Garden	131	1,359	1,950
Dakshin Altagram	215	1,083	1,315					Riabari Tea Garden	141	1,409	2,302
Dakshin Dangapara	218	572	780	Lakshmikantapur Tea Garden	188	721	765				
Dakshin Gosairhat	173	825	1,332	Lakshmipara Tea Garden	143	2,239	3,014	Rajnagara	166	625	5,976
Dakshin Jhar Altagram	201	895	1,184					Sakojhora	165	1,011	1,699
Dakshin Kathulia	198	666	1,110	Madhya Boragari	225	1,441	1,970	Sonakhuli	170	318	496
Dakshin Khairbari	226	552	1,534	Madhya Daukimari	195	990	1,138				
Dakshin Khuttimari	178	649	728	Madhya Khuttimari	179	1,152	1,789	Tellipara Tea Garden, I	161	2,630	3,696
Dakshin Nunakhawadanga	184	309	700	Madhya Salbari	153	650	912	Tellipara Tea Garden, II	162		
Dakshin Sakojhora	169	288	360	Mainatali	214	1,101	1,666	Totopara Tea Garden	147	1,296	2,196
Dakshin Salbari	152	665	1,022	Malliksobha	171	1,133	1,522	Tukimari	200	972	623
Dambari	219	441	958	Maraghat Forest	154	816	758				
Debpura Tea Garden	137	2,069	2,504	Maraghat Tea Garden	159	1,768	2,491	Uttar Altagram	204	711	1,117
Dhupguri	222	1,399	†	Mogalkata Tea Garden	148	1,303	2,185	Uttar Boragari	224	1,219	†
Diana Tea Garden	136	1,518	2,419					Uttar Dangapara	168	1,023	1,434
				Naldangpara Tea Garden	146	765	687	Uttar Gosairhat	174	784	936
Pataktari	186	785	1,303	Niranjanpet	175	901	1,064	Uttar Jhar Altagram	183	292	479
								Uttar Kathulia	197	710	1,075
Qadang	229	421	1,061	Palasbari Tea Garden	142	1,424	1,876	Uttar Khuttimari	180	1,032	1,367
Qadharikuti	204	428	959	Parkumai	199	861	1,110	Uttar Salbari	150	525	760
Qairkata	164	1,819	2,830					Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)‡			10,889
Qairkata Tea Garden	163	1,813	2,937					Rural		110,910	137,871
Qarakhuta	177	456	519					Urban			10,889
								Grand Total		110,910	137,871

• Uninhabited

† Included in Dhupguri (Non-Municipality)

‡ Treated as town for the first time in 1961

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	1	602	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	23	1	465	487
1	..	755	494	..	..	9	..	5	..	35	..	..	..	22	..	704	831
7	3	697	542	6	..	17	..	17	..	325	3	35	..	301	14	1,118	1,480
..	..	642	540	4	..	4	..	16	..	6	1	10	..	79	1	681	808
3	..	601	527	..	..	..	..	69	..	13	1	2	..	41	4	634	672
..	..	637	461	1	..	..	..	11	..	14	..	4	..	39	2	585	665
..	..	540	403	7	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	80	13	643	730
..	..	333	293	..	..	4	..	Uninhabited		7	..	..	..	12	2	326	370
..	..	772	568	1	..	5	..	29	..	48	5	1	..	32	9	1,092	1,219
..	..	569	418	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	28	3	587	574
..	..	476	408	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	16	..	467	498
..	1	649	530	1	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	4	..	114	24	799	881
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	50
3	..	88	51	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	134
..	..	180	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	177
..	..	511	417	3	..	..	..	..	..	63	3	..	..	67	1	546	577
..	..	499	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	3	..	79	18	545	589
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	28
9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	152	239
17	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	134	333
24	3	..	..	34	16	1	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	13	..	209	266
26	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	204	355
42	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	183	174
11	..	955	666	2	..	10	..	..	..	84	3	12	..	80	1	1,278	1,472
..	..	917	738	13	1	2	..	50	..	584	..	34	..	603	11	1,294	1,601
..	..	1,022	814	15	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	97	..	973	1,184
..	..	719	574	..	..	12	..	42	..	8	1	..	..	82	..	920	1,113
4	..	570	462	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	53	9	671	702
..	..	1,232	1,036	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	..	9	..	99	3	1,234	1,415
7	..	710	459	..	..	9	..	3	..	68	..	..	..	154	..	967	1,274
..	..	734	620	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	1	..	19	..	730	817
59	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	160	2	57	..	494	13	695	1,183
16	..	1	..	33	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	20	2	358	530
12	31	..	..	9	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	2,778	2,870
44	14	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	4	2	..	14	..	321	560
8	5	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	1	303	449
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	86	95
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	6	..	94	199
18	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	..	325	687
27	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	469	442
27	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	313	414
6	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	189	270
40	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	198	452
..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	16	25
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	79	255
6	..	8	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	4	1	..	..	16	..	147	229
15	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	29	..	421	659
20	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	4	..	241	435

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer				At Household Industry													
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
6	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	234	493
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	177	263
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	..	76	210
..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	37	4	139	187
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	70	..	234	433
56	7	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	1	280	445
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	9	..	276	359
3	..	88	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	221	322
2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	220	407
4	1	6	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	131	349
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	3	216	430
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	29
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	129	276
5	..	25	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2	200	421
47	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	211	443
15	2	..	..	..	7	1	..	5	..	29	7	1	..	79	6	394	781
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	24	..	204	510
7	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	20	..	246	504
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	10	..	326	261
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	161	392
15	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	..	258	952
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	207	481
9	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	213	418
6	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	233	306
12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	199	448
25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	179	350
11	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	12	..	272	517
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	246	383
27	5	..	..	19	13	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	8	..	298	529
28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	218	306
15	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	34	..	408	644
65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	23	2	335	798
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	326	296
37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	17	..	415	600
53	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	285	618
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	136
9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	131	206
6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	183	342
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	194	443
24	4	..	..	28	20	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	374	836
37	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	225	383
40	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	25	1	407	920
24	..	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	7	..	318	684
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	141	240
3	..	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	361	657
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	..	..	..	..	266	499
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	238	440
7	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	18	2	253	482
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	236	812
34	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	41	12	287	675
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	285	326
21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	271	382

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator			
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
5 P. S. Dhubguri—concd.																			
136	Jurapani P	781.97	449	169	903	480	423	441	398	9	6	51	11	285	19	255	17		
137	Pondibari P	531.18	263	163	395	201	194	122	117	..	..	24	1	131	..	128	..
138	Redbank P	66.23						Uninhabited											
Dhubguri (Non-Municipality) 7P, H, 2 Po, L, Rhs																			
		5.62 Sq. miles	4,843	1,871	10,637	6,126	4,511	1,587	1,307	35	32	2,843	1,165	3,007	96	353	10		
	Rural	211.2 Sq. miles	63,520	33,163	157,671	83,995	73,676	29,904	27,851	18,911	20,066	18,330	3,632	45,699	18,274	22,338	5,736		
	Urban	5.6 Sq. miles	4,843	1,871	10,637	6,126	4,511	1,587	1,307	35	32	2,843	1,165	3,007	96	353	10		
	Grand Total	216.8 Sq. miles	68,363	35,034	168,308	90,121	78,187	31,491	29,158	18,946	20,098	21,173	4,797	48,706	18,370	22,691	5,746		

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
9	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	..	193	404
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	70	194
Uninhabited																	
196	..	64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	4,413
1,311	101	15,655	12,025	288	121	104	24	293	..	1,974	86	200	..	3,536	181	32,396	33,402
196	..	64	1	227	22	404	10	39	..	985	11	68	..	671	42	3,119	4,413
1,507	101	15,719	12,026	515	143	508	34	332	..	2,959	97	268	..	4,207	223	41,415	89,817

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

6 P. S. Mai

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Adabari	120	563	599	Dalingkote Tea Garden	32	1,416	1,660	Manabari Tea Garden, II	26	1,313	1,731
Anandapur	80	847	1,121	Damdin Hat	53	507	627	Manabari Tea Garden, I	27		
Agandapur Tea Garden	81	1,670	1,883	Damdin Tea Garden	45	1,731	5,982	Menglam Tea Garden	31	1,616	2,135
Apalchand	86	(a)	(a)	Damdin Tea Garden, II	47	(b)	(b)	Moneyhope Tea Garden	10	589	813
Apalchand Forest	84	1,130	814	Demkajhora	63	693	933	Neolabati	89	791	739
Bagrakote Tea Garden, I	14	4,094	4,167	Dhalabari	79	991	1,260	Neora	71	524	912
Bagrakote Tea Garden, II	15			Ellenbury Tea Garden	4	1,322	1,437	Neora Nadi Tea Garden	74	1,917	3,031
Bagrakote Tea Garden, V	16			Gandhavi Tea Garden	12	592	963	Newlenoo Tea Garden	56	1,388	2,110
Bagrakote Tea Garden, III	17			Gochimari	88	829	897	Nichchaisa	68	752	1,410
Baintguri Tea Garden	51	2,780	3,598	Gojaldoba Tea Garden	85	669	122	Nidamjhora Tea Garden	57	1,063	1,438
Belabari Tea Garden	43	396	1,006	Golabari	90	424	361	Nipuchhapur	77	634	857
Baragharia	78	1,017	1,069	Gurjanjhora Tea Garden	34	935	1,453	Nipuchhapur Tea Garden	67	1,090	1,376
Barons Tea Garden, I	48	1,590	(b)	Haihaipathar	64	1,928	2,338	Odlabari	23	1,643	2,713
Barons Tea Garden, II & III	49			Haihaipathar Tea Garden, II	59	1,635	603	Odlabari Tea Garden	22	1,579	732
Barons Tea Garden, IV	50			Haihaipathar Tea Garden, I	60			Paschim Damdin	46	803	717
Basusuba	116	556	977	Haihaipathar Tea Garden, III	61			Paschim Dolaisgaon	91	543	848
Betbari Tea Garden	44	590	717	Hanskhali	21	901	827	Paschim Mauamari	110	(a)	389
Biduradanga	117	478	710	Jhar Majhgram	97	1,888	622	Paschim Premganj	111	(a)	(a)
Chak Maulani	121	963	1,112	Jhar Matiali	123	1,352	2,133	Paschim Sangapara	114	51	227
Chapadanga	103	745	769	Kalagaity	7	149	52	Paschim Totgaon	1	(a)	(a)
Chel Tea Garden	41	669	247	Kalagaity Tea Garden	6	451	440	Patharjhora Tea Garden	30	2,207	2,809
Chengmari Dangapara	107	(a)	66	Kantadighi Kumarpura	69	872	1,075	Patibari Tea Garden	13	**	**
Chengmari Hat	106	374	300	Kharjantal, I	37	(a)	(a)	Phulbari Tea Garden, I	11	1,247	1,917
Chengmari Forest	160/90	(a)	7	Kharjantal, II	38	(a)	(a)	Phulbari Tea Garden, II	18	(a)	(a)
Chikanmati	100	472	550	Kodalkati	75	602	1,043	Purbba Damdin	66	653	923
Chyti Tea Garden	42	288	73	Kranti	98	1,468	2,600	Purbba Dolaisgaon	92	500	632
Dakshin Chak Maulani	119	735	1,359	Kumiai	70	428	935	Purbba Kantadighi Kumarpura	72	43	89
Dakshin Chengmari	108	(a)	108	Kumiai Tea Garden	52	1,314	1,457	Purbba Mauamari	109	(a)	285
Dakshin Hanskhali	82	1,225	1,221	Lataguri	124	1,600	1,314	Purbba Premganj	113	(a)	(a)
Dakshin Kantadighi Kumarpura	73	487	769	Mai	62	1,760	*	Purbba Sangapara	115	354	543
Dakshin Khalpara	104	1,011	721	Malnadi Tea Garden	33	457	546	Purbba Totgaon	2	(a)	(a)
Dakshin Majhgram	99	567	790	Maihati Forest	93	(a)	(a)	Premganj Majhali	112	78	107
Dakshin Matiali	118	933	1,747	Maihati Tea Garden	94	2,321	2,684	Rajadanga	76	433	668
Dakshin Odlabari	24	471	1,966	Manabari	28	69	441	Rangmati Tea Garden	26	2,668	5,096
Dakshin Phulbari	20	143	67								
Dakshin Saripukur	102	821	1,097								

(a) Uninhabited

(b) Included with J. L. No. 45

(c) Included with J. L. No. 11

** Included with J. L. No. 12

* Included in Mai (Non-Municipality)

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

6 P. S. Mal—contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Ranichera Tea Garden, I	39	625	993	Targhara	23	541	998	Uttar Matiali	122	913	1,689
Ranichera Tea Garden, II & III	40	577	457	Tecimla	63	1,174	1,938	Uttar Phatbari	19	39	48
				Tunbari Tea Garden	38	625	724	Uttar Baripakuri	101	1,090	1,364
				Turibari	29	519	453				
Saogon	8	471	450	Upper Neora Tea Garden	54	(e)	347	Washbari Tea Garden	5	2,021	2,758
Saogon Tea Garden	9	(d)	1,151	Uttar Chengmari	95	187	539	Mal (Non-Municipality)†			9,085
Sidabari	87	362	223	Uttar Hanakhali	83	(f)	881	Rural		93,219	126,032
Sisubari Tea Garden	55	1,215	968	Uttar Khalpara	105	839	1,837	Urban			9,085
Sunderibati	3	93	125	Uttar Majhgram	96	824	1,166	Grand Total		95,219‡	128,117
Sylli Tea Garden	35	2,390	3,043								

(d) Included with J. L. No. 14, 15, 16 & 17

(e) Included with J. L. No. 74

(f) Included with J. L. No. 82

† Treated as town for the first time in 1961

‡ Included a total population of 7,061 of the *mauzas* (Adabari, Chak Maulani, Dakshin Chak Maulani, Dakshin Matiali, Jhar Matiali, Lataguri and Uttar Matiali) transferred from Matiali Police Station

DIRECTORY

WORKERS															
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
35	36														
1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
..	..	353	25	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
5	..	494	450	..	..	14	..	..	..	70	3	10	..	125	14
..	..	113	61	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..
31	7	267	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	5	..
..	..	166	141	3	..	..	..	..	..	38	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	511	331	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	1	1	..	33	4
..	..	826	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	10
2	..	878	610	..	..	2	..	..	..	48	1	88	..	120	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included with J. L. No. 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
10	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	198	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	..
..	..	146	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	5	..	27	1
21	3	374	20	..	..	3	1	27	..	29	16	..	..	43	..
93	..	92	1	..	..	107	..	4	..	196	9	263	..	381	12
..	..	342	288	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	..	29	3
15	2	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	3	5
21	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..
..	..	198	24	5	..	2	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	21	..
1	..	552	379	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	61	7
..	..	430	297	..	..	..	..	6	..	8	1	1	..	2	1
..	..	167	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	2
..	..	449	289	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	2
..	..	795	581	..	..	2	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	46	2
36	40	1,378	987	16	..	3	20	..	7	22	..	3	..	39	18
..	1	230	158	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	19	6
..	..	312	38	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited	..	5	..	1	..	10	..
..	..	70	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	202	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	178	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..
6	..	1,168	1,399	..	..	3	..	1	..	34	5	5	..	47	4
..	..	5	1	..	..	7	1	30	12	7	..	1	..	5	..

Included with J. L. No. 45

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	965	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	9	..	901	1,028
..	..	593	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	517	198
..	..	11	1	11	..	17	..	9	..	151	..	54	..	36	3	153	160
..	..	95	77	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	76	94
..	..	421	79	..	..	5	..	42	..	8	..	2	..	11	..	372	28
3	..	537	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	11	..	..	23	..	499	842
..	..	417	338	..	..	..	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	8	..	304	349
..	..	160	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	2	..	8	3	203	331
..	..	206	139	..	..	..	..	179	..	12	..	1	..	33	..	218	331
..	..	132	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	23	..	158	189
..	..	134	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	41	41	141	248
42	..	4	4	1	1	..	Included in Mal (Non-Municipality)	4	..	..	..	8	..	23	1	371	769
54	1	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	76	12	479	1,120
7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	199	357
26	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	15	..	204	431
1	..	402	318	..	..	36	..	..	..	23	..	4	..	5	1	348	423
..	..	20	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	104	4	12	..	42	4	235	728
8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	228	517
10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	20	1	220	366
10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	12	..	15	3	156	424
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	9
..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	67	1	2	..	11	..	169	262
..	..	739	58	..	..	..	..	29	..	6	..	..	..	40	..	723	1,434
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	219	381
2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	143	258
9	3	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	1	144	284
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	346	594
39	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	2	277	571
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	..	241	568
..	..	535	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	381	535
61	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	317	77
..	..	320	174	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	174	263
10	6	210	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	..	100	11	280	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	32
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	Uninhabited	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	42	77
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	1	..	1	..	12	..	163	314
13	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	158	296
18	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	94	136
8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	28	1	148	173
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	152	276
1	..	795	1,258	..	..	10	..	Uninhabited	..	15	..	2	..	80	..	717	793
5	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	5	5	199	176
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	2	369	603
17	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	266
95	1	..	1,000	..	..	42	..	..	..	241	2	..	..	17	..	998	1,241
18	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	185	233
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	199	268
..
21	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	282	608
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	4	..	..	2	..	220	213
6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	27	1	200	311
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	203
47	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	352	583

VILLAGE

WORKERS

1

S.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6 P. S. Mai—consid.																	
106	Chengmari Hat 2P	792.48	129	31	300	170	130	16	12	37	34	34	7	116	16	70	14
107	Chengmari Dangapara	829.18	18	11	66	49	17	4	..	..	..	17	2	38	..	10	..
108	Dakshin Chengmari	1,201.33	213	116	108	66	42	39	29	15	9	15	1	47	9	35	8
109	Purbba Masamari	699.05	54	48	285	124	161	89	52	..	..	27	6	86	..	53	..
110	Pashchim Masamari	706.24	97	79	389	212	177	205	169	..	..	50	4	127	2	122	..
111	Pashchim Premganj	815.29						Uninhabited									
112	Premganj Majhiali	875.56	94	46	167	97	70	58	37	1	..	5	2	68	10	63	10
113	Purbba Premganj	668.24						Uninhabited									
114	Pashchim Sangapara	940.60	106	74	327	185	142	171	128	..	..	10	..	116	..	112	..
115	Purbba Sangapara	799.99	243	76	543	249	294	39	21	15	17	70	6	137	..	137	..
116	Basusuba P	1,536.49	577	182	977	534	443	297	269	32	28	116	5	337	77	270	63
117	Biduradanga P	568.75	430	118	710	380	330	171	146	37	33	156	11	209	22	202	22
118	Dakshin Matiali P	1,402.20	531	220	1,747	871	876	51	503	49	335	143	9	362	15	349	15
119	Dakshin Chak Maulani	926.24	119	78	1,359	687	672	423	421	69	52	204	55	264	6	188	5
120	Adabari P	734.46	325	121	599	286	313	79	112	14	22	35	1	161	1	154	1
121	Chak Majani P, Rho	1,063.86	769	218	1,112	621	491	485	376	8	10	123	26	313	55	278	54
122	Uttar Matiali	1,372.79	528	139	1,689	713	976	359	307	151	31	105	18	435	468	414	468
123	Uttar Matiali P	1,835.88	494	369	2,133	1,160	973	964	822	163	121	231	32	690	130	585	123
124	Lainaguri 2P, H, L	666.79	777	502	1,814	1,447	367	561	250	94	70	537	316	809	46	139	17
125	Chengmari Forest	918.40	2	2	7	3	4	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
Mai (Non-Municipality)		0.99 Sq. miles	1,817	1,908	9,085	5,381	3,704	443	291	100	83	2,894	1,339	2,693	96	5	2
Rural		208.9 Sq. miles	40,213	26,759	126,032	68,221	57,811	14,376	10,221	27,621	27,748	14,992	3,241	39,146	16,432	14,142	3,191
Urban		1.0 Sq. miles	1,817	1,908	9,085	5,381	3,704	443	291	100	83	2,894	1,339	2,693	96	5	2
Grand Total		209.9 Sq. miles	42,030	28,667	135,117	73,602	61,515	14,819	10,512	27,721	27,831	17,886	4,580	41,839	16,528	14,147	3,193

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
22	2	..	9	..	13	2	34	114
9	19	..	11	17
..	12	1	19	33
..	33	..	38	161
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	85	175
..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	29	60
4	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	69	142
..	112	294
..	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	64	4	197	366
1	3	..	..	..	3	..	171	300
6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	309	861
7	1	..	..	13	..	..	..	56	1	423	666
3	1	..	..	..	3	..	125	312
11	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	13	..	308	436
3	3	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	278	308
25	..	12	..	..	..	9	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	58	1	470	843
10	2	22	..	13	..	..	..	35	..	214	8	46	..	330	19	638	321
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
1,057	93	17,686	12,762	114	32	349	29	544	21	1,767	88	588	..	2,899	216	29,075	41,379
3	..	28	1	90	2	188	..	131	8	1,065	11	371	2	812	70	2,688	3,608
1,063	93	17,714	12,763	204	34	537	29	675	29	2,832	99	959	2	3,711	286	31,763	44,987

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Sadar Subdivision

7 P. S. Mitiail

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Aibhil Tea Garden	136	1,762	2,197	Indong Tea Garden	147	2,040	2,839	Paschim Batabari	136	134	359
Baradighi	128	149	118	Juranti Tea Garden	138	2,168	3,023	Purbba Batabari	137	835	1,563
Baradighi Tea Garden	127	2,960	3,926	Kharlarbandar	154	104	393	Saibari	130	1,149	1,644
Batabari Tea Garden	155	1,100	1,417	Kilkote Tea Garden	148	1,541	2,357	Samsing Tea Garden	141	3,816	5,136
Bataigole Tea Garden	132	529	695	Mangalbari	150	577	1,807	Sathkaya Tea Garden, I	133	2,593	1,739
Chalauni Tea Garden	140	2,383	3,591	Matiali Hat	146	1,335	2,120	Sathkaya Tea Garden, II	131		415
Chalsa Mahabari	149	1,021	926	Matiali Tea Garden	143	2,654	3,771	Sathkaya Tea Garden, IV	152		•
Chalsa Tea Garden	144	2,003	2,466	Mathachulka	129	1,013	1,377	Sathkaya Tea Garden, V	153		790
Chalsa Tea Garden, III	145			Nagaisuri Tea Garden	137	2,329	2,645	Sonagachhi Tea Garden	134	1,381	1,935
Chhaosaphali	126	221	335	Nakhati Tea Garden	135	1,296	1,475	Uttar Dhupjhora	158	826	1,341
Dakshin Dhupjhora	159	858	1,201	Noora Majhiali	131	656	710	Yongtong Tea Garden	142	1,699	2,164
Engo Tea Garden	139	478	642	Nimna Tandu Forest	125	517	379	Total		42,127†	57,097

* Included with J. L. No. 151

† Excludes a total population of 7,061 of *mauzas* (Adabari, Chak Maulani, Dakshin Chak Maulani, Dakshin Matiali, Jhar Matiali, Lataguri and Uttar Matiali) transferred to Mal Police Station.

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7 P. S. Mitail																	
125	Nimna Tandu Forest P	9,421.00	71	71	379	201	178	3	5	136	124	7	7	97	9	97	9
126	Chhaosaphai	678.65	152	62	335	189	146	83	..	46	116	17	6	116	6	113	6
127	Baradighi Tea Garden P	1,838.01	1,093	979	3,926	2,122	1,804	90	277	1,583	805	495	147	1,106	701	2	..
128	Baradighi	587.74	46	20	118	70	48	5	..	65	46	70	48	46	6	46	6
129	Mathachuika P	1,455.24	641	269	1,577	836	741	156	72	398	350	208	15	509	189	442	178
130	Saibari P, Po	2,051.76	654	287	1,644	884	760	97	189	493	445	168	17	567	300	541	300
131	Neora Majhiali	990.87	215	127	710	386	324	22	20	259	203	179	6	228	137	200	135
132	Bataigole Tea Garden Po	781.16	243	154	695	372	323	184	..	340	307	41	4	204	148	..	1
133	Sathkaya Tea Garden, I P	1,880.76	209	209	1,739	928	811	178	65	646	686	104	37	518	297	13	56
134	Bonagachhi Tea Garden P	1,452.83	592	443	1,935	1,036	899	11	6	796	611	189	51	485	445	27	34
135	Nakhati Tea Garden P	1,179.86	388	371	1,475	796	679	183	..	597	545	88	16	442	305	2	2
136	Ajbhil Tea Garden P	1,735.46	376	577	2,197	1,162	1,035	235	672	302	229	296	36	674	476	24	22
137	Nagalsuri Tea Garden P	2,382.49	717	693	2,645	1,422	1,223	44	255	927	702	324	50	804	555	2	2
138	Juranti Tea Garden P	1,843.84	740	820	3,025	1,562	1,463	44	130	948	911	268	36	939	714	19	36
139	Bago Tea Garden P	399.84	160	160	642	336	306	23	17	186	180	142	20	181	125	..	..
140	Chalauni Tea Garden P	1,924.79	776	757	3,591	1,896	1,695	107	128	337	300	245	77	807	654	..	..
141	Samsing Tea Garden P	1,878.01	1,112	1,026	5,136	2,546	2,590	403	226	451	260	893	169	1,335	1,066	..	..
142	Yongtong Tea Garden P	1,244.03	564	505	2,164	1,130	1,034	260	170	418	389	242	24	550	358	3	1
143	Matiali Tea Garden P	2,621.50	1,100	980	3,771	1,975	1,796	40	204	699	590	470	76	1,139	882	3	1
144	Chalsa Tea Garden P, Po	1,472.52	676	694	2,466	1,398	1,068	81	94	1,040	755	312	60	767	382	..	..
145	Chalsa Tea Garden, III	88.24	617	526	2,120	1,305	815	55	27	30	26	550	180	803	12	..	..
146	Matiali Hat 2P, H, Po, 2L, D	77.04	617	526	2,120	1,305	815	55	27	30	26	550	180	803	12	..	..
147	Indong Tea Garden P	2,130.45	807	792	2,839	1,445	1,394	60	82	1,041	833	266	50	772	545	10	13
148	Kilkote Tea Garden P	1,656.29	617	617	2,357	1,291	1,066	32	27	1,043	886	88	22	850	493	..	..
149	Chalsa Mahabari P, L	737.37	304	148	926	505	421	35	114	277	247	79	17	339	152	208	129
150	Mangalbari P	1,608.52	442	659	1,807	955	852	59	43	350	307	300	115	545	56	133	6
151	Sathkaya Tea Garden, II	44.25	123	124	415	208	207	..	..	207	207	204	..	145	112	13	32
152	Sathkaya Tea Garden, IV	290.71	226	226	790	406	384	53	53	266	258	1	..	255	180	12	35
153	Sathkaya Tea Garden, V	94.78	143	71	393	210	183	48	48	140	121	53	4	135	59	110	51
154	Kharlarbandar	575.30	143	71	393	210	183	48	48	140	121	53	4	135	59	110	51
155	Batabari Tea Garden P	857.54	401	382	1,417	776	641	7	5	324	468	176	25	412	250	36	..
156	Pachim Batabari	326.93	80	35	358	176	182	83	..	83	73	26	5	70	46	69	46
157	Purbba Batabari P, Po	1,332.25	477	222	1,563	990	573	152	10	200	221	144	46	660	134	302	133
158	Uttar Dhupjhora P	1,002.01	273	220	1,341	757	584	164	50	313	301	153	23	609	132	321	70
159	Dakshin Dhupjhora P	1,400.41	368	210	1,201	668	533	208	38	175	48	92	11	386	166	369	162
Total (Entirely Rural)		79.6 Sq. miles	15,403	13,436	57,697	30,939	26,758	3,205	3,027	15,116	12,550	6,890	1,400	17,495	10,092	3,117	1,466

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	169
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	73	140
..	..	1,024	697	3	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	52	4	1,016	1,103
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	42
38	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	21	3	327	332
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	317	460
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	..	158	187
3	1	197	146	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	168	175
5	1	468	238	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	25	2	410	314
..	..	458	411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	454
..	..	436	303	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	354	374
..	..	633	454	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..	488	539
2	..	729	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	61	12	614	668
..	..	868	674	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	1	..	..	34	3	673	749
..	..	164	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	155	181
..	..	752	654	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	43	..	1,089	1,041
..	..	1,162	1,064	20	..	20	..	14	..	46	2	29	..	44	..	1,211	1,324
4	4	495	351	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	34	2	580	676
..	..	1,078	880	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	51	1	836	914
..	..	763	382	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	631	686
..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	552	8	..	..	231	1	502	803
..	..	713	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	43	2	673	849
..	..	850	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	441	573
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	73	20	166	269
..
41	16	14	3	1	16	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	..	270	10	410	796
7	..	125	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	95
5	1	231	142	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	151	204
8	..	..	..	12	8	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	75	124
..	..	360	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	364	391
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	136
46	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	127	..	43	..	330	439
3	..	71	53	75	..	..	..	89	1	..	6	..	..	50	2	148	452
4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	202	367
208	36	11,608	8,474	124	25	21	..	267	1	826	26	169	..	1,155	64	13,444	16,864

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

8 P. S. Madarihat

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Ballaiguri	15	417	870
Bandapani Tea Garden	5	2,438	3,153
Birpara Tea Garden	45	4,783	8,232
Chapaguri	40	354	851
Dakshin Khairbari	24	560	765
Dakshin Madarihat	21	246	1,351
Dakshin Rangalibazna	37	514	893
Dakshin Sisubari	38	464	769
Dalmore Tea Garden	44	4,235	5,644
Dangapara	48	181	91
Dheklapara Tea Garden	3	1,221	655
Dimdima Tea Garden	47	2,905	3,768
Dumchi	41	119	244
Dumchi Forest	34	101	211
Dumchipara Tea Garden	32	3,481	3,592
Garganda Tea Garden	9	2,294	3,240
Garochera Bandapani	6	*	175
Gopalpur Tea Garden	42	2,971	3,759

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Hantupara Tea Garden	31	3,699	3,155
Holapara Forest	14	20	147
Hosainabad Tea Garden	43	1,203	1,827
Islamabad	25	821	1,308
Joybirpara Tea Garden	4	1,438	2,392
Khairbari Forest	23	103	351
Lankapara Tea Garden	10	3,629	4,260
Lankaparahat	11	357	200
Madhya Chhekamari	27	405	671
Madhya Khairbari	29	72	1,093
Madhya Madarihat	19	478	843
Madhya Rangalibazna	36	1,225	2,299
Makrapara Tea Garden	7	1,834	1,675
Mujnai Tea Garden	30	2,416	3,744
Nangdala Tea Garden	46	2,369	3,441
Nepania	1	150	283

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Paschim Khairbari	26	675	75
Paschim Madarihat	22	370	690
Purbha Khairbari	17	571	733
Purbha Madarihat	20	272	345
Ramibora Tea Garden	33	2,082	1,713
Rahimpur Tea Garden	49	417	781
Riti Forest	2	84	229
Saragaon	50	208	416
Sieha Jumsa	51	838	1,012
Titi Forest	12	2	*
Totopara	13	567	1,160
Tulipara Tea Garden	8	1,407	2,029
Uttar Chhekamari	28	605	640
Uttar Khairbari	16	201	441
Uttar Madarihat	18	1,580	1,872
Uttar Rangalibazna	35	748	804
Uttar Sisubari	39	616	868
Total		59,486	81,344

* Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		All Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALIPUR DUARS SUBDIVISION																	
<i>8 P. S. Madarihat</i>																	
1	Nepania P	1,007.70	68	68	283	162	121	80	..	77	53	1	..	131	85	125	83
2	Riti Forest	3,136.00	45	46	229	136	93	8	5	128	88	11	..	88	45	13	44
3	Dhekpara Tea Garden 2P	1,390.44	321	310	635	258	397	..	..	250	397	112	32	82	16	..	..
4	Joybirpara Tea Garden P	1,030.31	429	394	2,392	1,345	1,047	77	88	1,268	299	255	18	852	486	..	..
5	Bandapani Tea Garden P, Po	5,819.37	838	651	3,153	1,564	1,589	41	54	831	808	416	64	903	496	95	9
6	Garochera Bandapani	481.75	36	36	175	92	83	42	..	..	..	10	..	56	34	36	34
7	Makrapara Tea Garden P, Po	2,863.71	539	452	1,675	847	828	76	72	163	111	213	67	472	355	94	65
8	Tulsipara Tea Garden P	2,502.79	450	442	2,029	1,099	930	148	47	466	476	184	24	420	328	5	..
9	Garganda Tea Garden P	2,332.36	740	732	3,240	1,536	1,704	455	166	330	527	174	43	845	778	5	8
10	Lankapara Tea Garden P	4,092.75	1,117	1,114	4,860	2,594	2,266	256	129	111	97	374	63	1,124	684	130	7
11	Lankaparahat P, Po	23.55	74	74	200	159	41	..	..	150	..	124	38	52	3	6	..
12	Titil Forest	7,715.00	..	..	..	..	..	Uninhabited		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Totopara	1,996.76	169	169	1,160	632	528	..	..	423	193	33	2	413	297	259	219
14	Holapara Forest	3,354.00	38	38	147	82	65	1	..	38	34	24	..	30	..	..	..
15	Bullalguri P	1,008.90	151	140	870	515	355	43	42	286	20	43	8	286	182	279	181
16	Uttar Khairbari 2P	501.91	172	123	441	315	126	14	13	229	83	38	11	185	..	142	..
17	Purbba Khairbari	608.48	148	90	733	399	334	..	..	..	..	96	16	250	161	197	152
18	Uttar Madarihat P, Po, L, D	1,061.08	781	497	1,872	1,159	713	38	38	124	97	496	214	633	196	268	148
19	Madhya Madari- hat 2P	851.55	294	172	843	467	376	9	6	149	140	42	4	292	166	174	165
20	Purbba Madarihat P	625.36	283	98	545	277	268	88	46	7	79	47	9	163	39	154	23
21	Dakshin Madarihat	810.32	489	205	1,351	861	490	60	50	34	21	95	16	566	29	266	27
22	Paschim Madarihat	820.97	238	134	690	368	322	53	45	175	140	66	3	228	29	213	29
23	Khairbari Forest	4,512.00	113	62	351	205	146	..	..	125	109	4	..	133	81	105	77
24	Dakshin Khairbari	612.74	278	109	765	432	333	32	29	181	173	135	32	228	75	214	74
25	Islamabad P	869.24	222	221	1,308	682	626	36	28	98	98	229	55	368	25	349	25
26	Paschim Khairbari 2P, H	728.77	310	175	757	344	413	207	191	93	71	153	35	120	77	68	49
27	Madhya Chhekamari	649.52	266	108	671	369	302	145	132	171	133	78	8	218	59	194	53
28	Uttar Chhekamari	961.11	191	107	640	348	292	33	26	186	159	25	4	158	39	153	38
29	Madhya Khairbari P	1,248.08	161	219	1,093	597	496	29	24	458	423	65	10	384	84	359	84
30	Mujnai Tea Garden 2P, Po	1,837.48	979	665	3,744	1,868	1,876	42	44	957	812	301	117	824	480	83	6
31	Hantupara Tea Garden 2P, Po	3,039.61	1,254	1,090	3,155	1,975	1,180	229	198	638	619	336	79	1,115	452	..	..
32	Dumchipara Tea Garden P	2,571.84	1,026	998	3,592	1,994	1,598	172	141	477	476	387	109	722	491	3	4
33	Ramjhora Tea Garden 2P	1,494.00	534	534	1,715	1,117	598	78	87	240	205	256	62	604	413	..	..
34	Dumchi Forest	2,964.00	37	20	211	62	149	..	..	62	64	..	..	38	30	..	..
35	Uttar Rangali- bazna P, L	953.44	408	114	804	441	363	207	103	214	146	126	13	246	96	209	88
36	Madhya Rangali- bazna P, Po, L	1,293.69	723	326	2,299	1,118	1,181	220	196	372	329	288	75	580	136	451	102
37	Dakshin Rangali- bazna P	800.64	306	134	893	517	376	3	2	221	204	124	15	333	111	219	96
38	Dakshin Sisubari P	810.89	280	116	769	404	365	45	36	120	99	48	65	253	57	238	57
39	Uttar Sisubari P, Po	646.94	266	159	868	573	295	19	16	273	218	250	65	372	22	152	18
40	Chapaguri P	657.70	269	155	851	347	504	34	33	239	199	104	39	155	60	102	57
41	Domehi	854.08	28	32	244	85	159	62	55	15	18	4	..	81	23	76	23
42	Gopalpur Tea Garden, P Po	1,492.71	577	568	3,759	1,964	1,795	101	127	992	780	474	443	1,231	655	..	3
43	Hosainabad Tea Garden P	639.03	851	354	1,827	963	864	28	37	433	414	99	25	565	267	..	..
44	Dalmora Tea Garden P	5,660.05	912	889	5,644	2,755	2,889	196	223	416	564	166	50	1,405	888	265	180
45	Birpara Tea Garden 2P, H, Po, L	6,443.04	2,848	1,880	8,232	4,520	3,712	140	47	2,250	2,240	1,281	973	2,292	868	342	187
46	Nangdala Tea Garden P, Po	2,306.67	843	619	3,541	1,836	1,705	91	114	1,188	1,160	382	83	881	634	1	6
47	Dimdima Tea Garden P	3,010.55	881	827	3,768	2,049	1,719	13	2	1,217	1,191	472	88	1,056	564	44	2
48	Dangapara	348.85	29	29	91	26	65	..	..	26	65	..	..	9	40	5	40
49	Rahimpur Tea Garden	903.14	268	168	781	398	383	8	12	218	204	122	10	187	148	..	..
50	Sarugaon	593.53	45	45	416	253	163	15	8	134	111	..	..	208	117	194	116
51	Sisla Jmrha	1,050.02	171	168	1,012	370	642	31	28	302	227	35	11	293	165	261	154
Total (Entirely Rural)		146.9 Sq. miles	22,496	16,876	81,344	43,479	37,865	3,705	2,740	17,555	15,364	8,798	3,098	23,130	11,565	6,548	2,733

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	31	36
..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	48	48
..	..	65	16	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	176	381
..	..	812	483	2	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	28	3	493	561
12	..	595	465	16	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	174	21	661	1,093
19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	49
21	..	321	288	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	25	1	375	473
..	..	341	315	5	..	2	..	1	..	9	..	7	..	50	12	679	603
..	..	805	751	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	20	19	691	926
..	..	770	675	21	..	3	..	1	..	5	1	25	..	169	1	1,470	1,582
..	..	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	19	1	9	..	12	..	107	38
..	..	124	77	7	1	..	..	Uninhabited	..	3	..	..	..	20	..	219	231
..	..	27	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	65
..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	229	173
39	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	130	126
22	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	21	..	10	3	149	193
24	..	41	40	4	..	21	..	19	..	52	1	59	..	145	7	526	517
6	1	1	..	..	..	..	102	..	1	..	8	..	175	210
1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	114	229
18	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	243	1	1	..	35	1	295	461
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	140	203
..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	72	65
..	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	204	258
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	314	601
6	1	6	26	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	29	1	224	336
..	4	14	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	9	..	131	243
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	190	233
24	1	..	213	412
20	2	648	464	5	..	8	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	47	8	1,044	1,396
..	..	1,052	450	7	..	..	..	..	..	37	2	2	..	17	..	860	728
1	..	487	480	..	..	16	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	207	5	1,272	1,107
..	..	548	412	9	..	7	..	2	..	7	1	..	..	31	..	513	185
..	..	38	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	119
9	..	1	..	3	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	192	267
16	1	..	6	4	4	..	..	..	..	91	11	2	..	16	12	538	1,043
1	..	1	4	1	11	..	..	..	..	58	..	41	..	12	..	184	263
5	10	..	151	308
4	1	3	..	87	1	29	..	..	..	16	..	43	..	44	2	201	273
11	2	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	16	1	10	..	8	..	192	444
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	136
47	20	870	626	2	..	..	..	..	..	227	..	1	..	84	6	733	1,140
1	..	401	265	47	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	10	..	63	2	398	597
11	..	935	703	1	..	12	..	17	..	69	4	8	..	87	1	1,390	2,001
49	19	881	655	..	..	25	..	18	..	400	..	96	..	481	7	2,228	2,844
..	..	825	624	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	45	4	955	1,071
..	..	946	553	16	5	1	..	1	..	26	..	3	..	19	4	993	1,155
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	25
..	..	162	146	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	4	2	211	235
13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	46
9	2	1	..	9	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	9	77	473
409	40	11,806	8,536	292	64	163	..	66	..	1,465	36	383	..	1,990	140	20,240	26,200

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

9 P. S. Falakata

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Alinagar	70	1,100	1,491	Ghatpar Sarugram	58	606	949	Nabanagar	87	442	1,349
Badaitari	106	622	1,054	Gokulnagar	91	764	1,781	Narainpur	53	786	1,032
Baganbari	84	98	984	Guabarnagar	89	517	1,002	Parangarpar	97	789	1,342
Balasundar	92	831	1,083	Harinathpur	83	557	991	Paschim Deogaon	78	530	731
Bangsaidharpur	113	231	439	Hodainagar	72	1,186	1,807	Paschim Salkumar	103	634	1,044
Baradoba	95	486	498	Jatewar	71	1,365	2,753	Prasadenagar	90	915	1,779
Beltali Bhandani	82	785	1,079	Jay Chandpur	93	618	1,121	Purbba Deogaon	76	442	723
Bengkandi	69	656	1,131	Jharhbeltali	80	545	879	Purbba Jharhbeltali	81	686	1,033
Bhutnirghat	94	579	794	Jogendrapur	99	456	1,396	Raichanga	114	1,438	3,858
Chengmaritari	63	669	1,003	Jogijhora Barabak	52	958	1,695	Sarugaon Tea Garden	60	1,002	2,361
Chhota Salkumar	102	616	1,029	Kadambini Tea Garden	112	2,080	2,544	Satpukuria	100	357	727
Chuakhola	98	852	1,639	Kalipur	115	940	1,405	Sibsoathpur	107	909	1,321
Dakshin Deogaon	79	647	950	Karalbari	74	564	776	Sikhabari Sarugaon	62	609	761
Dakshin Parangarpar	111	693	810	Kathalbari	88	992	1,365	Talukertari	101	779	1,391
Dalgaon	68	899	1,432	Khagenhat	59	1,511	1,895	Tesati Tea Garden	66	2,407	3,275
Dalgaon Forest	65	110	179	Khasu Chandpara	105	875	1,712	Uma Charanpur	104	857	1,353
Dalgaon Tea Garden	67	3,178	3,478	Kahirarkot	85	470	769	Uttar Deogaon	75	744	1,075
Dalimpur	86	950	1,470	Kunjanagar	110	570	1,433	Falakata (Non-Municipality) ²			6,415
Dalmony Tea Garden	64	*	455	Lochhmandabri	108	591	1,418	Rural		56,788	86,810
Deomali	56	1,318	1,799	Madhya Deogaon	77	483	687	Urban			6,415
Dhanirampur	57	1,400	1,894	Mairadanga	109	887	1,555	Grand Total		56,788	91,923
Dhulagaon	73	661	1,156	Malsagaon	61	1,150	1,254				
Ethelbasi Tea Garden	55	964	1,480	Mechhuadhura Bala Bathani	54	813	1,123				
Falakata	96	3,011	†								

* Uninhabited

† Included in Falakata (Non-Municipality)

2 Treated as town for the first time in 1961

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>9 P. S. Falakata</i>																	
52	Jogijhora Barabak	1,284.73	299	286	1,695	1,040	655	17	19	495	452	141	26	749	341	374	291
53	Narsingpur P	1,546.41	238	189	1,032	546	486	89	76	271	264	79	13	341	215	293	207
54	Machhuadhura																
55	Bethbari	1,293.76	265	167	1,123	594	529	213	178	354	339	108	26	321	181	300	180
56	Tea Garden P	794.51	354	354	1,480	784	696	44	25	643	611	97	11	396	287	36	19
	Deomali P	1,641.60	432	350	1,799	957	842	366	340	219	171	153	31	550	167	480	157
57	Dhanirampur 2P	1,854.48	446	352	1,894	1,018	876	760	692	100	75	167	9	598	36	500	24
58	Ghatpar Sarugram																
59	2P	1,028.61	196	194	969	508	461	118	109	144	116	69	15	277	25	259	18
60	Khagenhat P, Po	1,540.33	398	360	1,895	999	896	588	508	225	233	225	28	596	18	487	4
	Sarugaon																
61	Tea Garden P	1,798.72	486	462	2,261	1,225	1,036	40	19	966	857	138	36	587	362	60	2
	Malsagaon P	1,210.03	274	210	1,234	682	572	408	340	143	100	114	14	413	99	348	94
62	Sishabari Sarugaon																
63	P	860.46	425	129	761	406	355	33	34	199	185	48	8	244	11	238	9
64	Chengmaritari	1,138.11	214	179	1,003	534	469	39	30	270	253	98	9	333	102	300	96
65	Daimoney																
	Tea Garden	719.36	101	101	455	246	209	1	1	237	204	21	..	133	101	9	10
66	Dalgaon Forest	1,471.00	52	23	179	87	92	9	7	77	84	5	2	52	43	49	43
	Tasati Tea																
	Garden P	1,496.69	1,026	771	3,275	1,678	1,597	126	150	1,195	1,230	197	57	855	620	11	4
67	Dalgaon																
	Tea Garden P	1,521.19	937	841	3,478	1,795	1,683	61	52	1,455	1,452	224	61	938	716	13	2
68	Dalgaon P	1,639.13	449	267	1,432	764	668	177	150	508	462	124	11	442	134	369	107
69	Bengkandi P	1,133.32	174	97	1,131	608	523	386	364	132	107	160	19	372	104	299	93
70	Alinagar 2P	1,156.81	428	332	1,491	760	731	610	597	25	21	125	20	428	24	372	3
71	Jateswar P, H, Po	1,059.60	831	514	2,753	1,527	1,226	465	427	27	24	513	244	850	68	392	42
72	Hedaitnagar P	1,506.00	491	285	1,807	994	813	640	510	20	28	248	48	550	149	445	138
73	Dhulagaon 2P	1,193.97	446	198	1,156	550	606	325	337	150	130	29	7	350	208	323	201
74	Karabari	790.62	213	116	776	415	361	76	71	328	281	44	2	225	32	215	32
75	Uttar Deogaon																
	P, Po	1,147.30	242	182	1,073	619	454	192	131	218	170	110	14	349	116	306	115
76	Purbba Deogaon	832.07	212	129	723	384	339	31	28	163	140	75	19	232	96	227	96
77	Madhya Deogaon P	608.18	179	122	687	380	307	..	8	49	37	49	13	219	102	208	102
78	Paschim Deogaon P	568.49	223	124	731	386	345	3	8	59	57	74	5	221	..	195	..
79	Dakshin Deogaon	939.82	241	166	950	455	495	..	..	94	100	101	28	240	32	224	32
80	Jharhbeltali P	1,021.01	278	159	879	472	407	210	119	44	32	174	52	260	48	236	45
81	Purbba Jharhbeltali P	1,005.93	285	172	1,033	534	499	444	423	14	16	132	23	307	7	289	6
82	Beltali Bhandani																
	2P	819.02	349	220	1,079	566	513	8	17	174	140	135	34	345	1	325	..
83	Harinathpur P	1,309.14	338	199	991	542	449	324	287	49	24	94	15	317	4	286	4
84	Baganbari P	854.54	225	171	984	524	460	233	210	44	43	151	54	289	58	209	54
85	Kahrarkot P	676.17	231	138	769	420	349	293	234	5	2	111	37	222	72	196	55
86	Dalimpur	1,422.64	357	282	1,470	805	665	625	530	3	94	223	21	485	23	439	21
87	Nabanagar 2P	1,581.86	426	255	1,349	727	622	502	434	62	49	224	60	410	21	376	20
88	Kathalhari 2P	1,206.28	308	282	1,365	713	652	485	440	1	..	238	38	403	13	373	5
89	Guabarnagar P	919.56	260	184	1,002	573	429	415	364	9	5	129	10	379	4	245	3
90	Pranodnagar 2P	1,379.21	412	330	1,779	928	851	490	462	49	37	298	46	524	8	453	8
91	Gokulnagar P	1,147.52	259	229	1,781	961	820	552	482	171	126	232	26	580	101	475	93
92	Balasundar 2P	1,151.54	174	173	1,083	563	520	478	452	33	32	86	10	312	2	277	1
93	Jay Chandpur	1,014.51	356	193	1,121	593	528	478	431	7	4	193	54	359	70	294	66
94	Bhutnirghat P, Po	858.68	235	160	794	452	342	266	214	24	13	124	27	283	32	238	30
95	Baradoba P	618.69	223	124	498	267	231	241	211	..	..	106	20	148	3	124	..
96	Falakata	1,218.93															
Included in Falakata (Non-Municipality)																	
97	Parangarpar P, H	1,409.51	273	311	1,542	850	692	122	91	135	68	390	138	432	19	271	13
98	Chuakhola	1,536.80	421	321	1,639	877	762	393	353	56	41	186	46	532	26	371	6
99	Jogendrapur P	1,336.14	400	268	1,396	737	659	372	336	42	35	155	31	433	8	360	3
100	Satapkuria	1,261.97	300	142	727	382	345	226	213	77	71	56	2	217	73	187	69
101	Talukertari	1,718.91	277	277	1,591	855	756	539	475	184	173	98	16	483	150	456	140
102	Chhota Salkumar	1,048.88	204	198	1,029	571	458	236	190	291	233	67	10	358	207	334	207
	P, Rho																
103	Paschim Salkumar	941.37	235	180	1,044	545	499	44	42	349	329	36	7	300	136	271	135
	P																
104	Uma Charanpur P	1,341.70	468	276	1,553	836	717	92	83	247	210	124	19	481	24	435	19
105	Khan Chandpara P	1,609.07	406	337	1,712	898	814	271	256	423	380	98	9	660	114	617	113
106	Badaitari P	974.63	278	200	1,034	538	516	149	171	79	73	133	22	311	72	273	71

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
223	48	2	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	37	1	..	..	103	1	291	314
11	4	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	205	271
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	..	273	348
4	..	288	265	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	2	..	54	3	388	400
39	..	1	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	407	673
26	..	3	..	3	11	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	61	1	420	840
10	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	231	436
41	..	8	2	7	3	5	..	2	..	6	9	..	..	40	..	403	878
2	..	147	97	1	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	365	263	638	674
24	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	33	2	369	473
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	162	344
9	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	11	..	201	367
..	..	119	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	113	308
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	49
15	3	739	608	8	1	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	73	4	823	977
12	..	799	710	..	1	24	..	1	..	43	..	..	..	46	3	857	967
3	..	19	12	6	9	1	5	4	..	21	..	..	..	19	1	322	534
23	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	1	..	35	4	236	419
20	6	15	..	8	..	5	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	19	..	332	707
36	..	13	..	39	15	..	..	4	..	229	..	1	..	136	11	677	1,158
44	7	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	29	1	444	664
10	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	3	200	398
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	190	379
1	..	1	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	270	338
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	243
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	161	205
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	165	345
12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	215	463
10	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	9	..	212	339
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	227	492
10	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	221	512
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	225	445
9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	32	3	235	482
3	..	..	..	1	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	198	277
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	2	320	642
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	1	317	601
22	1	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	310	639
39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	93	1	194	423
20	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	41	..	404	843
46	..	11	..	8	6	3	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	32	1	381	719
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	1	251	318
21	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	24	2	254	438
27	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	169	310
12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	7	..	119	228
Included in Palakata (Non-Municipality)																	
44	1	2	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	56	..	8	..	35	5	418	673
59	2	8	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	44	3	2	..	42	9	345	736
51	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	14	1	504	651
13	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	4	..	165	272
18	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	3	352	666
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	213	251
9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	14	..	245	249
23	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	4	255	603
35	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	258	708
16	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	12	1	227	444

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
9 P. S. Falakata—contd.																	
107	Sibnathpur 2P	1,424.93	269	263	1,521	770	751	322	317	242	246	107	9	463	139	414	155
108	Lochhmandabri P	1,259.42	315	231	1,418	763	635	242	187	198	165	117	13	443	89	417	88
109	Mairadanga	1,859.59	388	299	1,555	833	722	303	265	156	140	170	12	485	41	449	35
110	Kunjanagar	1,538.86	341	287	1,433	776	657	515	440	181	182	76	14	483	86	428	79
111	Dakshin Parangarpar 5P	786.24	161	161	810	458	332	1	1	87	76	137	20	239	..	184	..
112	Kadambini Tea Garden P	1,784.20	585	526	2,544	1,420	1,124	53	32	833	794	388	122	808	465	27	9
113	Bangsaidharpur P	1,077.55	82	82	439	239	200	71	63	94	66	25	2	143	36	137	36
114	Raichanga 3P	1,948.03	1,025	683	3,858	2,066	1,792	596	512	71	55	767	298	1,102	25	446	6
115	Kalipur P	1,637.83	314	270	1,405	731	674	535	496	80	74	117	20	438	38	378	38
Falakata (Non-Municipality) 4P. H, 2Po, L, Rho		1.90 Sq. miles	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,532	2,881	524	438	31	17	1,695	771	1,384	51	203	3
Rural		120.7 Sq. miles	21,730	16,085	85,510	45,706	39,804	16,943	15,044	13,300	12,211	9,433	2,113	26,295	6,624	18,622	3,754
Urban		1.9 Sq. miles	1,777	1,267	6,413	3,532	2,881	524	438	31	17	1,695	771	1,384	51	203	3
Grand Total		122.6 Sq. miles	23,507	17,352	91,923	49,238	42,685	17,467	15,482	13,331	12,228	11,128	2,884	27,679	6,675	18,825	3,757

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
10	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	23	4	307	392
13	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	130	546
13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	4	348	481
9	..	6	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	28	..	293	371
4	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	33	..	219	332
5	2	544	448	..	..	3	..	195	5	2	..	..	..	32	1	612	699
4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	96	164
47	1	50	4	12	4	27	1	48	..	326	..	10	..	136	9	964	1,767
33	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	18	..	293	636
22	..	26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	483	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
1,290	97	2,801	2,237	153	100	123	24	271	5	1,001	38	31	..	2,003	369	19,411	33,100
22	..	26	..	70	1	60	5	7	..	483	..	91	..	420	42	2,148	2,830
1,312	97	2,827	2,237	223	101	183	29	278	5	1,486	38	122	..	2,423	411	21,599	36,010

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

10 P. S. Kalchini

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Adma	236/37	137†	236	Dalsingpara Tea Garden	7	4,722	5,932	Parmalangi	16	244	70
Atlabari Tea Garden	26	2,581	3,776	Dima Tea Garden	28	4,109	7,449	Purbba Satali	19	1,269	1,663
Beech Tea Garden	8	3,151	4,293	Gabur Baara Forest	6	521	604	Radharani Tea Garden	32	734	957
Bharnobari Tea Garden	9	3,028	4,015	Hamiltonganj	29(III)	*	2,147	Raimatang	29(I)	*	2,938
Bhatkhawa Tea Garden	25	2,933	4,261	Joygaon	2	530	1,249	Rajbhat Tea Garden	27	2,342	2,909
Bhatpara Tea Garden	30	4,059	5,728	Kalchini Tea Garden	29	12,191	7,854	Rangamati Tea Garden	36	4,332	6,301
Bhutri Forest	35	304	308	Madhu Tea Garden	12	2,214	2,880	Santbari	234/37	19†	140
Buxa Hill Forest	37	1,406	1,536	Madhya Satali	17	695	1,291	Satali Mandalpara	18	1,233	1,334
Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda	38	1,989	2,003	Malangi Tea Garden	10	3,971	5,772	Satali Nakadala	22	811	1,035
Buxa Forest (Raja Bhat Khawa)	39	3,567	4,115	Mechiabasti	3	470	480	Satali Tea Garden	11	2,534	3,229
Chinchula T. E.	29(II)	*	2,452	Mechpara Tea Garden	31	3,765	4,627	Saudamini Tea Garden	15	1,464	2,066
Chunabhati	235/37	227†	1,186	Nilpara Forest	14	64	61	Torsa Tea Garden	4	2,069	3,200
Chuapara	34	388	76	Nimti Domohant	42	539	957	Uttar Barajhar Forest	1	18	30
Chuapara Tea Garden	31	3,823	4,699	Nimtighora Tea Garden	40	1,943	2,475	Uttar Latabari	24	1,271	2,116
Chhota Joygaon	5	46	150	Paschim Satali	20	802	1,014	Uttar Mendabari	43	917	1,484
Dakshin Latabari	23	775	849					Uttar Satali	13	193	94
Dakshin Mendabari	41	489	729					Total		85,993‡	117,184
Dakshin Satali	21	1,001	1,330								

* Included with J. L. No. 29

† Mauzas included in Kumargram Police Station in 1951 Census

‡ Included a total population of 383 for J. L. Nos 235/37, 234/37 and 236/37. which were shown in Kumargram Police Station in 1951

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

I.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
10 P. S. Kalchini																	
1	Uttar Barajhar Forest	21,651.00	8	4	30	10	20	..	..	1	..	6	5	5	..	..	..
2	Joygaon P, Po	834.68	269	265	1,249	719	530	31	45	159	128	197	51	484	50	306	50
3	Meebiabasti P	982.11	124	95	480	275	205	16	12	126	109	27	7	179	40	129	38
4	Torsa Tea Garden P	3,329.48	866	627	3,280	1,851	1,429	150	134	769	706	374	60	924	443	..	..
5	Chhoti Joygaon	99.36	23	23	150	88	62	..	..	6	8	11	..	56	34	37	30
6	Gaburbasra Forest P	11,846.40	164	87	604	328	276	1	3	202	164	32	1	189	60	108	57
7	Dalsingpara Tea Garden P, Po	4,898.10	1,496	1,485	5,932	2,869	3,063	463	511	641	596	655	148	1,134	854	100	55
8	Beech Tea Garden P, Po	1,628.62	141	1,056	4,293	2,264	2,029	189	152	1,127	1,126	426	92	1,103	741	..	..
9	Bharnobari Tea Garden P	1,901.76	940	941	4,015	2,147	1,868	46	149	1,311	1,184	442	101	1,005	653	..	..
10	Malangi Tea Garden P, H, Po	1,933.50	1,359	1,362	5,772	3,157	2,615	297	349	1,307	1,225	786	240	1,720	843	..	..
11	Satali Tea Garden P, Po, Rbc	1,330.85	769	769	3,229	1,731	1,498	274	220	1,052	1,035	502	120	897	501	..	..
12	Madhu Tea Garden P, Po	1,099.86	902	681	2,880	1,504	1,376	133	115	739	913	500	121	705	482	3	..
13	Uttar Satali P	1,387.65	40	42	94	59	35	..	..	25	21	5	..	41	13	23	10
14	Nilpara Forest P	394.00	15	10	61	33	28	..	..	..	..	15	11	24	..	..	..
15	Saudamini Tea Garden P	1,311.31	729	734	2,866	1,521	1,345	99	92	795	741	364	93	787	561	..	..
16	Parmalangi	622.30	18	17	70	43	27	..	..	43	27	..	..	32	18	29	18
17	Madhya Satali P	1,366.10	430	218	1,293	698	595	17	14	619	538	71	11	404	321	316	315
18	Satali Mandai para	1,473.48	477	229	1,334	756	578	12	8	694	602	119	52	406	244	317	224
19	Purbba Satali P	1,633.03	552	270	1,665	908	757	14	10	854	725	106	23	541	222	444	211
20	Paschim Satali	1,135.92	461	172	1,014	552	462	7	8	523	432	93	40	305	132	266	125
21	Dakshin Satali P	1,234.48	495	175	1,330	666	664	12	..	629	592	143	45	369	270	275	191
22	Satali Nakadala P	1,291.42	394	166	1,035	546	489	18	17	494	444	85	22	332	279	272	266
23	Dakshin Latabari	1,402.08	371	158	849	419	430	84	64	329	361	53	13	350	266	278	252
24	Uttar Latabari	1,649.63	638	661	2,116	1,169	947	61	39	313	265	450	206	611	96	214	73
25	Bhatkhawa Tea Garden P	1,991.65	1,120	1,094	4,261	2,294	1,967	50	110	1,117	1,071	359	100	1,173	705	..	..
26	Atlabari Tea Garden 2P, Po	1,833.49	1,250	1,189	3,776	2,054	1,722	532	402	1,002	864	464	138	1,224	738	..	..
27	Rajabhat Tea Garden P	1,043.09	595	506	2,909	1,502	1,407	124	498	433	729	266	68	666	448	..	..
28	Dima Tea Garden 3P	3,023.85	2,627	1,687	7,449	3,923	3,526	302	1,679	436	455	689	194	1,717	1,107	11	6
29	Kalchini Tea Garden 5P, H, Po	1,742	1,626	7,854	4,229	3,625	337	549	1,053	1,668	1,449	391	1,999	988	28	6	
(i)	Raimatang 2P	673	673	2,938	1,517	1,421	265	259	363	329	256	74	648	462	..	..
(ii)	Chinchula T, B, P	5,697.87	842	553	2,452	1,252	1,200	111	126	464	457	209	48	576	385	..	..
(iii)	Hamilonganj Po, L	588	514	2,347	1,428	919	134	78	65	52	519	211	808	34	13	1	
30	Bhatpara Tea Garden 2P	1,612.47	1,275	1,251	5,728	3,015	2,713	127	349	1,046	211	676	139	1,281	736	..	..
31	Chua para Tea Garden P	4,701.65	1,140	1,110	4,699	2,537	2,162	325	278	1,119	1,047	551	95	1,134	628	..	..
32	Radharani Tea Garden P	719.21	271	258	957	509	448	93	107	79	163	102	16	276	145	..	..
33	Mechpara Tea Garden P	1,704.94	1,182	1,001	4,627	2,370	2,257	215	215	919	910	481	106	1,016	646	..	..
34	Chua para	583.33	20	20	76	43	33	7	10	28	21	3	3	23	3	13	3
35	Bhutri Forest p	3,725.00	85	49	308	185	123	9	2	37	28	34	9	141	15	52	9
36	Rangamati Tea Garden P	3,707.72	1,394	1,388	6,301	3,276	3,025	203	194	891	877	704	91	1,458	964	..	..
37	Buxa Hill Forest 4P, Po	25,792.00	343	342	1,536	939	597	49	15	42	86	355	127	599	118	89	72
38	Buxa Forest Panbari Khanda 2P, D	30,202.00	392	372	2,003	1,164	839	53	44	733	598	249	59	720	152	229	135
39	Buxa Forest (Raja Bhat Khawa) 4P, Po, 2D	59,149.00	914	907	4,115	2,504	1,611	256	303	1,503	905	373	75	1,721	375	160	199
40	Nimitjhora Tea Garden P	1,150.99	753	249	2,475	1,370	1,105	181	100	540	521	402	98	807	524	..	..
41	Dakshin Mendabari	1,432.94	231	131	729	403	326	77	67	247	202	58	9	260	166	225	165
42	Nimti Domohani P, Po	1,528.01	344	166	957	485	472	48	37	395	401	130	42	334	268	256	183
43	Uttar Mendabari P	1,381.86	437	206	1,484	905	579	24	18	478	559	111	20	638	271	304	265
44	Santrabari	48.79	25	25	140	79	61	5	3	15	9	14	2	50	1	3	1
45	Chunabhati D	2,502.86	139	139	1,186	929	257	1	..	90	91	376	11	166	72	58	48
46	Adma	476.13	1,013	33	236	130	106	..	..	130	106	..	..	63	4	..	..
Total (Entirely Rural)		344.4 Sq. miles	31,096	25,736	117,184	63,355	53,829	5,452	7,385	25,963	24,362	14,292	3,586	32,181	17,078	4,588	3,088

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	20
..	..	16	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	34	..	1	..	122	..	235	480
9	..	1	2	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	96	165
..	..	727	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	..	..	..	..	2	927	984
8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	52	28
23	3	36	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	139	216
84	8	478	775	19	1	26	..	13	..	152	6	47	..	215	9	1,735	2,209
42	..	1,008	739	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	1	2	..	37	1	1,161	1,288
..	..	880	653	..	..	9	..	..	..	24	..	9	..	83	..	1,142	1,215
4	..	1,063	822	..	..	66	..	40	..	165	2	8	..	374	19	1,437	1,772
3	..	632	499	9	..	5	..	47	..	38	..	9	..	154	2	834	997
..	..	586	475	4	2	5	..	9	..	17	..	20	..	61	5	799	894
8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	18	22
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	9	28
6	..	749	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	19	1	734	784
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	9
42	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	43	1	294	274
73	19	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	350	334
32	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	1	1	..	..	..	51	10	367	535
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	7	247	330
62	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	79	297	394
48	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	214	210
48	7	13	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	7	69	164
20	1	17	2	..	..	70	2	8	2	156	7	15	..	111	9	558	851
..	..	938	701	..	..	13	..	..	..	71	..	4	..	147	4	1,121	1,262
..	..	968	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	11	830	984
4	..	609	440	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	38	8	834	959
4	1	1,456	1,084	11	..	14	1	21	1	48	1	6	..	146	13	2,706	2,419
..	..	1,203	959	3	..	48	4	3	..	306	..	8	..	400	19	2,230	2,437
..	..	628	457	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	1	..	3	2	869	959
..	..	513	379	4	..	3	1	20	..	19	3	2	..	15	2	676	815
..	..	4	9	..	..	113	..	7	..	372	12	4	..	295	18	620	885
11	20	1,030	712	9	..	9	..	6	..	39	..	..	..	177	4	1,734	1,977
..	..	925	621	21	..	5	..	56	..	59	4	3	..	65	3	1,403	1,534
..	..	249	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	17	1	233	303
6	9	929	635	1	..	2	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	60	2	1,354	1,611
7	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	30
51	1	35	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	44	108
9	..	1,242	964	5	..	9	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	113	..	1,818	2,041
28	..	49	4	9	..	..	..	41	..	57	18	3	..	323	24	340	479
95	6	97	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	18	..	243	9	444	687
44	1	751	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	116	..	612	171	783	1,236
..	..	589	428	..	..	12	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	192	96	563	581
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	27	1	143	166
..	..	44	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	28	28	151	264
17	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	268	..	47	1	267	308
..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	29	60
5	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	89	19	763	183
..	..	19	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	41	2	67	102
797	101	10,658	13,294	142	4	433	8	362	4	2,628	61	583	..	4,720	898	31,264	36,781

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

11 P. S. Alipur Duars

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Alipur Duar	99	‡	†	Damanpur	100	282	†	Paitkapara			
Alipur Duar Junction	238		9,215	Damsibad	133	627	923	Tea Garden	73	1,440	1,890
Bairiguri	89	670	1,439	Dangi	130	412	472	Pakuritala	81	1,319	2,130
Bakla	158	755	1,036	Dhalajhora	136	551	823	Pakuritala	81(i)		
Banchukamari	87	735	1,256	Dhaolajhora				Panbari	132	324	472
Baniadabri	144	741	838	Tea Garden	140	1,534	1,742	Pararpar	82	932	1,674
Bapiagaon	147	798	1,734	Fokkadanga	85	813	1,249	Parpatlakhawa	233*	**	169
Bara Chakirbas	155	403	1,240	Garokhuta	142	345	439	Paschim Bara Chouki	112	687	1,208
Bhasadabri	124	475	791	Ghagra	88	926	1,617	Paschim Chapani	186	972	1,826
Bhatibari	115	827	1,463	Jaldapara	45	235	380	Paschim Chikliguri	172	337	610
Bhelukdabri	106	683	1,206	Jasodanga	120	841	1,247	Paschim Jijpur	91	1,321	3,726
Bholardabri	98	2,185	3,270	Jogendranagar	56	670	1,241	Paschim Kathalbari	58	1,402	1,864
Bindipara	110	(a)	787	Joypur	146	195	200	Paschim Khalisamari	163	446	1,240
Birpara	83	908	2,556	Kadampur	149	318	444	Paschim Majherdabri	90	1,024	448
Boragari	114	649	977	Kalebaria	52	865	1,468	Tea Garden	74	478	757
Brajerkuthi	175	320	899	Karjipara	111	749	1,301	Paschim Salbari	62	607	400
Chalnipak	103	716	1,418	Karipara	109	502	(b)	Paschim Simlabari	61	1,048	1,073
Chandijhar	104	859	1,338	Kayakhata	122	818	1,535	Patotola	150	540	1,246
Chapatalli	84	664	1,622	Khatpara	108	251	358	Pradhanpara	47	692	872
Chaprarpar	105	883	1,380	Kohinar Refugee Camp	141(i)	1,832	6,568	Pokhuria	148	586	800
Chechakhata	92	323	1,687	Kohinar Tea Garden	141			Purbha			
Chengpara	102	710	961	Kumarijan	171	890	1,265	Bara Chouki	113	614	861
Chapani	165	577	1,035	Kumarpura	66	776	964	Purbha Chapani	164	1,343	2,905
Chhipra	157	379	784	Loknathpur	137	736	769	Purbha Chikliguri	174	897	1,597
Chhoti Chakirbas	156	166	277	Madhya Paitkapara	70	613	753	Purbha Jijpur	145	170	220
Chilurghat	116	493	762	Madhya Parokata	160	502	1,702	Purbha Kathalbari	59	1,734	2,243
Dakshin Barajhar Forest	44	9	1,853	Madhya Sibkata	127	287	369	Purbha Khalisamari	162	526	1,098
Dakshin Chakoakheti	65	1,111	1,638	Mahakalguri	152	300	640	Purbha Majherdabri	93	581	1,461
Dakshin Dhalakar	125	278	964	Mathura Tea Garden	67	4,862	4,663	Purbha Simlabari	64	545	820
Dakshin Kamsingram	75	420	724	Mejbil	57	592	1,806	Putimari	123	568	783
Dakshin Mahakalguri	153	1,124	998	Munsipara	50	1,588	2,014	Saikumar Forest	53	166	613
Majherdabri	97	604	1,084	Naothoartari	68	809	669	Saikumarhat	51	1,152	2,377
Dakshin Majidkhana	169	593	1,314	Nurpur	134	603	951	Saivalabari	107	1,571	2,746
Dakshin Paitkapara	73	694	1,057	Nutanpara	48	873	1,560	Sambalpur	143	223	245
Dakshin Panialguri	95	882	1,624	Pachkalguri	79	512	1,178	Samuktala	151	961	1,407
Dakshin Parokata	161	926	1,678					Sathodali	86	1,019	1,311
Dakshin Sibkata	121	298	930					Saudpara	118	680	1,015
Dakshin Sonapur	78	776	1,256					Sidhabari	49	834	1,144
								Silbarihat	60	763	1,384
								Simlabari	131	430	591
								Sirubari	55	471	831
								Sobaganj	101	183	1,289

* Transferred from Kumargram Police Station

‡ Included in Urban Area

** Uninhabited

(a) Included with J. L. No. 109

† Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)

(b) Included with J. L. No. 110

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision
11 P. S. Alipur Duars— contd.

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Srinathpur Tea Garden	128	625	760
Suripara	54	712	1,082
Talawarguri	167	483	964
Tapelkhata	80	777	1,214
Tatpara	119	1,000	1,660
Thanupara	170	521	896
Torsa Forest	46	5	68
Turturi	135	652	914

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Uttar Bhatibari	117	722	1,143
Uttar Chakirbas	154	..	..
Uttar Chakoakheti	69	522	664
Uttar Chikilguri	173	257	823
Uttar Dhalkar	126	817	970
Uttar Kamsingram	76	695	873
Uttar Majherdabri	96	613	929
Uttar Majidkhana	168	846	1,709
Uttar Patikapara	71	946	1,879
Uttar Panialguri	94	843	1,154

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961
1	2	3	4
Uttar Parokata	159	918	1,663
Uttar Rampur	139	305	427
Uttar Sibkata	129	648	1,060
Uttar Simlabari	63	303	960
Uttar Sonapur	77	1,046	2,972
Alipur Duar (Municipality)		24,886	28,927
Rural		94,152	170,481
Urban		24,886	28,927
Grand Total		119,638	199,488

.. Uninhabited

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>II P. S. Allpur Duars</i>																	
44	Dakshin Barajhar Forest	24,448.00	594	303	1,853	1,026	827	9	3	700	768	116	25	600	93	176	16
45	Jaldapara P	1,108.86	160	74	380	210	170	115	96	60	47	46	4	117	38	109	37
46	Torsa Forest	6,829.00	26	17	68	37	31	..	..	..	..	16	9	22	..	..	..
47	Pradhanpara	1,063.49	266	130	872	476	396	242	208	94	68	147	18	263	66	229	64
48	Nutanpara P	1,448.52	469	280	1,560	946	614	354	297	152	138	161	308	436	62	395	52
49	Sidhabari P	1,545.35	514	177	1,144	610	534	201	257	204	174	73	23	362	1	343	1
50	Munsipara P, Rho	1,864.66	1,102	361	2,014	1,149	865	519	690	217	90	43	38	264	41	230	29
51	Saikumarhat P	1,373.56	669	314	2,377	870	1,507	520	389	167	28	81	22	486	816	391	815
52	Kalabaria P	1,181.13	543	186	1,468	895	573	318	267	245	11	66	10	395	28	355	24
53	Saikumar Forest	1,243.00	49	22	613	524	89	..	..	89	90	4	1	473	12	40	12
54	Suripara P	970.98	273	157	1,082	713	369	470	298	69	65	68	30	319	1	245	..
55	Sirubari P	697.35	429	158	831	448	383	370	324	62	53	14	3	240	105	223	104
56	Jogendranagar 2P	1,352.87	599	233	1,241	647	594	396	387	100	97	64	16	389	74	342	73
57	Majbli P	1,363.48	891	473	1,806	962	844	100	85	100	49	..	..	536	15	511	15
58	Paschim Kathalbari P	2,129.17	869	282	1,864	1,037	827	698	656	213	192	230	27	616	44	569	26
59	Purbba Kathalbari P, Rho	1,718.19	881	409	2,243	1,169	1,074	312	300	227	205	461	229	625	45	359	45
60	Silbarihat	1,507.88	578	285	1,584	792	792	259	235	186	130	76	39	472	92	387	4
61	Patlakhawa P	1,588.77	304	178	1,073	555	518	100	75	440	230	7	..	331	13	317	13
62	Paschim Simlabari P	848.39	112	66	400	205	195	11	10	128	108	31	1	115	4	101	4
63	Uttar Simlabari P	717.20	281	125	989	631	358	57	58	347	294	103	67	285	1	266	1
64	Purbba Simlabari	779.39	253	110	820	536	284	180	158	124	106	56	9	202	7	171	1
65	Dakshin Chakokheti P	1,615.47	664	355	1,638	1,010	628	406	422	151	115	32	18	601	44	438	31
66	Kumarpara P	1,152.36	298	169	964	508	456	336	301	160	149	124	16	290	37	262	36
67	Matbura Tea Garden 2P, Po	2,082.31	1,823	1,217	4,663	2,423	2,240	64	42	79	99	87	15	1,910	1,106	57	58
68	Naotohartari	1,399.12	436	148	669	269	400	211	194	49	78	48	9	252	29	205	19
69	Uttar Chakokheti P	1,124.72	261	111	664	343	321	97	95	238	124	10	2	186	4	107	4
70	Madhya Patkapara P	642.39	379	139	733	425	328	283	227	68	57	135	16	238	14	172	6
71	Uttar Patkapara P	1,311.56	872	307	1,879	979	900	212	145	708	648	46	15	574	43	497	37
72	Patkapara Tea Garden P	1,231.49	530	505	1,890	1,081	809	73	38	44	99	32	4	526	331	20	4
73	Dakshin Patkapara	1,703.57	380	198	1,057	562	495	100	118	279	242	294	10	309	27	259	7
74	Paschim Salbari P	797.56	431	162	757	457	300	261	219	193	158	57	4	248	..	238	..
75	Dakshin Kamsingram P	718.27	432	144	724	380	344	301	279	47	42	53	5	222	3	217	3
76	Uttar Kamsingram 2P, H	877.60	430	137	873	488	385	371	295	94	78	94	14	222	2	189	2
77	Uttar Sonapur 2P, L	1,845.37	1,279	523	2,972	1,660	1,312	893	848	306	185	92	27	841	71	638	56
78	Dakshin Sonapur P	893.16	724	201	1,256	602	654	458	193	..	..	212	33	350	..	312	..
79	Pachkalguri P, Po, Rho	762.73	606	184	1,178	717	461	433	401	46	41	91	11	294	12	244	7
80	Tapsikhata 2P, Po	1,236.13	504	225	1,214	633	581	476	446	56	52	141	18	369	5	285	3
81	Pakuritala (i) Pakuritala	1,868.87	815	351	2,130	1,164	966	807	618	189	147	192	48	660	205	489	199
82	Paraspar P	1,309.87	328	126	1,674	940	734	509	483	187	140	129	12	542	28	410	28
83	Birpara P, E	1,513.43	893	437	2,556	1,381	1,175	304	249	436	317	438	216	724	59	268	53
84	Chapatalli	1,343.09	544	206	1,622	853	769	353	344	112	95	184	23	409	24	332	5
85	Pokadanga P	1,569.16	334	183	1,249	661	588	150	140	507	448	45	24	363	29	329	29
86	Satkodali	1,428.12	456	170	1,311	797	514	148	144	400	66	75	42	354	113	316	112
87	Banchukamari 3P	1,190.60	638	215	1,256	633	623	357	363	84	73	154	29	393	5	330	2
88	Ghagra P	1,241.96	852	340	1,617	927	690	540	473	42	33	34	91	513	113	380	107
89	Bairiguri 2P	1,203.79	505	274	1,439	747	692	401	377	168	154	25	45	414	7	292	2
90	Paschim Majherdabri Tea Garden P	310.96	120	120	448	223	225	14	13	168	72	29	3	124	102	..	..
91	Paschim Jitpur 2P	1,641.46	1,548	703	3,726	2,041	1,685	410	333	1,373	1,125	948	464	994	95	285	83
92	Chechakhata P	714.42	728	336	1,687	834	853	72	64	56	51	574	340	338	27	108	22
93	Purbba Majherdabri Tea Garden P	736.90	413	357	1,461	779	682	194	79	329	315	542	54	417	248	..	..
94	Uttar Panilalguri 2P, H	1,286.72	347	192	1,156	620	536	37	30	345	294	89	36	312	78	282	78
95	Dakshin Panilalguri P	1,395.30	824	303	1,624	842	782	308	305	131	117	333	104	465	111	363	99
96	Uttar Majherdabri P	913.10	382	184	929	497	432	373	335	36	31	173	35	267	112	194	104
97	Dakshin Majherdabri P	659.68	422	161	1,084	653	431	326	308	46	49	25	26	245	85	200	79

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
33	..	327	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	42	3	426	734
4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	93	132
..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	15	31
7	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	1	213	330
34	1	..	..	3	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	310	332
16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	248	333
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	13	..	1	..	2	..	18	..	885	824
37	..	..	..	9	1	7	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	19	..	381	691
24	3	10	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	300	543
..	..	2	..	1	..	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	77
58	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	394	368
..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	10	..	208	278
11	..	27	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	258	320
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	16	..	426	829
11	..	..	..	4	15	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	25	1	421	783
9	..	5	..	10	..	20	..	8	..	160	..	1	..	33	..	544	1,029
1	..	1	..	5	1	..	84	5	..	8	..	2	..	63	..	320	700
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	224	503
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	90	191
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	346	337
8	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	13	..	334	277
31	..	17	..	6	13	..	..	33	..	24	..	..	..	32	..	409	584
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	15	1	218	419
12	1	1,146	1,013	62	..	8	..	62	..	321	29	1	..	241	3	513	1,134
28	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	5	..	17	371
78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	137	317
1	..	1	1	7	4	2	..	..	..	34	2	..	..	21	1	187	314
11	1	6	..	5	4	..	..	3	..	9	1	..	..	43	..	405	857
6	..	497	326	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	553	478
12	..	9	1	21	17	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	3	2	233	448
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	..	209	300
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198	341
5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	266	383
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	2	3	1	8	6	1	..	40	..	31	6	1	..	97	..	819	1,241
23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	232	634
25	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	3	..	12	..	423	449
22	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	19	..	244	376
19	..	1	..	..	5	37	1	..	..	20	..	6	..	88	..	304	761
20	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	91	..	398	706
98	3	..	..	4	1	6	..	7	..	162	2	113	..	66	..	637	1,116
65	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	444	745
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..	298	339
4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	443	461
41	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	16	1	240	618
32	..	..	..	3	2	22	..	..	..	..	4	10	..	66	..	414	377
35	..	25	1	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	23	..	333	483
..	..	112	101	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	7	..	99	123
69	6	15	1	13	1	9	..	..	..	372	4	198	..	24	..	1,047	1,390
8	..	19	4	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	92	..	496	826
3	..	309	248	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	77	..	362	434
5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	..	308	433
19	1	..	..	4	5	14	4	..	..	21	..	12	..	32	2	377	671
24	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	35	..	230	320
12	2	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	14	..	9	..	408	346

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11 P. S. Alipur Duars—contd.																	
98	Bholardabri P, Po	1,196-03	1,338	707	3,270	1,835	1,435	482	371	43	21	735	377	786	36	308	8
99	Alipur Duar	1,063-15				Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)			Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)								
100	Damanpur	1,028-19															
101	Sobaganj E	376-77	437	244	1,289	678	611	339	77	3	500	58	80	340	17	65	13
102	Chengpara P	971-62	605	182	961	495	466	345	331	7	19	31	20	270	101	232	101
103	Chalnipak P	1,432-68	502	247	1,418	844	574	406	297	182	150	29	27	349	129	324	129
104	Chandijhar P	1,372-72	741	266	1,338	702	636	517	497	25	24	220	31	383	214	334	104
105	Chaprpar P, Po, L	1,395-36	621	195	1,380	746	634	623	551	22	21	83	26	359	..	309	..
106	Bhelukdabri P	1,042-05	399	220	1,206	645	561	372	365	59	50	172	39	354	60	269	54
107	Balsalabri 2P, Po, L	1,688-35	1,016	474	2,746	1,533	1,213	721	620	55	50	639	178	756	45	491	44
108	Khatpara P	375-21	224	72	358	198	160	193	160	..	..	115	12	91	..	78	..
109	Karipara	259-04				Included with J. L. No. 110			Included with J. L. No. 110								
110	Bindipara P	505-28	475	153	787	412	375	262	232	12	12	65	28	203	1	186	1
111	Karlipara 2P	1,289-87	487	222	1,301	786	515	290	252	114	109	98	37	321	161	279	149
112	Paschim Bara Chouki P	1,662-09	463	230	1,208	625	583	330	341	93	77	34	16	347	42	294	37
113	Purbba Bara Chouki P	762-11	471	170	861	449	412	130	119	27	29	35	11	277	1	257	1
114	Boragari P	1,147-14	415	189	977	503	474	467	449	..	..	118	16	275	60	256	59
115	Bhatibari 3P, Po	1,075-55	565	213	1,163	636	527	514	444	29	22	135	52	349	126	289	126
116	Chilurghat	328-92	483	144	762	396	366	218	204	8	7	151	41	218	26	146	16
117	Uttar Bhatibari P	828-48	676	242	1,143	651	492	346	319	32	21	168	34	372	13	296	11
118	Saudpara P	913-72	202	243	1,015	528	487	416	391	7	3	36	47	277	9	223	3
119	Tatpara 3P, L	1,336-07	851	289	1,660	893	767	382	388	7	4	314	83	457	118	400	118
120	Jaodanga P, Po	1,040-66	346	247	1,247	662	585	349	320	93	81	48	30	375	175	321	158
121	Dakshin Sibkata	1,041-48	366	158	930	494	436	212	185	173	168	85	13	278	100	259	97
122	Kayakhata 2P	796-79	792	339	1,535	822	713	618	549	..	..	179	53	492	107	354	94
123	Putimari Po	755-79	434	162	783	393	390	236	230	18	20	130	23	226	110	190	103
124	Bhasadabri L	801-48	344	127	791	609	182	101	66	26	24	15	18	230	151	171	148
125	Dakshin Dhalkar	830-25	447	142	964	509	455	102	91	36	35	13	35	295	59	234	58
126	Uttar Dhalkar	1,007-58	341	163	970	518	452	293	275	225	176	109	28	297	207	264	203
127	Madhya Sibkata	166-67	58	28	369	292	77	9	12	43	25	10	1	61	22	57	21
128	Srinathpur Tea Garden	798-25	246	206	760	416	344	5	3	282	114	33	24	200	148	..	..
129	Uttar Sibkata	1,268-78	312	201	1,060	568	492	91	87	392	337	29	3	353	100	337	100
130	Dangi	825-70	143	86	472	250	222	35	25	197	187	26	4	176	108	173	108
131	Simlabari P	1,039-53	152	98	591	325	266	10	10	305	246	7	1	213	9	210	9
132	Fanbari P, Po	696-40	115	78	472	263	209	..	..	238	194	13	8	164	125	142	120
133	Damsalbad	1,386-21	344	158	923	474	449	83	73	342	339	76	19	272	82	255	82
134	Nurpur P	1,583-22	276	206	951	502	449	153	129	292	265	50	9	344	133	283	108
135	Turturi P	1,277-73	279	164	914	467	447	48	42	348	345	42	13	283	192	240	189
136	Dhalajhora	1,357-80	240	146	823	446	377	8	9	293	248	58	25	261	3	253	3
137	Loknathpur P	1,050-34	341	161	769	474	295	67	55	352	281	81	13	302	126	274	100
139	Uttar Rampur P	817-92	133	77	427	228	199	25	..	131	148	58	23	2133	11	92	11
140	Dhaolajhora Tea Garden P, Po	1,505-76	653	345	1,742	1,057	685	211	86	515	444	35	52	646	276	..	..
141	Kohinur Tea Garden P	1,884-77	1,797	1,705	6,568	3,401	3,167	780	764	1,916	1,768	587	192	664	462	10	..
	Kohinur																
	Refugee Camp																
142	Garokhuta	855-89	111	86	439	253	186	..	..	253	186	53	20	163	130	126	94
143	Sambalpur	496-17	71	56	265	145	120	..	..	145	120	27	9	114	91	81	50
144	Baniadabri P	1,383-57	207	175	838	431	407	11	15	420	392	72	23	309	244	173	149
145	Purbba Jitpur P	275-94	53	36	220	130	90	1	3	129	87	10	1	98	63	87	53
146	Joypur	367-42	42	38	200	111	89	11	8	100	81	25	7	74	56	52	41
147	Baniagson P	1,465-14	258	207	1,734	714	1,020	197	178	334	294	99	52	536	277	220	175
148	Pukhuria P	1,705-09	202	159	800	421	379	..	..	421	379	178	42	260	100	220	59
149	Kadampur	710-77	110	87	444	233	211	8	4	224	207	..	..	152	135	113	100
150	Patotola Rho	687-78	348	271	1,246	612	634	32	42	182	162	265	89	442	81	99	43
151	Samuktala 2P, Po	895-56	401	403	1,407	805	602	200	..	100	400	325	78	405	200	100	75
152	Mahakalguri H	575-08	211	112	640	342	298	61	54	132	120	80	21	207	53	149	42
153	Dakshin Mahakalguri P	820-06	281	145	998	506	492	100	56	200	100	99	48	319	76	264	73
154	Uttar Chakirbas	50-73				Uninhabited			Uninhabited								
155	Bara Chakirbas P	1,125-53	370	290	1,240	672	568	82	58	444	394	57	100	370	284	323	180
156	Chhota Chakirbas	590-80	79	58	277	157	120	48	39	22	18	45	23	102	27	72	27
157	Chhipra P	801-66	295	142	784	429	355	112	92	159	136	232	95	257	73	216	63
158	Bakia P	864-07	525	207	1,036	553	483	159	136	103	204	101	37	325	106	268	100
159	Uttar Parokata 2P	1,529-64	791	328	1,662	905	757	331	320	290	62	305	114	528	88	356	85
160	Madhya Parokata	976-48	769	320	1,708	915	787	487	271	198	420	195	44	530	50	430	42
161	Dakshin Parokata 2P	1,426-07	795	321	1,678	917	761	515	446	38	30	92	21	501	48	418	41
162	Purbba Khalisamari 2P	940-88	378	155	1,098	680	418	274	229	37	39	29	70	270	59	250	57

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
83	..	1	..	19	14	44	..	1	..	23	14	203	..	104	..	1,049	1,399
61	..	..	..	16	4	Included in Alipur Duar (Municipality)		45	65	..	..	17	..	71	..	338	384
12	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	9	..	225	365
23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	495	445
25	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	18	100	319	422
26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	387	634
19	..	..	2	4	..	4	4	..	..	5	..	3	..	50	..	291	501
35	..	5	..	39	..	7	1	2	..	71	..	61	..	45	..	777	1,168
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Included with J. L. No. 110		..	2	..	1	..	10	..	107	180
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	309	374
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	34	..	465	354
40	4	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	278	541
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	172	411
12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	228	414
12	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	37	..	287	401
9	1	3	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	17	..	178	340
14	1	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	18	..	279	479
30	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	6	10	..	251	478
33	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	12	..	436	649
23	7	1	..	14	10	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	10	..	287	410
16	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	216	336
70	4	33	..	13	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	..	9	..	330	606
20	..	1	..	2	4	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	6	..	167	280
45	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	379	31
38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	6	..	214	306
9	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	..	221	245
1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	55
..	..	200	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	216	196
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	215	392
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	74	114
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	257
14	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	84
9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	202	367
4	..	24	..	25	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	158	316
30	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	184	255
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	185	374
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	11	26	172	169
14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	16	..	95	188
..	..	413	276	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	217	..	5	..	411	409
5	..	538	460	4	..	2	..	3	..	13	..	1	..	88	2	2,737	2,705
37	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	56
33	29	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	29
136	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	163
11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	27
22	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	33
142	98	1	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	183	..	158	743
37	30	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	279
39	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	76
117	12	11	2	48	24	64	..	..	..	56	..	5	..	42	..	170	553
80	25	125	75	10	20	10	..	15	..	25	5	20	..	20	..	400	402
24	8	1	..	9	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	9	2	135	245
22	..	..	..	18	3	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	187	416
30	9	2	..	..	92	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	3	302	284
27	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	55	93
26	2	3	..	4	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	2	..	172	282
12	..	14	..	5	6	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	14	..	228	377
28	..	3	..	8	1	4	..	..	..	17	..	69	..	43	2	377	668
5	..	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	37	6	385	737
26	..	4	..	1	4	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	..	39	..	416	715
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	7	..	410	389

VILLAGE

WORKERS

1

J.L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Resi- dential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House- holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>11 P. S. Alipur Duars—concd.</i>																	
163	Paschim Khalisamari P	948.87	744	205	1,240	726	514	142	317	177	109	183	51	312	72	270	71
164	Purbba Chepani 2P	1,546.60	1,155	504	2,905	1,660	1,245	948	839	117	97	116	26	777	123	672	118
165	Chepani 3P, Po	1,362.03	533	194	1,035	536	499	187	157	13	11	154	27	302	8	252	1
166	Paschim Chepani	1,568.44	824	306	1,826	961	865	254	212	134	135	306	66	527	45	450	45
167	Taleswarguri 3P, L	748.60	357	202	964	522	442	91	73	94	67	258	77	292	57	232	57
168	Uttar Majidkhana L	1,381.66	833	326	1,709	914	795	369	340	20	14	2,641	2,137	482	19	407	13
169	Dakshin Mnjidkhana P, Po	869.37	460	203	1,314	705	609	430	414	34	39	318	72	367	12	260	5
170	Thanupara P	979.24	310	169	896	476	420	316	302	8	8	164	22	268	9	243	4
171	Kumarijan 3P	1,282.35	609	261	1,265	678	587	192	182	26	15	..	..	360	60	310	60
172	Paschim Chikliguri P	845.85	182	128	610	327	283	170	142	20	12	87	12	176	3	151	2
173	Uttar Chikliguri P	877.71	441	156	823	447	376	286	253	4	5	27	26	250	6	209	2
174	Purbba Chikliguri P	1,368.25	671	295	1,597	835	762	410	391	55	60	25	22	490	49	442	42
175	Brajerkuthi P	779.21	328	169	899	469	430	273	258	20	13	135	37	282	17	273	12
233	Parpatlakhawa	175.54	68	31	169	87	82	63	60	22	18	14	..	47	..	46	..
238	Alipur Duar Junction 3P, Po		2,823	2,471	9,215	4,021	5,194	591	447	5	11	182	37	3,535	50	..	..
<i>Alipur Duar (Muni- cipality) 16P, 6H, 3Po, E, 2L, 2Hos</i>																	
	Ward No. I		1,673	773	4,884	2,943	1,941	425	183	5	8	1,366	760	1,678	53	2	..
	Ward No. II		1,181	695	4,133	2,170	1,963	99	100	8	7	1,421	1,016	839	42	8	..
	Ward No. III		1,268	838	4,814	2,877	1,937	193	163	..	..	1,549	706	1,694	94	1	..
	Ward No. IV		1,557	803	4,849	2,690	2,159	268	217	9	7	1,352	619	1,365	16	40	..
	Ward No. V		1,250	742	4,640	2,498	2,142	135	89	1	..	1,482	837	1,150	32	20	..
	Ward No. VI		1,698	965	5,607	3,168	2,439	332	203	38	16	1,820	1,025	1,571	51	118	4
	Total	3.59 Sq. miles	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	288	189	4
	Rural	266.3 Sq. miles	66,025	32,638	170,481	91,587	78,894	33,649	29,471	22,673	19,647	19,219	7,936	50,012	11,363	31,866	7,278
	Urban	3.6 Sq. miles	8,627	4,816	28,927	16,346	12,581	1,452	955	61	38	8,990	4,963	8,297	288	189	4
	Grand Total	269.9 Sq. miles	74,652	37,454	199,408	107,933	91,475	35,101	30,426	22,734	19,685	28,209	12,899	85,309	11,651	32,055	7,282

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
26	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	13	..	414	442
60	5	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	20	..	883	1,122
32	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	..	7	1	234	491
49	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	16	..	434	820
18	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	7	..	4	..	230	383
13	..	..	..	15	2	1	..	5	..	19	4	7	..	13	..	432	776
30	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	29	..	24	..	16	..	338	597
8	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	..	308	411
21	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	11	..	318	527
5	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	131	280
19	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	4	197	370
14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..	..	..	11	5	143	713
2	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	187	413
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	82
..	1	2	..	48	11	7	..	10	..	543	12	2,703	26	222	..	486	3,144
3	..	25	..	21	4	213	..	176	9	615	10	226	1	397	29	1,265	1,888
..	..	7	..	17	12	194	12	35	..	230	..	65	1	283	17	1,331	1,921
..	..	4	..	20	2	263	4	25	..	635	2	156	1	570	85	1,183	1,843
30	..	5	..	66	6	364	2	42	..	410	3	127	..	281	5	1,325	2,143
6	..	2	..	36	2	307	10	63	..	401	3	75	..	240	17	1,348	2,110
57	..	9	..	34	2	264	3	38	..	360	..	161	1	530	41	1,597	2,388
96	..	32	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,293
2,993	512	3,995	2,754	644	407	793	100	336	1	2,460	107	3,869	35	3,056	169	41,575	67,531
96	..	32	..	194	28	1,605	31	379	9	2,671	18	810	4	2,301	194	8,049	12,293
3,089	512	4,047	2,754	838	435	2,898	131	715	10	5,131	125	4,679	39	5,387	263	49,624	79,834

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS

Alipur Duars Subdivision

12 P. S. Kumargram

Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population		Name of Villages and Towns	Jurisdiction List No.	Population	
		1951	1961			1951	1961			1951	1961
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Amarpur	206	568	618	Homaguri	197	427	286	Paschim Chakchaka	181	429	489
Barabisa	185	893	1,442	Joydebpur	205	464	590	Paschim Chengmari	200	707	1,382
Bara Daldali	188	579	914	Jainti Tea Garden	216	1,417	1,814	Paschim Narathali	192	1,099	1,455
Baruipara	231	337	862	Jainti Tea Garden II	217	921	1,169	Phakhsawa Tea Garden	214	719	1,076
Bhalka	229	686	1,051	Kartika Rydak Tea Garden	208	4,881	6,826	Pukhariganon	223	619	799
Bhalka Forest	227	402	537	Kumargram	203	1,453	1,978	Purbba Chakchaka	182	667	876
Chengmari	199	552	852	Kumargram Tea Garden	221	2,958	3,850	Purbba Narathali	191	613	1,067
Chhoti Daldali	189	815	1,334	Leichandpur	201	212	551	Purbba Narthali	228	506	763
Chunialhora Tea Garden, III	211	1,115	200	Laskarpara	184	688	1,686	Radhanagar	186	292	723
Chunialhora Tea Garden	213		1,408	Madhya Haldibari	225	788	1,123	Rahimabad Tea Garden	210	1,528	2,138
Dakshin Chengmari	198	960	1,530	Madhya Kamakhyaguri	177	712	1,192	Rydak Forest	207	313	462
Dakshin Haldibari	226	281	326	Madhya Narathali	193	926	1,681	Sachaphu Forest	215	121	173
Dakshin Kamakhyaguri	176	650	1,171	Majherdabri	232	571	1,324	Sankua Tea Garden	222	3,193	3,936
Dakshin Narathali	179	906	2,059	Marakhata	196	721	1,176	Telipara	180	743	1,451
Dakshin Rampur	183	486	1,175	Narathali	194	975	2,018	Turturikhaeda	218	213	738
Dhantali	204	243	122	Newlands Tea Garden	220	2,905	3,103	Turturi Tea Garden	209	787	1,192
Dhumpara Forest	219	482	502	Paglarhat	202	249	367	Uttar Haldibari	224	793	931
Gachhimari	190	629	778	Pakriguri	230	305	601	Uttar Kamakhyaguri	178	1,358	3,932
Ghaksapara	187	749	1,138					Uttar Narathali	195	572	993
Goodluck Tea Garden	212	•	•					Total		48,180	73,010

• Included With J. L. No. 210

VILLAGE

WORKERS

J. L. No.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I-IX)		As Cultivator		
			No. of Houses	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12 P. S. Kumargram																		
176	Dakshin Kama-khyaguri 2P	1,137.51	495	260	1,171	595	576	303	287	196	208	140	15	357	111	312	107	
177	Madhya Kama-khyaguri	1,129.85	445	233	1,192	610	582	366	348	132	123	240	47	385	5	323	5	
178	Uttar Kamakhya-guri 3P, H, Po, L	866.85	1,721	695	3,932	2,155	1,777	578	460	26	24	1,126	470	1,093	46	349	33	
179	Dakshin Narathali	1,140.37	843	386	2,059	1,127	932	322	287	245	238	490	201	549	115	284	94	
180	Talipara P	1,347.32	461	270	1,451	786	665	455	400	206	193	187	36	477	123	374	114	
181	Paschim Chakchaka	656.09	213	213	489	249	240	192	181	9	7	95	8	157	12	136	8	
182	Purbba Chakchaka P	1,268.20	155	155	876	471	405	307	269	29	32	102	26	286	149	243	148	
183	Dakshin Rampur	862.00	635	207	1,175	627	548	201	174	70	58	245	73	359	44	268	42	
184	Laskarpara L	895.50	815	329	1,686	948	738	292	266	67	51	337	116	556	58	319	55	
185	Barabisa 2P, Po, L	1,780.21	609	287	1,442	850	592	344	349	160	145	237	36	485	192	415	191	
186	Radhanagar P	723.71	263	138	723	392	331	173	142	134	118	92	17	230	64	187	63	
187	Ghakaepara P	1,126.09	398	212	1,138	580	558	239	249	278	234	193	51	312	189	261	178	
188	Bara Daidali 2P	1,310.74	414	158	914	472	442	251	248	157	160	185	16	269	166	234	157	
189	Chhota Daidali P	1,371.02	579	241	1,334	769	565	291	250	305	296	195	25	386	121	361	118	
190	Gachhimari P	1,130.71	306	130	778	429	349	230	198	148	134	92	4	221	140	188	138	
191	Purbba Narathali P	1,147.91	501	194	1,067	501	566	261	354	202	164	146	18	334	169	307	154	
192	Paschim Narathali P	1,432.18	541	230	1,455	795	660	505	428	231	217	352	33	468	290	390	274	
193	Madhya Narathali 3P	1,474.35	820	283	1,681	857	824	509	428	285	249	289	36	437	237	389	132	
194	Narathali 3P	1,567.57	834	354	2,018	1,084	934	400	389	553	523	321	97	610	184	530	160	
195	Uttar Narathali	968.89	350	154	993	592	401	7	8	364	307	112	19	319	160	310	140	
196	Marakhata P	1,241.18	472	198	1,176	619	557	85	94	286	325	76	17	356	222	323	221	
197	Hemaguri P	1,140.48	103	55	286	158	128	10	10	94	96	30	1	94	49	61	47	
198	Dakshin Chengmari P	1,580.17	578	252	1,530	809	721	239	206	560	496	144	18	406	321	357	313	
199	Chengmari 2P	968.29	474	155	852	461	391	321	289	84	75	121	19	243	164	190	157	
200	Paschim Chengmari P	1,409.47	533	178	1,282	660	622	54	43	487	464	110	24	373	280	339	265	
201	Lalchandpur	546.01	128	46	551	218	333	26	27	145	121	31	1	128	87	92	85	
202	Pagarhat P	562.86	134	50	367	178	189	27	35	126	143	39	6	109	106	101	102	
203	Kumargram P, H, Po, L, Rhc	1,358.31	929	374	1,978	1,074	904	546	484	438	187	422	136	511	285	328	262	
204	Dhantali	888.32	40	21	122	103	19	6	2	45	27	4	..	86	..	82	..	
205	Joydebpur	1,252.74	219	103	590	298	292	153	156	118	113	30	2	170	126	139	126	
206	Amarpur P	979.44	212	99	618	346	272	56	44	289	227	47	18	215	147	197	147	
207	Ryadk Forest 2P, Po	25,027.00	83	83	442	244	198	11	5	160	138	35	4	167	79	122	69	
208	Kartika Rydak Tea Garden P	6,867.20	1,944	1,548	6,826	3,653	3,173	73	79	3,365	2,935	771	121	1,658	1,074	63	13	
209	Turturi Tea Garden P	1,509.75	281	243	1,192	624	568	44	45	433	221	97	31	368	282	90	..	
210	Rahimabad Tea Garden P	1,568.21	651	493	2,138	1,169	969	108	81	904	511	259	63	653	398	..	..
211	Chuniahora Tea Garden III	825.80	50	50	200	107	93	4	3	74	7	15	3	59	41	..	..
212	Goodluck Tea Garden	410.57	Included with J. L. No. 210															
213	Chuniahora Tea Garden	1,063.46	341	341	1,408	756	652	33	24	512	284	106	25	416	288	..	..
214	Phakchawa Tea Garden P	1,316.91	321	256	1,076	559	517	53	32	343	250	164	33	326	201	60	..	
215	Sachaphu Forest	11,974.00	44	40	173	92	81	1	38	6	3	21	9	55	34	17	14	
216	Jainti Tea Garden, P, 2Po	3,021.08	482	429	1,814	942	872	108	65	50	550	178	72	451	284	8	2	
217	Jainti Tea Garden, II	568.91	301	285	1,169	564	605	14	8	241	254	105	10	291	260	3	4	
218	Turturikhande	1,298.53	203	156	738	419	319	20	19	198	168	44	2	248	176	209	145	
219	Dhumpara Forest	7,437.00	101	91	502	294	208	27	23	195	66	27	7	151	112	141	103	
220	Newlands Tea Garden P, Po	2,853.28	939	773	3,103	1,592	1,711	453	880	928	823	315	68	895	556	121	53	
221	Kumargram Tea Garden P	2,147.03	885	834	3,850	2,075	1,775	350	361	1,613	954	78	71	1,432	359	69	3	
222	Sankos Tea Garden 2P	2,280.75	937	757	3,936	2,007	1,929	146	409	1,709	1,216	368	99	901	644	35	1	
223	Fukharigaon	762.86	142	134	799	412	387	160	153	174	153	72	20	128	2	92	1	
224	Uttar Haldibari P	1,206.64	195	154	931	530	401	348	266	172	135	113	15	305	185	224	168	
225	Madhya Haldibari P	1,581.94	550	224	1,123	579	544	280	243	122	110	98	17	233	430	24	389	

DIRECTORY

WORKERS

II		III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		IV At Household Industry		V In Manufactur- ing other than Household Industry		VI In Construction		VII In Trade and Commerce		VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications		IX In Other Services		X Non-workers	
As Agricultural Labourer																	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
13	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	12	..	238	465
32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	10	..	325	577
49	..	2	..	62	13	30	..	..	..	400	..	3	..	198	..	1,042	1,731
58	1	..	..	15	18	3	..	..	..	106	1	3	..	100	1	578	817
60	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	2	..	32	..	9	..	..	..	309	542
6	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	92	228
14	..	1	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	185	256
7	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	25	..	268	304
23	1	9	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..	101	3	392	680
29	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	363	400
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	162	267
7	..	6	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	2	268	369
8	..	5	..	18	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	303	276
4	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	3	1	383	444
13	1	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	204	209
9	1	..	..	13	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	167	397
11	1	..	..	18	11	..	..	..	..	16	1	..	..	33	3	327	370
23	..	..	100	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	23	..	420	587
31	4	..	..	5	20	2	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	16	..	474	750
4	..	1	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	273	241
8	1	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	263	335
23	..	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	64	79
10	..	18	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	403	400
25	7	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	218	227
21	..	..	..	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	287	342
22	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	90	246
7	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	83
36	..	24	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	7	5	..	..	109	16	563	619
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19
18	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	128	166
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	131	125
9	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	119
2	..	1,322	938	15	4	5	..	..	..	16	1	10	..	225	118	1,995	2,099
5	..	184	281	7	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	70	..	256	286
12	..	540	398	2	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	92	..	516	571
..	..	54	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	48	52
Included with J. L. No. 210																	
..	..	381	283	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	23	5	340	364
..	..	246	199	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	2	235	316
4	1	6	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	9	1	37	47
6	..	381	281	3	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	2	..	41	1	491	588
1	..	189	246	17	8	2	..	4	..	23	..	1	..	51	2	273	345
13	1	3	30	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	171	143
2	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	143	96
25	2	712	498	3	..	3	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	8	3	497	1,155
21	..	1,187	346	36	3	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	109	7	643	1,416
60	7	700	625	23	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	8	..	70	11	1,106	1,283
6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	6	..	3	..	284	389
24	15	10	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	19	..	225	216
29	3	..	..	35	2	82	36	4	..	2	..	48	..	5	..	346	114

VILLAGE

WORKERS

I

S.L. N.O.	Name of Village or Town/Ward	Area of Village or Town in acres	Occupied Residential Houses		Total No. of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons		Total Workers (I—IX)		As Cultivator	
			No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
12 P. S. Kumargram—contd.																	
226	Dakshin Haldibari	750.98	195	68	326	205	121	93	91	66	61	35	3	111	15	105	8
227	Bhaika Forest	9,216.00	96	96	537	308	229	23	12	187	151	9	7	185	126	153	119
228	Purbba Salbari P	1,239.07	262	135	763	402	361	124	109	237	212	28	2	263	167	250	166
229	Bhaika 2P	1,364.20	999	194	1,051	515	536	502	533	5	3	185	28	207	55	170	51
230	Pakriguri P	1,006.27	208	115	601	332	269	198	190	..	..	59	8	201	1	139	..
231	Barulpura	729.79	270	146	862	456	406	267	201	..	..	155	20	235	52	211	90
232	Majherdabri 2P	1,266.84	234	218	1,324	685	639	189	132	..	..	234	43	404	66	370	66
Total (Entirely Rural)		194.6 Sq. miles	25,334	14,523	73,810	39,134	34,676	11,358	11,107	18,163	14,960	9,801	2,364	21,324	10,249	11,069	5,461

DIRECTORY

WORKERS																	
II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
As Agricultural Labourer		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities		At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services		Non-workers	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	94	106
21	2	9	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	123	103
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	139	194
22	..	2	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	308	481
32	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	131	268
..	..	4	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	231	396
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	15	..	291	373
909	84	6,036	4,291	422	180	140	36	35	..	906	13	133	..	1,994	184	17,810	24,437

